

SECTION IV
Time—35 minutes
28 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.

- By the year 2030, the Earth's population is expected to increase to 10 billion; ideally, all would enjoy standards of living equivalent to those of present-day industrial democracies. However, if 10 billion
- (5) people consume critical natural resources such as copper, nickel, and petroleum at the current per capita rates of industrialized countries, and if new resources are not discovered or substitutes developed, such an ideal would last a decade or less. Moreover, projections
- (10) based on the current rate of waste production in many industrialized countries suggest that 10 billion people would generate enough solid waste every year to bury a large city and its surrounding suburbs 100 meters deep.

- These estimates are not meant to predict a grim
- (15) future. Instead they emphasize the incentives for recycling, conservation, and a switch to alternative materials. They also suggest that the traditional model of industrial activity, in which individual manufacturing processes take in raw materials and
- (20) generate products to be sold plus waste to be disposed of, should be transformed into a more integrated model: an industrial ecosystem. In such a system the consumption of energy and materials is optimized, wastes and pollution are minimized, and the effluents
- (25) of one process—whether they are spent catalysts from petroleum refining or discarded plastic containers from consumer products—serve as the raw material for another process.

- Materials in an ideal industrial ecosystem would
- (30) not be depleted any more than are materials in a biological ecosystem, in which plants synthesize nutrients that feed herbivores, some of which in turn feed a chain of carnivores whose waste products and remains eventually feed further generations of plants.
- (35) A chunk of steel could potentially show up one year in a tin can, the next year in an automobile, and 10 years later in the skeleton of a building. Some manufacturers are already making use of “designed offal” in the manufacture of metals and some plastics: tailoring the
- (40) production of waste from a manufacturing process so that the waste can be fed directly back into that process or a related one. Such recycling still requires the expenditure of energy and the unavoidable generation of some wastes and harmful by-products, but at much
- (45) lower levels than are typical today.

- The ideal industrial ecosystem, in which there is an economically viable role for every product of a manufacturing process, will not be attained soon; current technology is often inadequate to the task.
- (50) However, if industrialized nations embrace major and minor changes in their current industrial practices and developing nations bypass older, less ecologically

- sound technologies, it should be possible to develop a more closed industrial ecosystem that would be more
- (55) sustainable than current industrial practices, especially in the face of decreasing supplies of raw materials and increasing problems of waste and pollution.

1. According to the passage, which one of the following is currently an obstacle to the implementation of an ideal industrial ecosystem?
- (A) the unwillingness of manufacturers to change their industrial practices
- (B) the unwillingness of industrialized countries to reduce their standards of living to a level that is sustainable for the entire world
- (C) the unwillingness of developing nations to adopt new technologies that are more ecologically sound than those used by industrialized countries
- (D) the inability of technology to provide a profitable use for every by-product of the manufacturing process
- (E) the failure of the industrial ecosystem approach to provide sufficient quantities of manufactured goods

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2. The author of the passage would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about standards of living?
- (A) An increase in the standard of living in developing countries will be accompanied by a decrease in the standard of living in industrialized countries.
 - (B) It is likely that the standard of living of both industrialized and developing countries will decrease substantially by the year 2030.
 - (C) The current standard of living of industrialized countries cannot be sustained if the population of the world increases.
 - (D) All countries could enjoy a high standard of living without depleting natural resources if industrialized and developing countries implemented an ideal industrial ecosystem.
 - (E) Supplies of critical natural resources will be in serious danger of depletion by the year 2030 unless the current standard of living of both industrialized and developing countries is reduced.
3. The author of the passage would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about the use of “designed offal” (line 38)?
- (A) It is a harmful step that requires the consumption of critical natural resources and results in the generation of waste and harmful by-products.
 - (B) It is not an entirely helpful step because it draws attention away from the central problems that still need to be solved.
 - (C) It is a temporary solution that will not contribute to the establishment of an industrial ecosystem.
 - (D) It is a promising step in the right direction, but it does not solve all of the problems that need to be addressed.
 - (E) It is the most practical solution to the environmental problems facing the world.

