



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 4

TEST ID: LL3004



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  - Reading Comprehension.....SECTION II
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## 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. Rita: The original purpose of government farm-subsidy programs was to provide income stability for small family farmers, but most farm-subsidy money goes to a few farmers with large holdings. Payments to farmers whose income, before subsidies, is greater than \$100,000 a year should be stopped.

Thomas: It would be impossible to administer such a cutoff point. Subsidies are needed during the planting and growing season, but farmers do not know their income for a given calendar year until tax returns are calculated and submitted the following April.

Which one of the following, if true, is the strongest counter Rita can make to Thomas' objection?

- (A) It has become difficult for small farmers to obtain bank loans to be repaid later by money from subsidies.
- (B) Having such a cutoff point would cause some farmers whose income would otherwise exceed \$100,000 to reduce their plantings.
- (C) The income of a farmer varies because weather and market prices are not stable from year to year.
- (D) If subsidy payments to large farmers were eliminated, the financial condition of the government would improve.
- (E) Subsidy cutoffs can be determined on the basis of income for the preceding year.

2. Modern physicians often employ laboratory tests, in addition to physical examinations, in order to diagnose diseases accurately. Insurance company regulations that deny coverage for certain laboratory tests therefore decrease the quality of medical care provided to patients.

Which one of the following is an assumption that would serve to justify the conclusion above?

- (A) Physical examinations and the uncovered laboratory tests together provide a more accurate diagnosis of many diseases than do physical examinations alone.
  - (B) Many physicians generally oppose insurance company regulations that, in order to reduce costs, limit the use of laboratory tests.
  - (C) Many patients who might benefit from the uncovered laboratory tests do not have any form of health insurance.
  - (D) There are some illnesses that experienced physicians can diagnose accurately from physical examination alone.
  - (E) Laboratory tests are more costly to perform than are physical examinations.
3. Oil analysts predict that if the price of oil falls by half, the consumer's purchase price for gasoline made from this oil will also fall by half.

Which one of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the prediction made by the oil analysts?

- (A) Improved automobile technology and new kinds of fuel for cars have enabled some drivers to use less gasoline.
- (B) Gasoline manufacturers will not expand their profit margins.
- (C) There are many different gasoline companies that compete with each other to provide the most attractive price to consumers.
- (D) Studies in several countries show that the amount of gasoline purchased by consumers initially rises after the price of gasoline has fallen.
- (E) Refining costs, distribution costs, and taxes, none of which varies significantly with oil prices, constitute a large portion of the price of gasoline.

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4. A survey was recently conducted among ferry passengers on the North Sea. Among the results was this: more of those who had taken anti-seasickness medication before their trip reported symptoms of seasickness than those who had not taken such medication. It is clear, then, that despite claims by drug companies that clinical tests show the contrary, people would be better off not taking anti-seasickness medications.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion above?

- (A) Given rough enough weather, most ferry passengers will have some symptoms of seasickness.
  - (B) The clinical tests reported by the drug companies were conducted by the drug companies' staffs.
  - (C) People who do not take anti-seasickness medication are just as likely to respond to a survey on seasickness as people who do.
  - (D) The seasickness symptoms of the people who took anti-seasickness medication would have been more severe had they not taken the medication.
  - (E) People who have spent money on anti-seasickness medication are less likely to admit symptoms of seasickness than those who have not.
5. Economic considerations color every aspect of international dealings, and nations are just like individuals in that the lender sets the terms of its dealings with the borrower. That is why a nation that owes money to another nation cannot be a world leader.

The reasoning in the passage assumes which one of the following?

- (A) A nation that does not lend to any other nation cannot be a world leader.
- (B) A nation that can set the terms of its dealings with other nations is certain to be a world leader.
- (C) A nation that has the terms of its dealings with another nation set by that nation cannot be a world leader.
- (D) A nation that is a world leader can borrow from another nation as long as that other nation does not set the terms of the dealings between the two nations.
- (E) A nation that has no dealings with any other nation cannot be a world leader.

#### Questions 6-7

Rotelle: You are too old to address effectively the difficult issues facing the country, such as nuclear power, poverty, and pollution.

Sims: I don't want to make age an issue in this campaign, so I will not comment on your youth and inexperience.

6. Sims does which one of the following?
- (A) demonstrates that Rotelle's claim is incorrect
  - (B) avoids mentioning the issue of age
  - (C) proposes a way to decide which issues are important
  - (D) shows that Rotelle's statement is self-contradictory
  - (E) fails to respond directly to Rotelle's claim
7. Rotelle is committed to which one of the following?
- (A) Many old people cannot effectively address the difficult issues facing the country.
  - (B) Those at least as old as Sims are the only people who cannot effectively address the difficult issues facing the country.
  - (C) Some young people can effectively address the difficult issues facing the country.
  - (D) If anyone can effectively address the difficult issues facing the country, that person must be younger than Sims.
  - (E) Addressing the difficult issues facing the country requires an understanding of young people's points of view.

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8. Political theorist: The chief foundations of all governments are the legal system and the police force; and as there cannot be a good legal system where the police are not well paid, it follows that where the police are well paid there will be a good legal system.

The reasoning in the argument is not sound because it fails to establish that

- (A) many governments with bad legal systems have poorly paid police forces
  - (B) bad governments with good legal systems must have poorly paid police forces
  - (C) a well-paid police force cannot be effective without a good legal system
  - (D) a well-paid police force is sufficient to guarantee a good legal system
  - (E) some bad governments have good legal systems
9. Court records from medieval France show that in the years 1300 to 1400 the number of people arrested in the French realm for “violent interpersonal crimes” (not committed in wars) increased by 30 percent over the number of people arrested for such crimes in the years 1200 to 1300. If the increase was not the result of false arrests, therefore, medieval France had a higher level of documented interpersonal violence in the years 1300 to 1400 than in the years 1200 to 1300.

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

- (A) In the years 1300 to 1400 the French government’s category of violent crimes included an increasing variety of interpersonal crimes that are actually nonviolent.
- (B) Historical accounts by monastic chroniclers in the years 1300 to 1400 are filled with descriptions of violent attacks committed by people living in the French realm.
- (C) The number of individual agreements between two people in which they swore oaths not to attack each other increased substantially after 1300.
- (D) When English armies tried to conquer parts of France in the mid- to late 1300s, violence in the northern province of Normandy and the southwestern province of Gascony increased.
- (E) The population of medieval France increased substantially during the first five decades of the 1300s, until the deadly bubonic plague decimated the population of France after 1348.

10. *Rhizobium* bacteria living in the roots of bean plants or other legumes produce fixed nitrogen, which is one of the essential plant nutrients and which for nonlegume crops, such as wheat, normally must be supplied by applications of nitrogen-based fertilizer. So if biotechnology succeeds in producing wheat strains whose roots will play host to *Rhizobium* bacteria, the need for artificial fertilizers will be reduced.

The argument above makes which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) Biotechnology should be directed toward producing plants that do not require artificial fertilizer.
  - (B) Fixed nitrogen is currently the only soil nutrient that must be supplied by artificial fertilizer for growing wheat crops.
  - (C) There are no naturally occurring strains of wheat or other grasses that have *Rhizobium* bacteria living in their roots.
  - (D) Legumes are currently the only crops that produce their own supply of fixed nitrogen.
  - (E) *Rhizobium* bacteria living in the roots of wheat would produce fixed nitrogen.
11. Current legislation that requires designated sections for smokers and nonsmokers on the premises of privately owned businesses is an intrusion into the private sector that cannot be justified. The fact that studies indicate that nonsmokers might be harmed by inhaling the smoke from others’ cigarettes is not the main issue. Rather, the main issue concerns the government’s violation of the right of private businesses to determine their own policies and rules.
- Which one of the following is a principle that, if accepted, could enable the conclusion to be properly drawn?
- (A) Government intrusion into the policies and rules of private businesses is justified only when individuals might be harmed.
  - (B) The right of individuals to breathe safe air supersedes the right of businesses to be free from government intrusion.
  - (C) The right of businesses to self-determination overrides whatever right or duty the government may have to protect the individual.
  - (D) It is the duty of private businesses to protect employees from harm in the workplace.
  - (E) Where the rights of businesses and the duty of government conflict, the main issue is finding a successful compromise.

12. Leachate is a solution, frequently highly contaminated, that develops when water permeates a landfill site. If and only if the landfill's capacity to hold liquids is exceeded does the leachate escape into the environment, generally in unpredictable quantities. A method must be found for disposing of leachate. Most landfill leachate is sent directly to sewage treatment plants, but not all sewage plants are capable of handling the highly contaminated water.

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

- (A) The ability to predict the volume of escaping landfill leachate would help solve the disposal problem.
- (B) If any water permeates a landfill, leachate will escape into the environment.
- (C) No sewage treatment plants are capable of handling leachate.
- (D) Some landfill leachate is sent to sewage treatment plants that are incapable of handling it.
- (E) If leachate does not escape from a landfill into the environment, then the landfill's capacity to hold liquids has not been exceeded.

13. The soaring prices of scholarly and scientific journals have forced academic libraries used only by academic researchers to drastically reduce their list of subscriptions. Some have suggested that in each academic discipline subscription decisions should be determined solely by a journal's usefulness in that discipline, measured by the frequency with which it is cited in published writings by researchers in the discipline.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the suggestion described above?

- (A) The nonacademic readership of a scholarly or scientific journal can be accurately gauged by the number of times articles appearing in it are cited in daily newspapers and popular magazines.
- (B) The average length of a journal article in some sciences, such as physics, is less than half the average length of a journal article in some other academic disciplines, such as history.
- (C) The increasingly expensive scholarly journals are less and less likely to be available to the general public from nonacademic public libraries.
- (D) Researchers often will not cite a journal article that has influenced their work if they think that the journal in which it appears is not highly regarded by the leading researchers in the mainstream of the discipline.
- (E) In some academic disciplines, controversies which begin in the pages of one journal spill over into articles in other journals that are widely read by researchers in the discipline.

14. The average level of fat in the blood of people suffering from acute cases of disease W is lower than the average level for the population as a whole. Nevertheless, most doctors believe that reducing blood-fat levels is an effective way of preventing acute W.

Which one of the following, if true, does most to justify this apparently paradoxical belief?

- (A) The blood level of fat for patients who have been cured of W is on average the same as that for the population at large.
- (B) Several of the symptoms characteristic of acute W have been produced in laboratory animals fed large doses of a synthetic fat substitute, though acute W itself has not been produced in this way.
- (C) The progression from latent to acute W can occur only when the agent that causes acute W absorbs large quantities of fat from the patient's blood.
- (D) The levels of fat in the blood of patients who have disease W respond abnormally slowly to changes in dietary intake of fat.
- (E) High levels of fat in the blood are indicative of several diseases that are just as serious as W.

15. Baking for winter holidays is a tradition that may have a sound medical basis. In midwinter, when days are short, many people suffer from a specific type of seasonal depression caused by lack of sunlight. Carbohydrates, both sugars and starches, boost the brain's levels of serotonin, a neurotransmitter that improves the mood. In this respect, carbohydrates act on the brain in the same way as some antidepressants. Thus, eating holiday cookies may provide an effective form of self-prescribed medication.

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

- (A) Seasonal depression is one of the most easily treated forms of depression.
- (B) Lack of sunlight lowers the level of serotonin in the brain.
- (C) People are more likely to be depressed in midwinter than at other times of the year.
- (D) Some antidepressants act by changing the brain's level of serotonin.
- (E) Raising the level of neurotransmitters in the brain effectively relieves depression.

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16. The current proposal to give college students a broader choice in planning their own courses of study should be abandoned. The students who are supporting the proposal will never be satisfied, no matter what requirements are established. Some of these students have reached their third year without declaring a major. One first-year student has failed to complete four required courses. Several others have indicated a serious indifference to grades and intellectual achievement.

A flaw in the argument is that it does which one of the following?

- (A) avoids the issue by focusing on supporters of the proposal
- (B) argues circularly by assuming the conclusion is true in stating the premises
- (C) fails to define the critical term “satisfied”
- (D) distorts the proposal advocated by opponents
- (E) uses the term “student” equivocally

Questions 17–18

The question whether intelligent life exists elsewhere in the universe is certainly imprecise, because we are not sure how different from us something might be and still count as “intelligent life.” Yet we cannot just decide to define “intelligent life” in some more precise way since it is likely that we will find and recognize intelligent life elsewhere in the universe only if we leave our definitions open to new, unimagined possibilities.

17. The argument can most reasonably be interpreted as an objection to which one of the following claims?
- (A) The question whether intelligent life exists elsewhere in the universe is one that will never correctly be answered.
  - (B) Whether or not there is intelligent life elsewhere in the universe, our understanding of intelligent life is limited.
  - (C) The question about the existence of intelligent life elsewhere in the universe must be made more precise if we hope to answer it correctly.
  - (D) The question whether there is intelligent life elsewhere in the universe is so imprecise as to be meaningless.
  - (E) The question whether there is intelligent life elsewhere in the universe is one we should not spend our time trying to answer.
18. The passage, if seen as an objection to an antecedent claim, challenges that claim by
- (A) showing the claim to be irrelevant to the issue at hand
  - (B) citing examples that fail to fit a proposed definition of “intelligent life”
  - (C) claiming that “intelligent life” cannot be adequately defined
  - (D) arguing that the claim, if acted on, would be counterproductive
  - (E) maintaining that the claim is not supported by the available evidence

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19. The efficiency of microwave ovens in destroying the harmful bacteria frequently found in common foods is diminished by the presence of salt in the food being cooked. When heated in a microwave oven, the interior of unsalted food reaches temperatures high enough to kill bacteria that cause food poisoning, but the interior of salted food does not. Scientists theorize that salt effectively blocks the microwaves from heating the interior.

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

- (A) The kinds of bacteria that cause food poisoning are more likely to be found on the exterior of food than in the interior of food.
- (B) The incidence of serious food poisoning would be significantly reduced if microwave ovens were not used by consumers to cook or reheat food.
- (C) The addition of salt to food that has been cooked or reheated in a microwave oven can increase the danger of food poisoning.
- (D) The danger of food poisoning can be lessened if salt is not used to prepare foods that are to be cooked in a microwave oven.
- (E) Salt is the primary cause of food poisoning resulting from food that is heated in microwave ovens.

20. Pamela: Business has an interest in enabling employees to care for children, because those children will be the customers, employees, and managers of the future. Therefore, businesses should adopt policies, such as day-care benefits, that facilitate parenting.

Lee: No individual company, though, will be patronized, staffed, and managed only by its own employees' children, so it would not be to a company's advantage to provide such benefits to employees when other companies do not.

In which one of the following pairs consisting of argument and objection does the objection function most similarly to the way Lee's objection functions in relation to Pamela's argument?

- (A) New roads will not serve to relieve this area's traffic congestion, because new roads would encourage new construction and generate additional traffic.  
Objection: Failure to build new roads would mean that traffic congestion would strangle the area even earlier.
- (B) Humanity needs clean air to breathe, so each person should make an effort to avoid polluting the air.  
Objection: The air one person breathes is affected mainly by pollution caused by others, so it makes no sense to act alone to curb air pollution.
- (C) Advertised discounts on products draw customers' attention to the products, so advertised discounts benefit sales.  
Objection: Customers already planning to purchase a product accelerate buying to take advantage of advertised discounts, and thus subsequent sales suffer.
- (D) If people always told lies, then no one would know what the truth was, so people should always tell the truth.  
Objection: If people always told lies, then everyone would know that the truth was the opposite of what was said.
- (E) Human social institutions have always changed, so even if we do not know what those changes will be, we do know that the social institutions of the future will differ from those of the past.  
Objection: The existence of change in the past does not ensure that there will always be change in the future.

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21. Pedro: Unlike cloth diapers, disposable diapers are a threat to the environment. Sixteen billion disposable diapers are discarded annually, filling up landfills at an alarming rate. So people must stop buying disposable diapers and use cloth diapers.

Maria: But you forget that cloth diapers must be washed in hot water, which requires energy. Moreover, the resulting wastewater pollutes our rivers. When families use diaper services, diapers must be delivered by fuel-burning trucks that pollute the air and add to traffic congestion.

Maria objects to Pedro's argument by

- (A) claiming that Pedro overstates the negative evidence about disposable diapers in the course of his argument in favor of cloth diapers
  - (B) indicating that Pedro draws a hasty conclusion, based on inadequate evidence about cloth diapers
  - (C) pointing out that there is an ambiguous use of the word "disposable" in Pedro's argument
  - (D) demonstrating that cloth diapers are a far more serious threat to the environment than disposable diapers are
  - (E) suggesting that the economic advantages of cloth diapers outweigh whatever environmental damage they may cause
22. In an experiment, two-year-old boys and their fathers made pie dough together using rolling pins and other utensils. Each father-son pair used a rolling pin that was distinctively different from those used by the other father-son pairs, and each father repeated the phrase "rolling pin" each time his son used it. But when the children were asked to identify all of the rolling pins among a group of kitchen utensils that included several rolling pins, each child picked only the one that he had used.

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

- (A) The children did not grasp the function of a rolling pin.
- (B) No two children understood the name "rolling pin" to apply to the same object.
- (C) The children understood that all rolling pins have the same general shape.
- (D) Each child was able to identify correctly only the utensils that he had used.
- (E) The children were not able to distinguish the rolling pins they used from other rolling pins.

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23. When 100 people who have not used cocaine are tested for cocaine use, on average only 5 will test positive. By contrast, of every 100 people who have used cocaine 99 will test positive. Thus, when a randomly chosen group of people is tested for cocaine use, the vast majority of those who test positive will be people who have used cocaine.

A reasoning error in the argument is that the argument

- (A) attempts to infer a value judgment from purely factual premises
- (B) attributes to every member of the population the properties of the average member of the population
- (C) fails to take into account what proportion of the population have used cocaine
- (D) ignores the fact that some cocaine users do not test positive
- (E) advocates testing people for cocaine use when there is no reason to suspect that they have used cocaine

24. If a society encourages freedom of thought and expression, then, during the time when it does so, creativity will flourish in that society. In the United States creativity flourished during the eighteenth century. It is clear, therefore, that freedom of thought was encouraged in the United States during eighteenth century.