4. The author mentions all of the following as advantages of replacing current industrial practices with an industrial ecosystem approach EXCEPT:
- (A) The amount of waste produced by industrial processes would be reduced.
 - (B) The amount of harmful by-products produced by industrial processes would be reduced.
 - (C) The use of alternative sources of energy to provide power for industrial processes would be increased.
 - (D) The consumption of raw materials used in industrial processes would be optimized.
 - (E) Better use would be made of the waste produced by industrial processes.
5. Of the following, which one is the best example of the use of “designed offal” (line 38) as it is defined in the passage?
- (A) A paper container manufacturer purchases recycled newspaper that is turned into pulp and used as the raw material for producing paper containers.
 - (B) A demolition company strips brass fixtures from condemned buildings, reconditions the fixtures, and sells them to home renovation companies.
 - (C) A steel company buys metal taken from discarded automobiles, melts it down, and uses it in the production of steel beams.
 - (D) An automobile manufacturer turns the plastic left over from its production of automobile body panels into insulation for its automobile doors.
 - (E) A plastic company receives recycled beverage containers, reprocesses the containers, and uses the reprocessed material to produce polyester fiber.

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Thurgood Marshall's litigation of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1952—the landmark case, decided in 1954, that made segregation illegal in United States public schools—was not his first case before the U.S.

- (5) Supreme Court. Some legal scholars claim that the cases he presented to the court in the sixteen years before his successful argument for desegregation of public schools were necessary forerunners of that case: preliminary tests of legal strategies and early erosions of the foundations of discrimination against African Americans that paved the way for success in *Brown*.

- (10) When Marshall joined the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1936, the organization was divided on how to proceed against the legal doctrine that for forty years had promoted “separate but equal” facilities for African Americans in educational institutions, in public transportation, and various other civic amenities. One approach was to emphasize that facilities were not in fact equal and to pursue litigation whose practical goal was the improvement both of opportunity for African Americans and of the facilities themselves. A second, more theoretical, approach was to argue that the concept of separate but equal facilities for the races was by its very nature impossible to fulfill, rendering the doctrine self-contradictory and hence legally unsound. Marshall correctly believed that the latter approach would eventually be the one to bring repeal of the doctrine, but felt it necessary in the short term to argue several cases using the former approach, in order to demonstrate the numerous ways in which segregation prevented real equality and thus to prepare the courts to recognize the validity of the theoretical argument.

- (35) While Marshall enjoyed several successes arguing for the equalization of facilities and opportunities in such areas as voting practices and accommodations for graduate students at public universities, it would be twelve years before he evolved a strategy for arguing against pervasive discriminatory practices that enabled him to make the leap from individual instances of inequality to the broader social argument needed to later invalidate “separate but equal.” In 1948, Marshall litigated *Shelley v. Kraemer*, in which he convinced the court to outlaw housing discrimination practiced by private parties. Although the court had previously supported such practices implicitly under a doctrine that excused private dealings from the legal requirement for equal protection of citizens under law, Marshall presented sociological data demonstrating that, in sum and over time, these individual transactions constituted a pattern of insupportable discrimination. Marshall later used this strategy when arguing against individual schools' enrollment restrictions in *Brown*; scholars argue that his successful use of the strategy in *Shelley* prepared the court to accept such data as convincing evidence for finding “separate but equal” insupportable on its face.

6. Which one of the following titles most accurately describes the contents of the passage?
- (A) “Broader Social Patterns: Theoretical Arguments Heard in the Supreme Court, 1936–1952”
- (B) “Thurgood Marshall: The Growth of His Career, 1936–1952”
- (C) “Toward Change: The Development of Thurgood Marshall's Argument against ‘Separate but Equal,’ 1936–1952”
- (D) “Separate but Not Equal: The Impact of *Brown v. Board of Education* on School Segregation”
- (E) “Conflict and Compromise: Early Divisions in the NAACP's Attack on School Segregation”
7. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that Marshall's legal strategy for attacking the “separate but equal” doctrine
- (A) sought to answer critics within the NAACP
- (B) suggested Marshall thought the court would never accept the validity of a theoretical argument
- (C) satisfied the requirement that cases first be argued in lower court
- (D) presumed that the court could only gradually be convinced to overturn the “separate but equal” doctrine
- (E) reflected Marshall's preference to seek practical goals
8. According to the passage, sociological data presented by Marshall in *Shelley v. Kraemer* showed that
- (A) numerous examples of individual discriminatory enrollment policies in public schools amounted to a general pattern of discrimination
- (B) numerous examples of individual discriminatory transactions by private parties amounted to a general pattern of housing discrimination
- (C) the legal requirement for equal treatment of citizens was not applicable to private transactions
- (D) the pattern of discrimination in housing transactions was due to inequities in financial resources
- (E) the pattern of discrimination in the enrollment policies of public schools was similar to the pattern of insupportable discrimination in housing transactions