An error of reasoning of the same kind as one contained in the passage is present in each of EXCEPT:

- (A) According to the airline industry, airfares have to rise if air travel is to be made safer; since airfares were just raised, we can rest assured that air travel will therefore become safer.
- (B) We can conclude that the Hillside police department has improved its efficiency, because crime rates are down in Hillside, and it is an established fact that crime rates go down when police departments increase their efficiency.
- (C) People who are really interested in the preservation of wildlife obviously do not go hunting for big game; since Gerda has never gone hunting for big game and intends never to do so, it is clear that she is really interested in the preservation of wildlife.
- (D) If the contents of a bottle are safe to drink, the bottle will not be marked "poison," so, since the bottle is not marked "poison," its contents will be safe to drink.
- (E) None of the so-called Western democracies is really democratic, because, for a country to be democratic, the opinion of each of its citizens must have a meaningful effect on government, and in none of these countries does each citizen's opinion have such an effect.

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

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 extent of a nation's power over its coastal ecosystems and the natural resources in its coastal waters has been defined by two international law doctrines: freedom of the seas and adjacent state
- (5) sovereignty. Until the mid-twentieth century, most nations favored application of broad open-seas freedoms and limited sovereign rights over coastal waters. A nation had the right to include within its territorial dominion only a very narrow band of
- (10) coastal waters (generally extending three miles from the shoreline), within which it had the authority, but not the responsibility, to regulate all activities. But, because this area of territorial dominion was so limited, most nations did not establish rules for
- (15) management or protection of their territorial waters.

- Regardless of whether or not nations enforced regulations in their territorial waters, large ocean areas remained free of controls or restrictions. The citizens of all nations had the right to use these
- (20) unrestricted ocean areas for any innocent purpose, including navigation and fishing. Except for controls over its own citizens, no nation had the responsibility, let alone the unilateral authority, to control such activities in international waters. And, since there
- (25) were few standards of conduct that applied on the "open seas," there were few jurisdictional conflicts between nations.

- The lack of standards is traceable to popular perceptions held before the middle of this century.
- (30) By and large, marine pollution was not perceived as a significant problem, in part because the adverse effect of coastal activities on ocean ecosystems was not widely recognized, and pollution caused by human activities was generally believed to be limited
- (35) to that caused by navigation. Moreover, the freedom to fish, or overfish, was an essential element of the traditional legal doctrine of freedom of the seas that no maritime country wished to see limited. And finally, the technology that later allowed exploitation
- (40) of other ocean resources, such as oil, did not yet exist.

- To date, controlling pollution and regulating ocean resources have still not been comprehensively addressed by law, but international law—established through the customs and practices of nations—does
- (45) not preclude such efforts. And two recent developments may actually lead to future international rules providing for ecosystem management. First, the establishment of extensive fishery zones, extending territorial authority as far as
- (50) 200 miles out from a country's coast, has provided

- the opportunity for nations individually to manage larger ecosystems. This opportunity, combined with national self-interest in maintaining fish populations, could lead nations to reevaluate policies for
- (55) management of their fisheries and to address the problem of pollution in territorial waters. Second, the international community is beginning to understand the importance of preserving the resources and ecology of international waters and to show signs of
- (60) accepting responsibility for doing so. As an international consensus regarding the need for comprehensive management of ocean resources develops, it will become more likely that international standards and policies for broader
- (65) regulation of human activities that affect ocean ecosystems will be adopted and implemented.
1. According to the passage, until the mid-twentieth century there were few jurisdictional disputes over international waters because
- (A) the nearest coastal nation regulated activities
- (B) few controls or restrictions applied to ocean areas
- (C) the ocean areas were used for only innocent purposes
- (D) the freedom of the seas doctrine settled all claims concerning navigation and fishing
- (E) broad authority over international waters was shared equally among all nations

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2. According to the international law doctrines applicable before the mid-twentieth century, if commercial activity within a particular nation's territorial waters threatened all marine life in those waters, the nation would have been
- (A) formally censured by an international organization for not properly regulating marine activities
  - (B) called upon by other nations to establish rules to protect its territorial waters
  - (C) able but not required to place legal limits on such commercial activities
  - (D) allowed to resolve the problem at its own discretion providing it could contain the threat to its own territorial waters
  - (E) permitted to hold the commercial offenders liable only if they were citizens of that particular nation
3. The author suggests that, before the mid-twentieth century, most nations' actions with respect to territorial and international waters indicated that
- (A) managing ecosystems in either territorial or international waters was given low priority
  - (B) unlimited resources in international waters resulted in little interest in territorial waters
  - (C) nations considered it their responsibility to protect territorial but not international waters
  - (D) a nation's authority over its citizenry ended at territorial lines
  - (E) although nations could extend their territorial dominion beyond three miles from their shoreline, most chose not to do so
4. The author cites which one of the following as an effect of the extension of territorial waters beyond the three-mile limit?
- (A) increased political pressure on individual nations to establish comprehensive laws regulating ocean resources
  - (B) a greater number of jurisdictional disputes among nations over the regulation of fishing on the open seas
  - (C) the opportunity for some nations to manage large ocean ecosystems
  - (D) a new awareness of the need to minimize pollution caused by navigation
  - (E) a political incentive for smaller nations to solve the problems of pollution in their coastal waters

5. According to the passage, before the middle of the twentieth century, nations failed to establish rules protecting their territorial waters because
- (A) the waters appeared to be unpolluted and to contain unlimited resources
  - (B) the fishing industry would be adversely affected by such rules
  - (C) the size of the area that would be subject to such rules was insignificant
  - (D) the technology needed for pollution control and resource management did not exist
  - (E) there were few jurisdictional conflicts over nations' territorial waters
6. The passage as a whole can best be described as
- (A) a chronology of the events that have led up to a present-day crisis
  - (B) a legal inquiry into the abuse of existing laws and the likelihood of reform
  - (C) a political analysis of the problems inherent in directing national attention to an international issue
  - (D) a historical analysis of a problem that requires international attention
  - (E) a proposal for adopting and implementing international standards to solve an ecological problem

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- The human species came into being at the time of the greatest biological diversity in the history of the Earth. Today, as human populations expand and alter the natural environment, they are reducing
- (5) biological diversity to its lowest level since the end of the Mesozoic era, 65 million years ago. The ultimate consequences of this biological collision are beyond calculation, but they are certain to be harmful. That, in essence, is the biodiversity crisis.
- (10) The history of global diversity can be summarized as follows: after the initial flowering of multicellular animals, there was a swift rise in the number of species in early Paleozoic times (between 600 and 430 million years ago), then plateaulike stagnation
- (15) for the remaining 200 million years of the Paleozoic era, and finally a slow but steady climb through the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras to diversity's all-time high. This history suggests that biological diversity was hard won and a long time in coming.
- (20) Furthermore, this pattern of increase was set back by five massive extinction episodes. The most recent of these, during the Cretaceous period, is by far the most famous, because it ended the age of the dinosaurs, conferred hegemony on the mammals, and
- (25) ultimately made possible the ascendancy of the human species. But the Cretaceous crisis was minor compared with the Permian extinctions 240 million years ago, during which between 77 and 96 percent of marine animal species perished. It took 5 million
- (30) years, well into Mesozoic times, for species diversity to begin a significant recovery.
- Within the past 10,000 years biological diversity has entered a wholly new era. Human activity has had a devastating effect on species diversity, and the
- (35) rate of human-induced extinctions is accelerating. Half of the bird species of Polynesia have been eliminated through hunting and the destruction of native forests. Hundreds of fish species endemic to Lake Victoria are now threatened with extinction
- (40) following the careless introduction of one species of fish, the Nile perch. The list of such biogeographic disasters is extensive.
- Because every species is unique and irreplaceable, the loss of biodiversity is the most profound process
- (45) of environmental change. Its consequences are also the least predictable because the value of the Earth's biota (the fauna and flora collectively) remains largely unstudied and unappreciated; unlike material and cultural wealth, which we understand because
- (50) they are the substance of our everyday lives, biological wealth is usually taken for granted. This is a serious strategic error, one that will be increasingly regretted as time passes. The biota is not only part of a country's heritage, the product of millions of years
- (55) of evolution centered on that place; it is also a potential source for immense untapped material wealth in the form of food, medicine, and other commercially important substances.

7. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The reduction in biodiversity is an irreversible process that represents a setback both for science and for society as a whole.
- (B) The material and cultural wealth of a nation are insignificant when compared with the country's biological wealth.
- (C) The enormous diversity of life on Earth could not have come about without periodic extinctions that have conferred preeminence on one species at the expense of another.
- (D) The human species is in the process of initiating a massive extinction episode that may make past episodes look minor by comparison.
- (E) The current decline in species diversity is a human-induced tragedy of incalculable proportions that has potentially grave consequences for the human species.
8. Which one of the following situations is most analogous to the history of global diversity summarized in lines 10-18 of the passage?
- (A) The number of fish in a lake declines abruptly as a result of water pollution, then makes a slow comeback after cleanup efforts and the passage of ordinances against dumping.
- (B) The concentration of chlorine in the water supply of a large city fluctuates widely before stabilizing at a constant and safe level.
- (C) An old-fashioned article of clothing goes in and out of style periodically as a result of features in fashion magazines and the popularity of certain period films.
- (D) After valuable mineral deposits are discovered, the population of a geographic region booms, then levels off and begins to decrease at a slow and steady rate.
- (E) The variety of styles stocked by a shoe store increases rapidly after the store opens, holds constant for many months, and then gradually creeps upward.

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9. The author suggests which one of the following about the Cretaceous crisis?
- (A) It was the second most devastating extinction episode in history.
  - (B) It was the most devastating extinction episode up until that time.
  - (C) It was less devastating to species diversity than is the current biodiversity crisis.
  - (D) The rate of extinction among marine animal species as a result of the crisis did not approach 77 percent.
  - (E) The dinosaurs comprised the great majority of species that perished during the crisis.
10. The author mentions the Nile perch in order to provide an example of
- (A) a species that has become extinct through human activity
  - (B) the typical lack of foresight that has led to biogeographic disaster
  - (C) a marine animal species that survived the Permian extinctions
  - (D) a species that is a potential source of material wealth
  - (E) the kind of action that is necessary to reverse the decline in species diversity
11. All of the following are explicitly mentioned in the passage as contributing to the extinction of species EXCEPT
- (A) hunting
  - (B) pollution
  - (C) deforestation
  - (D) the growth of human populations
  - (E) human-engineered changes in the environment
12. The passage suggests which one of the following about material and cultural wealth?
- (A) Because we can readily assess the value of material and cultural wealth, we tend not to take them for granted.
  - (B) Just as the biota is a source of potential material wealth, it is an untapped source of cultural wealth as well.
  - (C) Some degree of material and cultural wealth may have to be sacrificed if we are to protect our biological heritage.
  - (D) Material and cultural wealth are of less value than biological wealth because they have evolved over a shorter period of time.
  - (E) Material wealth and biological wealth are interdependent in a way that material wealth and cultural wealth are not.
13. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the consequences of the biodiversity crisis?
- (A) The loss of species diversity will have as immediate an impact on the material wealth of nations as on their biological wealth.
  - (B) The crisis will likely end the hegemony of the human race and bring about the ascendancy of another species.
  - (C) The effects of the loss of species diversity will be dire, but we cannot yet tell how dire.
  - (D) It is more fruitful to discuss the consequences of the crisis in terms of the potential loss to humanity than in strictly biological terms.
  - (E) The consequences of the crisis can be minimized, but the pace of extinctions cannot be reversed.

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Women's participation in the revolutionary events in France between 1789 and 1795 has only recently been given nuanced treatment. Early twentieth-century historians of the French Revolution are

- (5) typified by Jaures, who, though sympathetic to the women's movement of his own time, never even mentions its antecedents in revolutionary France. Even today most general histories treat only cursorily a few individual women, like Marie Antoinette. The
- (10) recent studies by Landes, Badinter, Godineau, and Roudinesco, however, should signal a much-needed reassessment of women's participation.

- Godineau and Roudinesco point to three significant phases in that participation. The first, up
- (15) to mid-1792, involved those women who wrote political tracts. Typical of their orientation to theoretical issues—in Godineau's view, without practical effect—is Marie Gouze's *Declaration of the Rights of Women*. The emergence of vocal middle-
- (20) class women's political clubs marks the second phase. Formed in 1791 as adjuncts of middle-class male political clubs, and originally philanthropic in function, by late 1792 independent clubs of women began to advocate military participation for women.
- (25) In the final phase, the famine of 1795 occasioned a mass women's movement: women seized food supplies, held officials hostage, and argued for the implementation of democratic politics. This phase ended in May of 1795 with the military suppression
- (30) of this multiclass movement. In all three phases women's participation in politics contrasted markedly with their participation before 1789. Before that date some noblewomen participated indirectly in elections, but such participation by more
- (35) than a narrow range of the population—women or men—came only with the Revolution.

- What makes the recent studies particularly compelling, however, is not so much their organization of chronology as their unflinching
- (40) willingness to confront the reasons for the collapse of the women's movement. For Landes and Badinter, the necessity of women's having to speak in the established vocabularies of certain intellectual and political traditions diminished the ability of the
- (45) women's movement to resist suppression. Many women, and many men, they argue, located their vision within the confining tradition of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who linked male and female roles with public and private spheres respectively. But, when
- (50) women went on to make political alliances with radical Jacobin men, Badinter asserts, they adopted a vocabulary and a violently extremist viewpoint that unfortunately was even more damaging to their political interests.

- (55) Each of these scholars has a different political agenda and takes a different approach—Godineau, for example, works with police archives while Roudinesco uses explanatory schema from modern psychology. Yet, admirably, each gives center stage
- (60) to a group that previously has been marginalized, or

at best undifferentiated, by historians. And in the case of Landes and Badinter, the reader is left with a sobering awareness of the cost to the women of the Revolution of speaking in borrowed voices.

14. Which one of the following best states the main point of the passage?
- (A) According to recent historical studies, the participation of women in the revolutionary events of 1789–1795 can most profitably be viewed in three successive stages.
- (B) The findings of certain recent historical studies have resulted from an earlier general reassessment, by historians, of women's participation in the revolutionary events of 1789–1795.
- (C) Adopting the vocabulary and viewpoint of certain intellectual and political traditions resulted in no political advantage for women in France in the years 1789–1795.
- (D) Certain recent historical studies have provided a much-needed description and evaluation of the evolving roles of women in the revolutionary events of 1789–1795.
- (E) Historical studies that seek to explain the limitations of the women's movement in France during the years 1789–1795 are much more convincing than are those that seek only to describe the general features of that movement.

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15. The passage suggests that Godineau would be likely to agree with which one of the following statements about Marie Gouze's Declaration of the Rights of Women?
- (A) This work was not understood by many of Gouze's contemporaries.
  - (B) This work indirectly inspired the formation of independent women's political clubs.
  - (C) This work had little impact on the world of political action.
  - (D) This work was the most compelling produced by a French woman between 1789 and 1792.
  - (E) This work is typical of the kind of writing French women produced between 1793 and 1795.
16. According to the passage, which one of the following is a true statement about the purpose of the women's political clubs mentioned in line 20?
- (A) These clubs fostered a mass women's movement.
  - (B) These clubs eventually developed a purpose different from their original purpose.
  - (C) These clubs were founded to advocate military participation for women.
  - (D) These clubs counteracted the original purpose of male political clubs.
  - (E) These clubs lost their direction by the time of the famine of 1795.
17. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) outline the author's argument about women's roles in France between 1789 and 1795
  - (B) anticipate possible challenges to the findings of the recent studies of women in France between 1789 and 1795
  - (C) summarize some long-standing explanations of the role of individual women in France between 1789 and 1795
  - (D) present a context for the discussion of recent studies of women in France between 1789 and 1795
  - (E) characterize various eighteenth-century studies of women in France

18. The passage suggests that Landes and Badinter would be likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the women's movement in France in the 1790s?
- (A) The movement might have been more successful if women had developed their own political vocabularies.
  - (B) The downfall of the movement was probably unrelated to its alliance with Jacobin men.
  - (C) The movement had a great deal of choice about whether to adopt a Rousseauist political vocabulary.
  - (D) The movement would have triumphed if it had not been suppressed by military means.
  - (E) The movement viewed a Rousseauist political tradition, rather than a Jacobin political ideology, as detrimental to its interests.
19. In the context of the passage, the word "cost" in line 63 refers to the
- (A) dichotomy of private roles for women and public roles for men
  - (B) almost nonexistent political participation of women before 1789
  - (C) historians' lack of differentiation among various groups of women
  - (D) political alliances women made with radical Jacobin men
  - (E) collapse of the women's movement in the 1790s
20. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) criticizing certain political and intellectual traditions
  - (B) summarizing the main points of several recent historical studies and assessing their value
  - (C) establishing a chronological sequence and arguing for its importance
  - (D) comparing and contrasting women's political activities before and after the French Revolution
  - (E) reexamining a long-held point of view and isolating its strengths and weaknesses

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- Art historians' approach to French Impressionism has changed significantly in recent years. While a decade ago Rewald's *History of Impressionism*, which emphasizes Impressionist painters' stylistic innovations, was unchallenged, the literature on Impressionism has now become a kind of ideological battlefield, in which more attention is paid to the subject matter of the paintings, and to the social and moral issues raised by it, than to their style.
- (5) Recently, politically charged discussions that address the Impressionists' unequal treatment of men and women and the exclusion of modern industry and labor from their pictures have tended to crowd out the stylistic analysis favored by Rewald and his followers. In a new work illustrating this trend, Robert L. Herbert dissociates himself from formalists whose preoccupation with the stylistic features of Impressionist painting has, in Herbert's view, left the history out of art history; his aim is to restore Impressionist paintings "to their sociocultural context." However, his arguments are not, finally, persuasive.

- In attempting to place Impressionist painting in its proper historical context, Herbert has redrawn the traditional boundaries of Impressionism. Limiting himself to the two decades between 1860 and 1880, he assembles under the Impressionist banner what can only be described as a somewhat eccentric grouping of painters. Cezanne, Pissarro, and Sisley are almost entirely ignored, largely because their paintings do not suit Herbert's emphasis on themes of urban life and suburban leisure, while Manet, Degas, and Caillebotte—who paint scenes of urban life but whom many would hardly characterize as Impressionists—dominate the first half of the book. Although this new description of Impressionist painting provides a more unified conception of nineteenth-century French painting by grouping quite disparate modernist painters together and emphasizing their common concerns rather than their stylistic differences, it also forces Herbert to overlook some of the most important genres of Impressionist painting—portraiture, pure landscape, and still-life painting.

- Moreover, the rationale for Herbert's emphasis on the social and political realities that Impressionist paintings can be said to communicate rather than on their style is finally undermined by what even Herbert concedes was the failure of Impressionist painters to serve as particularly conscientious illustrators of their social milieu. They left much ordinary experience—work and poverty, for example—out of their paintings, and what they did put in was transformed by a style that had only an indirect relationship to the social realities of the world they depicted. Not only were their pictures inventions rather than photographs, they were inventions in which style to some degree disrupted description. Their paintings in effect have two levels of "subject": what is represented and how it is represented, and no art historian can afford to emphasize one at the expense of the other.

21. Which one of the following best expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The style of Impressionist paintings has only an indirect relation to their subject matter.  
 (B) The approach to Impressionism that is illustrated by Herbert's recent book is inadequate.  
 (C) The historical context of Impressionist paintings is not relevant to their interpretation.  
 (D) Impressionism emerged from a historical context of ideological conflict and change.  
 (E) Any adequate future interpretation of Impressionism will have to come to terms with Herbert's view of this art movement.
22. According to the passage, Rewald's book on Impressionism was characterized by which one of the following?
- (A) evenhanded objectivity about the achievements of Impressionism  
 (B) bias in favor of certain Impressionist painters  
 (C) an emphasis on the stylistic features of Impressionist painting  
 (D) an idiosyncratic view of which painters were to be classified as Impressionists  
 (E) a refusal to enter into the ideological debates that had characterized earlier discussions of Impressionism
23. The author implies that Herbert's redefinition of the boundaries of Impressionism resulted from which one of the following?
- (A) an exclusive emphasis on form and style  
 (B) a bias in favor of the representation of modern industry  
 (C) an attempt to place Impressionism within a specific sociocultural context  
 (D) a broadening of the term "Impressionism" to include all of nineteenth-century French painting  
 (E) an insufficient familiarity with earlier interpretations of Impressionism
24. The author states which one of the following about modern industry and labor as subjects for painting?
- (A) The Impressionists neglected these subjects in their paintings.  
 (B) Herbert's book on Impressionism fails to give adequate treatment of these subjects.  
 (C) The Impressionists' treatment of these subjects was idealized.  
 (D) Rewald's treatment of Impressionist painters focused inordinately on their representations of these subjects.  
 (E) Modernist painters presented a distorted picture of these subjects.

25. Which one of the following most accurately describes the structure of the author's argument in the passage?
- (A) The first two paragraphs each present independent arguments for a conclusion that is drawn in the third paragraph.
  - (B) A thesis is stated in the first paragraph and revised in the second paragraph, and the revised thesis is supported with an argument in the third paragraph.
  - (C) The first two paragraphs discuss and criticize a thesis, and the third paragraph presents an alternative thesis.
  - (D) A claim is made in the first paragraph, and the next two paragraphs each present reasons for accepting that claim.
  - (E) An argument is presented in the first paragraph, a counterargument is presented in the second paragraph, and the third paragraph suggests a way to resolve the dispute.
26. The author's statement that Impressionist paintings "were inventions in which style to some degree disrupted description" (lines 57–59) serves to
- (A) strengthen the claim that Impressionists sought to emphasize the differences between painting and photography
  - (B) weaken the argument that style is the only important feature of Impressionist paintings
  - (C) indicate that Impressionists recognized that they had been strongly influenced by photography
  - (D) support the argument that an exclusive emphasis on the Impressionists' subject matter is mistaken
  - (E) undermine the claim that Impressionists neglected certain kinds of subject matter
27. The author would most likely regard a book on the Impressionists that focused entirely on their style as
- (A) a product of the recent confusion caused by Herbert's book on Impressionism
  - (B) emphasizing what Impressionists themselves took to be their primary artistic concern
  - (C) an overreaction against the traditional interpretation of Impressionism
  - (D) neglecting the most innovative aspects of Impressionism
  - (E) addressing only part of what an adequate treatment should cover

## 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

24 Questions

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

Questions 1–6

A law firm has exactly nine partners: Fox, Glassen, Hae, Inman, Jacoby, Kohn, Lopez, Malloy, and Nassar.

Kohn's salary is greater than both Inman's and Lopez's.

Lopez's salary is greater than Nassar's.

Inman's salary is greater than Fox's.

Fox's salary is greater than Malloy's.

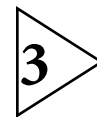
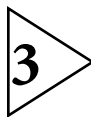
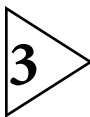
Malloy's salary is greater than Glassen's.

Glassen's salary is greater than Jacoby's.

Jacoby's salary is greater than Hae's.

1. Which one of the following partners cannot have the third highest salary?
  - (A) Fox
  - (B) Inman
  - (C) Lopez
  - (D) Malloy
  - (E) Nassar
2. If Malloy and Nassar earn the same salary, at least how many of the partners must have lower salaries than Lopez?
  - (A) 3
  - (B) 4
  - (C) 5
  - (D) 6
  - (E) 7
3. The salary rankings of each of the nine partners could be completely determined if which one of the following statements were true?
  - (A) Lopez's salary is greater than Fox's.
  - (B) Lopez's salary is greater than Inman's.
  - (C) Nassar's salary is greater than Fox's.
  - (D) Nassar's salary is greater than Inman's.
  - (E) Nassar's salary is greater than Malloy's.
4. If Nassar's salary is the same as that of one other partner of the firm, which one of the following must be false?
  - (A) Inman's salary is less than Lopez's.
  - (B) Jacoby's salary is less than Lopez's.
  - (C) Lopez's salary is less than Fox's.
  - (D) Lopez's salary is less than Hae's.
  - (E) Nassar's salary is less than Glassen's.
5. What is the minimum number of different salaries earned by the nine partners of the firm?
  - (A) 5
  - (B) 6
  - (C) 7
  - (D) 8
  - (E) 9
6. Assume that the partners of the firm are ranked according to their salaries, from first (highest) to ninth (lowest), and that no two salaries are the same. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of Glassen's possible ranks?
  - (A) fifth
  - (B) fifth, sixth
  - (C) fifth, seventh
  - (D) fifth, sixth, seventh
  - (E) fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth

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Questions 7–11

Each of five illnesses—J, K, L, M, and N—is characterized by at least one of the following three symptoms: fever, headache, and sneezing. None of the illnesses has any symptom that is not one of these three.

Illness J is characterized by headache and sneezing.

Illnesses J and K have no symptoms in common.

Illnesses J and L have at least one symptom in common.

Illness L has a greater number of symptoms than illness K.

Illnesses L and N have no symptoms in common.

Illness M has more symptoms than illness J.

7. Which one of the following statements must be false?

- (A) Illness J has exactly two symptoms.
- (B) Illness K has exactly one symptom.
- (C) Illness L has exactly two symptoms.
- (D) Illness M has exactly three symptoms.
- (E) Illness N has exactly two symptoms.

8. In which one of the following pairs could the first member of the pair be characterized by exactly the same number and types of symptoms as the second member of the pair?

- (A) J and N
- (B) K and L
- (C) K and N
- (D) L and M
- (E) M and N

9. If illness L is characterized by a combination of symptoms different from any of the other illnesses, then which one of the following statements must be true?

- (A) Fever is a symptom of illness L.
- (B) Sneezing is a symptom of illness L.
- (C) Headache is a symptom of illness L.
- (D) Illnesses K and N are characterized by exactly the same symptoms.
- (E) Illnesses M and N are characterized by exactly the same symptoms.

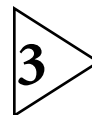
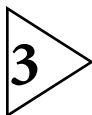
10. The illnesses in which one of the following pairs must have exactly one symptom in common?

- (A) J and L
- (B) J and M
- (C) J and N
- (D) K and L
- (E) M and N

11. If Walter has exactly two of the three symptoms, then he cannot have all of the symptoms of

- (A) both illness J and illness L
- (B) both illness J and illness N
- (C) both illness K and illness L
- (D) both illness K and illness N
- (E) both illness L and illness N

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Questions 12–17

A street cleaning crew works only Monday to Friday, and only during the day. It takes the crew an entire morning or an entire afternoon to clean a street. During one week the crew cleaned exactly eight streets—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth streets. The following is known about the crew's schedule for the week:

The crew cleaned no street on Friday morning.