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9. The passage suggests that the scholars referred to in the passage would be most likely to believe which one of the following statements?
- (A) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably have overturned "separate but equal" for political reasons.
 - (B) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably not have ruled in his favor on *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - (C) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably not have excused private dealings from the legal requirement for equal protection of citizens under law.
 - (D) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably never have relied on sociological data in any future cases.
 - (E) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably have overturned discriminatory housing transactions on other grounds.
10. According to the passage, the more theoretical approach to proceeding against the "separate but equal" doctrine was to
- (A) show that the doctrine often resulted in unequal opportunities for African Americans
 - (B) argue that the doctrine was legally unsound because it contradicted itself
 - (C) adopt a short-term strategy to prepare for the use of a long-term strategy
 - (D) erode its foundations by successfully arguing individual cases
 - (E) demonstrate that the separate facilities provided for African Americans were not in fact equitable
11. The function of the third paragraph is to
- (A) provide support for the view presented in the first paragraph
 - (B) sharpen the distinction made in the second paragraph
 - (C) question the claim made in the first paragraph
 - (D) summarize the argument made in the first two paragraphs
 - (E) counter the criticism of "separate but equal" made in the second paragraph
12. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) reveal the details of Marshall's career before he litigated *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - (B) examine the effects of a particular legal doctrine on the lives of African Americans
 - (C) describe the strategy contributing to a successful legal argument
 - (D) provide guidance to other litigators who attempt to overturn legal doctrines
 - (E) call attention to an unsound legal doctrine by focusing on the strategy of its successful challenger

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- Donna Haraway's *Primate Visions* is the most ambitious book on the history of science yet written from a feminist perspective, embracing not only the scientific construction of gender but also the interplay
- (5) of race, class, and colonial and postcolonial culture with the "Western" construction of the very concept of nature itself. Primatology is a particularly apt vehicle for such themes because primates seem so much like ourselves that they provide ready material for
- (10) scientists' conscious and unconscious projections of their beliefs about nature and culture.

- Haraway's most radical departure is to challenge the traditional disjunction between the active knower (scientist/historian) and the passive object
- (15) (nature/history). In Haraway's view, the desire to understand nature, whether in order to tame it or to preserve it as a place of wild innocence, is based on a troublingly masculinist and colonialist view of nature as an entity distinct from us and subject to our control.
- (20) She argues that it is a view that is no longer politically, ecologically, or even scientifically viable. She proposes an approach that not only recognizes diverse human actors (scientists, government officials, laborers, science fiction writers) as contributing to our
- (25) knowledge of nature, but that also recognizes the creatures usually subsumed under nature (such as primates) as active participants in creating that knowledge as well. Finally, she insists that the perspectives afforded by these different agents cannot
- (30) be reduced to a single, coherent reality—there are necessarily only multiple, interlinked, partial realities.

- This iconoclastic view is reflected in Haraway's unorthodox writing style. Haraway does not weave the many different elements of her work into one unified,
- (35) overarching Story of Primatology; they remain distinct voices that will not succumb to a master narrative. This fragmented approach to historiography is familiar enough in historiographical theorizing but has rarely been put into practice by historians of science. It
- (40) presents a complex alternative to traditional history, whether strictly narrative or narrative with emphasis on a causal argument.

- Haraway is equally innovative in the way she incorporates broad cultural issues into her analysis.
- (45) Despite decades of rhetoric from historians of science about the need to unite issues deemed "internal" to science (scientific theory and practice) and those considered "external" to it (social issues, structures, and beliefs), that dichotomy has proven difficult to set
- (50) aside. Haraway simply ignores it. The many readers in whom this separation is deeply ingrained may find her discussions of such popular sources as science fiction, movies, and television distracting, and her statements concerning such issues as nuclear war bewildering and
- (55) digressive. To accept her approach one must shed a great many assumptions about what properly belongs to the study of science.

13. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing which one of the following?
- (A) the roles played by gender and class in Western science in general, and in the field of primatology in particular
- (B) two different methods of writing the history of science
- (C) the content and style of a proposal to reform the scientific approach to nature
- (D) the theoretical bases and the cultural assumptions underlying a recent book on the history of women in science
- (E) the effect of theoretical positions on writing styles in books on the history of science
14. Which one of the following best describes the attitude of the author of the passage toward *Primate Visions*?
- (A) The book is highly original and exciting, but will be difficult for many readers to accept.
- (B) The book is admirable primarily because of the extensive research it reflects.
- (C) Although far from ground breaking, the book is elegantly and coherently written.
- (D) While commendably imaginative, the book is, in the end, less than convincing.
- (E) The book's thesis is promising and provocative but half-heartedly argued.
15. The passage suggests which one of the following about the traditional scientific approach to nature?
- (A) Scientists have traditionally preferred to tame nature rather than to preserve it.
- (B) Scientists have traditionally sought to counter the masculinist and colonialist aspects of Western culture.
- (C) Scientists have traditionally assumed that primates were more active participants in the creation of knowledge than were other forms of natural life.
- (D) Scientists have traditionally endeavored to conceal the role of government officials and laborers in the construction of scientific knowledge.
- (E) Scientists have traditionally regarded nature as something separate from themselves.

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16. The passage suggests that Haraway would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about scientists observing animal behavior in the field?
- (A) Those scientists who have been properly trained in field techniques will all record similar observations about the animals they are studying.
 - (B) Primatologists are more likely to record accurate and sensitive observations about the animals they are studying than are other animal behaviorists.
 - (C) Scientists studying primate behavior will probably record more accurate and sensitive observations than will scientists studying animals that are less like ourselves.
 - (D) Scientists who study primates will probably be more likely than will scientists studying other animals to interpret an animal's behavior in terms of the scientists' own beliefs.
 - (E) Scientists who take a passive role in interactions with the animals they study will probably record observations similar to those recorded by scientists taking a more active role.
17. The "iconoclastic view" mentioned in line 32 refers to which one of the following?
- (A) the assertion that there is no way to construct a unified and comprehensive reality out of the different fragments that contribute to the construction of scientific knowledge
 - (B) the advocacy of the incorporation of many different sources, both literary and scholarly, into the construction of a unified and overarching Story of Primatology
 - (C) the argument that the traditional scientific disjunction between active knower and passive object has had troubling political and ecological repercussions
 - (D) the thesis that the projection of scientists' beliefs about nature and culture onto the study of primates has burdened primatology with masculinist and colonialist preconceptions
 - (E) the contention that scientists have not succeeded in breaking out of the confines of either traditional narrative history or history organized around a causal argument
18. Which one of the following best exemplifies the type of "traditional history" mentioned in line 40 of the passage?
- (A) a chronological recounting of the life and work of Marie Curie, with special attention paid to the circumstances that led to her discovery of radium
 - (B) a television series that dramatizes one scientist's prediction about human life in the twenty-second century
 - (C) the transcript of a series of conversations among several scientists of radically opposing philosophies, in which no resolution or conclusion is reached
 - (D) a newspaper editorial written by a scientist trying to arouse public support for a certain project by detailing the practical benefits to be gained from it
 - (E) detailed mathematical notes recording the precise data gathered from a laboratory experiment
19. According to the author of the passage, which one of the following statements is true of the historiographical method employed by Haraway in *Primate Visions*?
- (A) It is a particularly effective approach in discussions of social issues.
 - (B) It is an approach commonly applied in historiography in many disciplines.
 - (C) It is generally less effective than traditional approaches.
 - (D) It has rarely been used by historians emphasizing causal arguments.
 - (E) It has rarely been practiced by historians of science.
20. The author uses the term "rhetoric" in line 45 most probably in order to do which one of the following?
- (A) underscore the importance of clear and effective writing in historiographical works
 - (B) highlight the need for historians of science to study modes of language
 - (C) emphasize the fact that historians of science have been unable to put innovative ideas into practice
 - (D) criticize the excessive concern for form over content in the writings of historians of science
 - (E) characterize the writing style and analytical approach employed by Haraway

Some of the philosophers find the traditional, subjective approach to studying the mind outdated and ineffectual. For them, the attempt to describe the sensation of pain or anger, for example, or the

- (5) awareness that one is aware, has been surpassed by advances in fields such as psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science. Scientists, they claim, do not concern themselves with how a phenomenon feels from the inside; instead of investigating private evidence
- (10) perceivable only to a particular individual, scientists pursue hard data—such as the study of how nerves transmit impulses to the brain—which is externally observable and can be described without reference to any particular point of view. With respect to features of
- (15) the universe such as those investigated by chemistry, biology, and physics, this objective approach has been remarkably successful in yielding knowledge. Why, these philosophers ask, should we suppose the mind to be any different?
- (20) But philosophers loyal to subjectivity are not persuaded by appeals to science when such appeals conflict with the data gathered by introspection. Knowledge, they argue, relies on the data of experience, which includes subjective experience. Why
- (25) should philosophy ally itself with scientists who would reduce the sources of knowledge to only those data that can be discerned objectively?