The crew cleaned no street on Wednesday afternoon.

It cleaned Fourth Street on Tuesday morning.

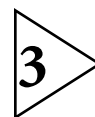
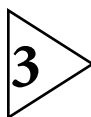
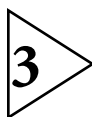
It cleaned Seventh Street on Thursday morning.

It cleaned Fourth Street before Sixth Street and after Eighth Street.

It cleaned Second, Fifth, and Eighth streets on afternoons.

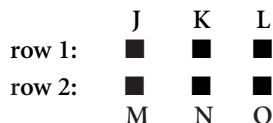
12. If the crew cleaned Second Street earlier in the week than Seventh Street, then it must have cleaned which one of the following streets on Tuesday afternoon?  
(A) First Street  
(B) Second Street  
(C) Third Street  
(D) Fifth Street  
(E) Eighth Street
13. If the crew cleaned Sixth Street on a morning and cleaned Second Street before Seventh Street, then what is the maximum number of streets whose cleaning times cannot be determined?  
(A) 1  
(B) 2  
(C) 3  
(D) 4  
(E) 5
14. What is the maximum possible number of streets any one of which could be the one the crew cleaned on Friday afternoon?  
(A) 1  
(B) 2  
(C) 3  
(D) 4  
(E) 5
15. If the crew cleaned First Street earlier in the week than Third Street, then which one of the following statements must be false?  
(A) The crew cleaned First Street on Tuesday afternoon.  
(B) The crew cleaned Second Street on Thursday afternoon.  
(C) The crew cleaned Third Street on Wednesday morning.  
(D) The crew cleaned Fifth Street on Thursday afternoon.  
(E) The crew cleaned Sixth Street on Friday afternoon.
16. If the crew cleaned Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh streets in numerical order, then what is the maximum number of different schedules any one of which the crew could have had for the entire week?  
(A) 1  
(B) 2  
(C) 3  
(D) 4  
(E) 5
17. Suppose the crew had cleaned Fourth Street on Tuesday afternoon instead of on Tuesday morning, but all other conditions remained the same. Which one of the following statements could be false?  
(A) The crew cleaned First Street before Second Street.  
(B) The crew cleaned Second Street before Fifth Street.  
(C) The crew cleaned Third Street before Second Street.  
(D) The crew cleaned Sixth Street before Fifth Street.  
(E) The crew cleaned Seventh Street before Second Street.

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### Questions 18–24

J, K, L, M, N, and O are square ski chalets of the same size, which are positioned in two straight rows as shown below:



J is directly opposite M; K is directly opposite N; and L is directly opposite O. After a snowstorm, residents shovel a single continuous path that connects all of the chalets and meets the following conditions:

- The path is composed of five straight segments, each of which directly connects exactly two of the chalets.
- Each chalet is directly connected by a segment of the path to another chalet.
- No chalet is directly connected by segments of the path to more than two other chalets.
- No segment of the path crosses any other segment.
- One segment of the path directly connects chalets J and N, and another segment directly connects chalets K and L.

18. Which one of the following statements could be true?
  - (A) One segment of the path directly connects chalets M and K.
  - (B) One segment of the path directly connects chalets M and L.
  - (C) One segment of the path directly connects chalets M and O.
  - (D) One segment of the path directly connects chalets J and K and another segment directly connects chalets K and M.
  - (E) One segment of the path directly connects chalets O and L and another segment directly connects chalets O and N.
19. If one segment of the path directly connects chalets K and N, then the two chalets in which one of the following pairs must be directly connected to each other by a segment?
  - (A) J and K
  - (B) K and O
  - (C) L and O
  - (D) M and N
  - (E) N and O
20. If a segment of the path directly connects chalets J and K, then the two chalets in which one of the following pairs must be directly connected to each other by a segment?
  - (A) J and M
  - (B) K and N
  - (C) K and O
  - (D) L and O
  - (E) N and O
21. If one segment of the path directly connects chalets K and O, then which one of the following statements could be true?
  - (A) Chalet J is directly connected to chalet M.
  - (B) Chalet K is directly connected to chalet N.
  - (C) Chalet L is directly connected to chalet O.
  - (D) Chalet L is directly connected to exactly two chalets.
  - (E) Chalet O is directly connected to exactly one chalet.
22. Which one of the following statements, if true, guarantees that one segment of the path directly connects chalets M and N?
  - (A) One segment of the path directly connects chalets K and J.
  - (B) One segment of the path directly connects chalets N and O.
  - (C) One segment of the path directly connects chalet K and a chalet in row 2.
  - (D) One segment of the path directly connects chalet L and a chalet in row 2.
  - (E) One segment of the path directly connects chalet O and a chalet in row 1.
23. Which one of the following chalets cannot be directly connected by segments of the path to exactly two other chalets?
  - (A) K
  - (B) L
  - (C) M
  - (D) N
  - (E) O
24. If no segment of the path directly connects any chalet in row 1 with the chalet in row 2 that is directly opposite it, then each of the following statements must be true EXCEPT:
  - (A) A segment of the path directly connects chalets M and N.
  - (B) A segment of the path directly connects chalets N and O.
  - (C) Chalet L is directly connected to exactly one other chalet.
  - (D) Chalet N is directly connected to exactly two other chalets.
  - (E) Chalet O is directly connected to exactly two other chalets.

S T O P



## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. With the passage of the new tax reform laws, the annual tax burden on low-income taxpayers will be reduced, on average, by anywhere from \$100 to \$300. Clearly, tax reform is in the interest of low-income taxpayers.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the conclusion above?

- (A) Tax reform, by simplifying the tax code, will save many people the expense of having an accountant do their taxes.
  - (B) Tax reform, by eliminating tax incentives to build rental housing, will push up rents an average of about \$40 per month for low-income taxpayers.
  - (C) Low-income taxpayers have consistently voted for those political candidates who are strong advocates of tax reform.
  - (D) The new tax reform laws will permit low- and middle-income taxpayers to deduct child-care expenses from their taxes.
  - (E) Under the new tax reform laws, many low-income taxpayers who now pay taxes will no longer be required to do so.
2. If we are to expand the exploration of our solar system, our next manned flight should be to Phobos, one of Mars's moons, rather than to Mars itself. The flight times to each are the same, but the Phobos expedition would require less than half the fuel load of a Mars expedition and would, therefore, be much less costly. So, it is clear that Phobos should be our next step in space exploration.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to explain the difference in fuel requirements?

- (A) More equipment would be required to explore Phobos than to explore Mars.
- (B) Smaller spaceships require less fuel than larger spaceships.
- (C) Information learned during the trip to Phobos can be used during a subsequent trip to Mars.
- (D) The shortest distance between Phobos and Mars is less than half the shortest distance between Earth and Mars.
- (E) Lift-off for the return trip from Phobos requires much less fuel than that from Mars because of Phobos' weaker gravitational pull.

3. Scientific research that involves international collaboration has produced papers of greater influence, as measured by the number of times a paper is cited in subsequent papers, than has research without any collaboration. Papers that result from international collaboration are cited an average of seven times, whereas papers with single authors are cited only three times on average. This difference shows that research projects conducted by international research teams are of greater importance than those conducted by single researchers.

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

- (A) Prolific writers can inflate the number of citations they receive by citing themselves in subsequent papers.
- (B) It is possible to ascertain whether or not a paper is the product of international collaboration by determining the number of citations it has received.
- (C) The number of citations a paper receives is a measure of the importance of the research it reports.
- (D) The collaborative efforts of scientists who are citizens of the same country do not produce papers that are as important as papers that are produced by international collaboration.
- (E) International research teams tend to be more generously funded than are single researchers.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



4. It is more desirable to have some form of socialized medicine than a system of medical care relying on the private sector. Socialized medicine is more broadly accessible than is a private-sector system. In addition, since countries with socialized medicine have a lower infant mortality rate than do countries with a system relying entirely on the private sector, socialized medicine seems to be technologically superior.

Which one of the following best indicates a flaw in the argument about the technological superiority of socialized medicine?

- (A) The lower infant mortality rate might be due to the system's allowing greater access to medical care.
  - (B) There is no necessary connection between the economic system of socialism and technological achievement.
  - (C) Infant mortality is a reliable indicator of the quality of medical care for children.
  - (D) No list is presented of the countries whose infant mortality statistics are summarized under the two categories, "socialized" and "private-sector."
  - (E) The argument presupposes the desirability of socialized medicine, which is what the argument seeks to establish.
5. Most parents who are generous are good parents, but some self-centered parents are also good parents. Yet all good parents share one characteristic: they are good listeners.

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

- (A) All parents who are good listeners are good parents.
- (B) Some parents who are good listeners are not good parents.
- (C) Most parents who are good listeners are generous.
- (D) Some parents who are good listeners are self-centered.
- (E) Fewer self-centered parents than generous parents are good listeners.

6. Lourdes: Dietary fiber is an important part of a healthful diet. Experts recommend that adults consume 20 to 35 grams of fiber a day.

Kyra: But a daily intake of fiber that is significantly above that recommended level interferes with mineral absorption, especially the absorption of calcium. The public should be told to cut back on fiber intake.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines Kyra's recommendation?

- (A) Among adults, the average consumption of dietary fiber is at present approximately 10 grams a day.
- (B) The more a food is processed, the more the fiber is broken down and the lower the fiber content.
- (C) Many foodstuffs that are excellent sources of fiber are economical and readily available.
- (D) Adequate calcium intake helps prevent the decrease in bone mass known as osteoporosis.
- (E) Many foodstuffs that are excellent sources of fiber are popular with consumers.

7. A certain retailer promotes merchandise by using the following policy:

At all times there is either a "manager's sale" or a "holiday sale" or both going on. All sales are run for exactly one calendar month. In any given month, if a manager wishes to clear out a particular line of merchandise, then a manager's sale is declared. If a holiday falls within the calendar month and there is excess merchandise in the warehouse, then a holiday sale is declared.

However, there is no holiday that falls within the month of August and, in that month, the warehouse never contains excess merchandise.

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

- (A) If a holiday falls within a given month and there is no extra merchandise in the warehouse that month, then a holiday sale is declared.
- (B) If a holiday sale is not being run, then it is the month of August.
- (C) If a manager's sale is being run in some month, then there is no excess merchandise in the warehouse in that month.
- (D) If there is not a manager's sale being run in some month, then there is a holiday sale being run in that month.
- (E) If there is no excess merchandise in the warehouse, then it is the month of August.

8. Prominent business executives often play active roles in United States presidential campaigns as fund-raisers or backroom strategists, but few actually seek to become president themselves. Throughout history the great majority of those who have sought to become president have been lawyers, military leaders, or full-time politicians. This is understandable, for the personality and skills that make for success in business do not make for success in politics. Business is largely hierarchical, whereas politics is coordinative. As a result, business executives tend to be uncomfortable with compromises and power-sharing, which are inherent in politics.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the proposed explanation of why business executives do not run for president?

- (A) Many of the most active presidential fund-raisers and backroom strategists are themselves politicians.
  - (B) Military leaders are generally no more comfortable with compromises and power-sharing than are business executives.
  - (C) Some of the skills needed to become a successful lawyer are different from some of those needed to become a successful military leader.
  - (D) Some former presidents have engaged in business ventures after leaving office.
  - (E) Some hierarchically structured companies have been major financial supporters of candidates for president.
9. A scientific theory is a good theory if it satisfies two requirements: It must accurately describe a large class of observations in terms of a model that is simple enough to contain only a few elements, and it must make definite predictions about the results of future observations. For example, Aristotle's cosmological theory, which claimed that everything was made out of four elements—earth, air, fire, and water—satisfied the first requirement, but it did not make any definite predictions. Thus, Aristotle's cosmological theory was not a good theory.
- If all the statements in the passage are true, each of the following must also be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Prediction about the results of future observations must be made by any good scientific theory.
  - (B) Observation of physical phenomena was not a major concern in Aristotle's cosmological theory.
  - (C) Four elements can be the basis of a scientific model that is simple enough to meet the simplicity criterion of a good theory.
  - (D) A scientific model that contains many elements is not a good theory.
  - (E) Aristotle's cosmological theory described a large class of observations in terms of only four elements.

10. Millions of irreplaceable exhibits in natural history museums are currently allowed to decay. Yet without analyses of eggs from museums, the studies linking pesticides with the decline of birds of prey would have been impossible. Therefore, funds must be raised to preserve at least those exhibits that will be most valuable to science in the future.

The argument presupposes that

- (A) if a museum exhibit is irreplaceable, its preservation is of an importance that overrides economic considerations
  - (B) the scientific analysis of museum exhibits can be performed in a nondestructive way
  - (C) eggs of extinct species should be analyzed to increase knowledge of genetic relationships among species
  - (D) it can be known at this time what data will be of most use to scientific investigators in the future
  - (E) the decay of organic material in natural history exhibits is natural and cannot be prevented
11. Compared to nonprofit hospitals of the same size, investor-owned hospitals require less public investment in the form of tax breaks, use fewer employees, and have higher occupancy levels. It can therefore be concluded that investor-owned hospitals are a better way of delivering medical care than are nonprofit hospitals.
- Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the conclusion drawn above?
- (A) Nonprofit hospitals charge more per bed than do investor-owned hospitals.
  - (B) Patients in nonprofit hospitals recover more quickly than do patients with comparable illnesses in investor-owned hospitals.
  - (C) Nonprofit hospitals do more fundraising than do investor-owned hospitals.
  - (D) Doctors at nonprofit hospitals earn higher salaries than do similarly-qualified doctors at investor-owned hospitals.
  - (E) Nonprofit hospitals receive more donations than do investor-owned hospitals.

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12. The ancient Egyptian pharaoh Akhenaten, who had a profound effect during his lifetime on Egyptian art and religion, was well loved and highly respected by his subjects. We know this from the fierce loyalty shown to him by his palace guards, as documented in reports written during Akhenaten's reign.

A questionable technique used in the argument is to

- (A) introduce information that actually contradicts the conclusion
- (B) rely on evidence that in principle would be impossible to challenge
- (C) make a generalization based on a sample that is likely to be unrepresentative
- (D) depend on the ambiguity of the term "ancient"
- (E) apply present-day standards in an inappropriate way to ancient times

13. Physician: The patient is suffering either from disease X or else from disease Y, but there is no available test for distinguishing X from Y. Therefore, since there is an effective treatment for Y but no treatment for X, we must act on the assumption that the patient has a case of Y.

The physician's reasoning could be based on which one of the following principles?

- (A) In treating a patient who has one or the other of two diseases, it is more important to treat the diseases than to determine which of the two diseases the patient has.
- (B) If circumstances beyond a decision maker's control will affect the outcome of the decision maker's actions, the decision maker must assume that circumstances are unfavorable.
- (C) When the soundness of a strategy depends on the truth of a certain assumption, the first step in putting the strategy into effect must be to test the truth of this assumption.
- (D) When success is possible only if a circumstance beyond one's control is favorable, then one's strategy must be based on the assumption that this circumstance is in fact favorable.
- (E) When only one strategy carries the possibility of success, circumstances must as much as possible be changed to fit this strategy.

14. Consumer advocate: Tropical oils are high in saturated fats, which increase the risk of heart disease. Fortunately, in most prepared food tropical oils can be replaced by healthier alternatives without noticeably affecting taste. Therefore, intensive publicity about the disadvantage of tropical oils will be likely to result in dietary changes that will diminish many people's risk of developing heart disease.

Nutritionist: The major sources of saturated fat in the average North American diet are meat, poultry, and dairy products, not tropical oils. Thus, focusing attention on the health hazards of tropical oils would be counterproductive, because it would encourage people to believe that more substantial dietary changes are unnecessary.

Which one of the following is a point at issue between the nutritionist and the consumer advocate?

- (A) whether a diet that regularly includes large quantities of tropical oil can increase the risk of heart disease
- (B) whether intensive publicity campaigns can be effective as a means of changing people's eating habits
- (C) whether more people in North America would benefit from reducing the amount of meat they consume than would benefit from eliminating tropical oils from their diets
- (D) whether some people's diets could be made significantly healthier if they replaced all tropical oils with vegetable oils that are significantly lower in saturated fat
- (E) whether conducting a publicity campaign that, by focusing on the health hazards of tropical oils, persuades people to replace such oils with healthier alternatives is a good public-health strategy

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15. People who take what others regard as a ridiculous position should not bother to say, "I mean every word!" For either their position truly is ridiculous, in which case insisting that they are serious about it only exposes them to deeper embarrassment, or else their position has merit, in which case they should meet disbelief with rational argument rather than with assurances of their sincerity.

Which one of the following arguments is most similar in its reasoning to the argument above?

- (A) A practice that has been denounced as a poor practice should not be defended on the grounds that "this is how we have always done it." If the practice is a poor one, so much the worse that it has been extensively used; if it is not a poor one, there must be a better reason for engaging in it than inertia.
- (B) People who are asked why they eat some of the unusual foods they eat should not answer, "because that is what I like." This sort of answer will sound either naive or evasive and thus will satisfy no one.
- (C) People whose taste in clothes is being criticized should not reply, "Every penny I spent on these clothes I earned honestly." For the issue raised by the critics is not how the money was come by but rather whether it was spent wisely.
- (D) Scholars who champion unpopular new theories should not assume that the widespread rejection of their ideas shows that they "must be on the right track." The truth is that few theories of any consequence are either wholly right or wholly wrong and thus there is no substitute for patient work in ascertaining which parts are right.
- (E) People who set themselves goals that others denounce as overly ambitious do little to silence their critics if they say, "I can accomplish this if anyone can." Rather, those people should either admit that their critics are right or not dignify the criticism with any reply.

16. Concetta: Franchot was a great writer because she was ahead of her time in understanding that industrialization was taking an unconscionable toll on the family structure of the working class.

Alicia: Franchot was not a great writer. The mark of a great writer is the ability to move people with the power of the written word, not the ability to be among the first to grasp a social issue. Besides, the social consequences of industrialization were widely understood in Franchot's day.