On the face of it, it seems unlikely that these two approaches to studying the mind could be reconciled.

- (30) Because philosophy, unlike science, does not progress inexorably toward a single truth, disputes concerning the nature of the mind are bound to continue. But what is particularly distressing about the present debate is that genuine communication between the two sides is
- (35) virtually impossible. For reasoned discourse to occur, there must be shared assumptions or beliefs. Starting from radically divergent perspectives, subjectivists and objectivists lack a common context in which to consider evidence presented from each other's
- (40) perspectives.

The situation may be likened to a debate between adherents of different religions about the creation of the universe. While each religion may be confident that its cosmology is firmly grounded in its respective

(45) sacred text, there is little hope that conflicts between their competing cosmologies could be resolved by recourse to the texts alone. Only further investigation into the authority of the texts themselves would be sufficient.

- (50) What would be required to resolve the debate between the philosophers of mind, then, is an investigation into the authority of their differing perspectives. How rational is it to take scientific description as the ideal way to understand the nature of
- (55) consciousness? Conversely, how useful is it to rely solely on introspection for one's knowledge about the workings of the mind? Are there alternative ways of gaining such knowledge? In this debate, epistemology—the study of knowledge—may itself
- (60) lead to the discovery of new forms of knowledge about how the mind works.

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

- (A) In order to gain new knowledge of the workings of the mind, subjectivists must take into consideration not only the private evidence of introspection but also the more objective evidence obtainable from disciplines such as psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science.
- (B) In rejecting the traditional, subjective approach to studying the mind, objectivists have made further progress virtually impossible because their approach rests on a conception of evidence that is fundamentally incompatible with that employed by subjectivists.
- (C) Because the subjectivist and objectivist approaches rest on diametrically opposed assumptions about the kinds of evidence to be used when studying the mind, the only way to resolve the dispute is to compare the two approaches' success in obtaining knowledge.
- (D) Although subjectivists and objectivists appear to employ fundamentally irreconcilable approaches to the study of the mind, a common ground for debate may be found if both sides are willing to examine the authority of the evidence on which their competing theories depend.
- (E) While the success of disciplines such as chemistry, biology, and physics appears to support the objectivist approach to studying the mind, the objectivist approach has failed to show that the data of introspection should not qualify as evidence.

22. Which one of the following most likely reflects the author's belief about the current impasse between subjectivists and objectivists?

- (A) It cannot be overcome because of the radically different conceptions of evidence favored by each of the two sides.
- (B) It is resolvable only if the two sides can find common ground from which to assess their competing conceptions of evidence.
- (C) It is unavoidable unless both sides recognize that an accurate understanding of the mind requires both types of evidence.
- (D) It is based on an easily correctable misunderstanding between the two sides about the nature of evidence.
- (E) It will prevent further progress until alternate ways of gaining knowledge about the mind are discovered.

23. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is to
- (A) suggest that there might be valid aspects to both the subjective and the objective approaches to studying the mind
 - (B) advocate a possible solution to the impasse undermining debate between subjectivists and objectivists
 - (C) criticize subjectivist philosophers for failing to adopt a more scientific methodology
 - (D) defend the subjective approach to studying the mind against the charges leveled against it by objectivists
 - (E) evaluate the legitimacy of differing conceptions of evidence advocated by subjectivists and objectivists
24. According to the passage, subjectivists advance which one of the following claims to support their charge that objectivism is faulty?
- (A) Objectivism rests on evidence that conflicts with the data of introspection.
 - (B) Objectivism restricts the kinds of experience from which philosophers may draw knowledge.
 - (C) Objectivism relies on data that can be described and interpreted only by scientific specialists.
 - (D) Objectivism provides no context in which to view scientific data as relevant to philosophical questions.
 - (E) Objectivism concerns itself with questions that have not traditionally been part of philosophical inquiry.
25. The author discusses the work of scientists in lines 7–14 primarily to
- (A) contrast the traditional approach to studying the mind with the approach advocated by objectivists
 - (B) argue that the attempt to describe the sensation of pain should be done without reference to any particular point of view
 - (C) explain why scientists should not concern themselves with describing how a phenomenon feels from the inside
 - (D) criticize subjectivists for thinking there is little to be gained from studying the mind scientifically
 - (E) clarify why the objectivists' approach has been successful in disciplines such as chemistry, biology, and physics
26. The author characterizes certain philosophers as "loyal to subjectivity" (line 20) for each of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) These philosophers believe scientists should adopt the subjective approach when studying phenomena such as how nerves transmit impulses to the brain.
 - (B) These philosophers favor subjective evidence about the mind over objective evidence about the mind when the two conflict.
 - (C) These philosophers maintain that subjective experience is essential to the study of the mind.
 - (D) These philosophers hold that objective evidence is only a part of the full range of experience.
 - (E) These philosophers employ evidence that is available only to a particular individual.
27. Based on the passage, which one of the following is most clearly an instance of the objectivist approach to studying the mind?
- (A) collecting accounts of dreams given by subjects upon waking in order to better understand the nature of the subconscious
 - (B) interviewing subjects during extremes of hot and cold weather in order to investigate a connection between weather and mood
 - (C) recording subjects' evaluation of the stress they experienced while lecturing in order to determine how stress affects facility at public speaking
 - (D) analyzing the amount of a certain chemical in subjects' bloodstreams in order to investigate a proposed link between the chemical and aggressive behavior
 - (E) asking subjects to speak their thoughts aloud as they attempt to learn a new skill in order to test the relationship between mental understanding and physical performance
28. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to the debate described in the hypothetical example given by the author in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) a debate among investigators attempting to determine a criminal's identity when conflicting physical evidence is found at the crime scene
 - (B) a debate among jurors attempting to determine which of two conflicting eyewitness accounts of an event is to be believed
 - (C) a debate between two archaeologists about the meaning of certain written symbols when no evidence exists to verify either's claim
 - (D) a debate between two museum curators about the value of a painting that shows clear signs of both genuineness and forgery
 - (E) a debate between two historians who draw conflicting conclusions about the same event based on different types of historical data

S T O P

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

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

Barbara Ehrenreich, "The Economics of Cloning" © 1993 by Time Inc.

Paul Reidinger, "The Long March to Brown" © 1994 by ABA Journal.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The Norton Community Travel Club is considering two travel packages for its annual summer vacation trip. Write an argument for selecting one trip over the other, keeping two guidelines in mind:

- The club is committed to serving the needs and interests of its membership, drawn from a retirement community and a subdivision of moderately priced homes.
- Club members are eager to keep costs down as much as possible.

Worldwide Travel Agency has offered a two-week guided tour of three South American countries. The group will travel together in an air-conditioned bus and stop at major attractions. All members will be expected to be packed and ready to leave each morning at a designated time. Round-trip airfare, meals, and accommodations are included in the price of the trip. While serviceable, the accommodations are not first-class; first-class accommodations are available to those who pay an additional fee. Worldwide is an experienced travel agency that has been running this particular tour for fifteen years. The agency has a reputation for knowledgeable, personable tour guides.

For the same price, Leisure Tours has offered a three-week trip to three major South American cities. Included in the fee will be round-trip airfare, airfare to each of the three cities, and a shared room in highly rated hotels; the cost of meals is not included in the price. On the first day of each stop, Leisure Tours schedules a guided tour of the city, provides brochures and maps, and offers suggestions for those wishing to take side trips. Otherwise, there are no planned activities. Leisure Tours, a relatively new company, recently received an award for superior service from the Association of Business Executives. Leisure Tour's president is a well-known travel writer.

[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 XXXI**

| <u>REPORTED SCORE</u> | <u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u> | <u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 180 | 98 | 101 |
| 179 | 97 | 97 |
| 178 | 96 | 96 |
| 177 | 95 | 95 |
| 176 | 94 | 94 |
| 175 | 93 | 93 |
| 174 | 92 | 92 |
| 173 | 91 | 91 |
| 172 | 90 | 90 |
| 171 | 88 | 89 |
| 170 | 87 | 87 |
| 169 | 86 | 86 |
| 168 | 85 | 85 |
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| 126 | 19 | 19 |
| 125 | 18 | 18 |
| 124 | 16 | 17 |
| 123 | 15 | 15 |
| 122 | 14 | 14 |
| 121 | 13 | 13 |
| 120 | 0 | 12 |

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