In her disagreement with Concetta, Alicia does which one of the followings?

- (A) accepts Concetta's criterion and then adds evidence to Concetta's case
- (B) discredits Concetta's evidence and then generalizes from new evidence
- (C) rejects Concetta's criterion and then disputes a specific claim
- (D) disputes Concetta's conclusion and then presents facts in support of an alternative criterion
- (E) attacks one of Concetta's claims and then criticizes the structure of her argument

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 17-18

Zeida: Dr. Ladlow, a research psychologist, has convincingly demonstrated that his theory about the determinants of rat behavior generates consistently accurate predictions about how rats will perform in a maze. On the basis of this evidence, Dr. Ladlow has claimed that his theory is irrefutably correct.

Anson: Then Dr. Ladlow is not a responsible psychologist. Dr. Ladlow's evidence does not conclusively prove that his theory is correct. Responsible psychologists always accept the possibility that new evidence will show that their theories are incorrect.

17. Which one of the following can be properly inferred from Anson's argument?
- (A) Dr. Ladlow's evidence that his theory generates consistently accurate predictions about how rats will perform in a maze is inaccurate.
  - (B) Psychologists who can derive consistently accurate predictions about how rats will perform in a maze from their theories cannot responsibly conclude that those theories cannot be disproved.
  - (C) No matter how responsible psychologists are, they can never develop correct theoretical explanations.
  - (D) Responsible psychologists do not make predictions about how rats will perform in a maze.
  - (E) Psychologists who accept the possibility that new evidence will show that their theories are incorrect are responsible psychologists.
18. Anson bases his conclusion about Dr. Ladlow on which one of the following?
- (A) an attack on Dr. Ladlow's character
  - (B) the application of a general principle
  - (C) the use of an ambiguous term
  - (D) the discrediting of facts
  - (E) the rejection of a theoretical explanation

19. Smith: Meat in the diet *is* healthy, despite what some people say. After all, most doctors do eat meat, and who knows more about health than doctors do?

Which one of the following is a flaw in Smith's reasoning?

- (A) attacking the opponents' motives instead of their argument
  - (B) generalizing on the basis of a sample consisting of atypical cases
  - (C) assuming at the outset what the argument claims to establish through reasoning
  - (D) appealing to authority, even when different authorities give conflicting advice about an issue
  - (E) taking for granted that experts do not act counter to what, according to their expertise, is in their best interest
20. The rise in the prosperity of England subsequent to 1840 can be attributed to the adoption of the policy of free trade, since economic conditions improved only when that policy had been implemented.
- The reasoning in the above argument most closely parallels that in which one of the following?
- (A) An exhaustive search of the marshes last year revealed no sign of marsh hawks, so it can be assumed that a similar search this year would reveal equally little sign of that kind of bird.
  - (B) Building a circular bypass road around Plainfield probably helped the flow of local traffic in the town center, since a circular bypass road generally cuts a city's through traffic markedly.
  - (C) Before the banks raised their interest rates, people on average incomes could almost afford a mortgage for an amount twice their salary, hence the rate increase has now put mortgages beyond their reach.
  - (D) Since the improvement in the company's profitability began to occur after the vice president's new morale-building program was put in place, that program can be credited with the improved result.
  - (E) The extinction of the dinosaurs was brought about by an asteroid colliding with Earth, so their extinction could not have come before the collision.

21. During construction of the Quebec Bridge in 1907, the bridge's designer, Theodore Cooper, received word that the suspended span being built out from the bridge's cantilever was deflecting downward by a fraction of an inch. Before he could telegraph to freeze the project, the whole cantilever arm broke off and plunged, along with seven dozen workers, into the St. Lawrence River. It was the worst bridge construction disaster in history. As a direct result of the inquiry that followed, the engineering "rules of thumb" by which thousands of bridges had been built went down with the Quebec Bridge. Twentieth-century bridge engineers would thereafter depend on far more rigorous applications of mathematical analysis.

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

- (A) Bridges built before about 1907 were built without thorough mathematical analysis and, therefore, were unsafe for the public to use.
  - (B) Cooper's absence from the Quebec Bridge construction site resulted in the breaking off of the cantilever.
  - (C) Nineteenth-century bridge engineers relied on their rules of thumb because analytical methods were inadequate to solve their design problems.
  - (D) Only a more rigorous application of mathematical analysis to the design of the Quebec Bridge could have prevented its collapse.
  - (E) Prior to 1907 the mathematical analysis incorporated in engineering rules of thumb was insufficient to completely assure the safety of bridges under construction.
22. Most children find it very difficult to explain exactly what the words they use mean when those words do not refer to things that can be seen or touched. Yet, since children are able to use these words to convey the feelings and emotions they are obviously experiencing, understanding what a word means clearly does not depend on being able to explain it.

Which one of the following principles, if accepted, would provide the most justification for the conclusion?

- (A) The fact that a task is very difficult for most people does not mean that no one can do it.
- (B) Anyone who can provide an exact explanation of a word has a clear understanding of what that word means.
- (C) Words that refer to emotions invariably have less narrowly circumscribed conventional meanings than do words that refer to physical objects.
- (D) When someone appropriately uses a word to convey something that he or she is experiencing, that person understands what that word means.
- (E) Words can be explained satisfactorily only when they refer to things that can be seen or touched.

#### Questions 23-24

The brains of identical twins are genetically identical. When only one of a pair of identical twins is a schizophrenic, certain areas of the affected twin's brain are smaller than corresponding areas in the brain of the unaffected twin. No such differences are found when neither twin is schizophrenic. Therefore, this discovery provides definitive evidence that schizophrenia is caused by damage to the physical structure of the brain.

23. Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?
- (A) The brain of a person suffering from schizophrenia is smaller than the brain of anyone not suffering from schizophrenia.
  - (B) The relative smallness of certain parts of the brains of schizophrenics is not the result of schizophrenia or of medications used in its treatment.
  - (C) The brain of a person with an identical twin is no smaller, on average, than the brain of a person who is not a twin.
  - (D) When a pair of identical twins both suffer from schizophrenia, their brains are the same size.
  - (E) People who have an identical twin are no more likely to suffer from schizophrenia than those who do not.
24. If the statements on which the conclusion above is based are all true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) People who lack a genetic susceptibility for the disease will not develop schizophrenia.
  - (B) Medications can control most of the symptoms of schizophrenia in most patients but will never be able to cure it.
  - (C) The brains of schizophrenics share many of the characteristics found in those of people without the disorder.
  - (D) It will eventually be possible to determine whether or not someone will develop schizophrenia on the basis of genetic information alone.
  - (E) Brain abnormalities associated with schizophrenia are the result of childhood viral infections that inhibit the development of brain cells.

25. Sixty adults were asked to keep a diary of their meals, including what they consumed, when, and in the company of how many people. It was found that at meals with which they drank alcoholic beverages, they consumed about 175 calories more from nonalcoholic sources than they did at meals with which they did not drink alcoholic beverages.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the difference in caloric intake EXCEPT:

- (A) Diners spent a much longer time at meals served with alcohol than they did at those served without alcohol.
- (B) The meals eaten later in the day tended to be larger than those eaten earlier in the day, and later meals were more likely to include alcohol.
- (C) People eat more when there are more people present at the meal, and more people tended to be present at meals served with alcohol than at meals served without alcohol.
- (D) The meals that were most carefully prepared and most attractively served tended to be those at which alcoholic beverages were consumed.
- (E) At meals that included alcohol, relatively more of the total calories consumed came from carbohydrates and relatively fewer of them came from fats and proteins.

S T O P

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

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DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Ralston, the capital city, is planning its 200th anniversary celebration, which will end with speeches in front of City Hall. The town is considering including a theatrical performance. Write an argument favoring one of the following two productions over the other, with two considerations guiding your decision:

- The town wants to promote significant out-of-town interest in the event.
- The town wants to encourage as much community participation as possible.

First Lady, a serious drama, was written by a local author who is also a community leader in Ralston. It is the story of Ada Jeffers, the controversial outspoken wife of the first governor. Jeffers' unceasing, uncompromising stance against various forms of oppression was the subject of a nationally broadcast television special last year. Teri Alan, a native of Ralston and famous film actor, will play the lead. She has promised to recruit a small, professional cast to perform the parts of the main characters in the play, and all other roles will be filled by area residents. The town's newspaper, the *Ralston Times Daily*, in conjunction with the town historical society, will publish a special anniversary edition featuring Jeffers' many activities.

Ralston Redux is a musical revue based on a fictionalized account of the colorful life and exploits of Herbert Ralston, the town founder and confidence man. Two of the region's leading satirists adapted the script from a popular play. The show includes a children's chorus and a number of crowd scenes, all to be played by community members. Leading roles will be filled through auditions. The director of a successful summer stock company has offered her assistance and the services of her professional technical crew. The Ralston High School Band, which has won the regional competition for the past three years, will provide the music. Local merchants have contributed money for a fireworks extravaganza that will be part of the play's finale.

[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 IV**

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

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

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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



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