

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. For the first few weeks after birth, the dunnart has such poor control over its respiratory muscles that it cannot use them to breathe. Instead, this tiny marsupial breathes through its thin skin, which gradually thickens as the dunnart matures inside its mother's pouch. The dunnart is unique among warm-blooded animals, the rest of which need thick skin throughout their lives to maintain body temperature and reduce water loss.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps explain how newborn dunnarts manage to survive despite their thin skins?

- (A) The dunnart's respiratory muscles begin to develop a few days after birth.
- (B) The dunnart's body temperature is higher than that of many other warm-blooded animals.
- (C) Adult dunnarts experience more heat and water loss through their skin than other adult marsupials do.
- (D) Its mother's pouch keeps a newborn dunnart warm and reduces water loss through its skin.
- (E) Some dunnarts live where daytime temperatures are high and the climate is dry.

2. Successful stand-up comedians are able to keep the attention of a large audience for a few hours, in such a way that the audience remembers long afterwards what the comedian said. And in their routines, many comedians make interesting points about serious topics. Unsurprisingly, humor is the means through which comedians are able to accomplish all of this. University professors hope to achieve much the same in their lectures. Thus, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) stand-up comedians and university professors have the same skill set
- (B) incorporating humor into lectures can help professors to achieve the goals they have for those lectures
- (C) university professors can achieve the goals they have for their lectures only if they incorporate humor into them
- (D) there is no reason to suppose that a lecture lasting several hours cannot hold an audience's attention
- (E) university professors should treat even the most serious topics in a humorous way

3. Reviewer: Almost all books that offer management advice are written from the perspective of the CEO. But most managers aren't CEOs and don't have the same perspective as CEOs. So the advice in management books is of limited use for most managers.

The conclusion of the reviewer's argument can be properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Advice books rarely take the perspective of their intended audience.
- (B) Most people who read management advice books aspire to be CEOs.
- (C) Almost all CEOs have experience as lower level managers.
- (D) Advice is of limited use unless it is offered from the perspective of the recipient.
- (E) Most managers prefer to read books that they think will be useful to them in their work.

4. The mayor has been accused of taking a bribe based on the fact that a consultant that does business with the city paid for improvements to the mayor's vacation house. In his own defense, the mayor has said that he paid every bill for those improvements that was presented to him.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the mayor's defense?

- (A) Authorities are investigating the consultant for taking bribes from officials of other cities.
- (B) The mayor was aware that many of the bills were being presented to the consultant rather than to the mayor.
- (C) The building contractor in charge of the improvements to the mayor's house had done business with the city in the past.
- (D) The improvements to the mayor's house were done with expensive materials and involved thousands of hours of labor.
- (E) The amount of money that the city paid the consultant over the last year greatly exceeded the cost of the improvements to the mayor's house.

5. Archaeologist: The earliest evidence of controlled fire use in Europe dates to just 400,000 years ago. This casts doubt on the commonly held view that, because of Europe's cold winter climate, mastery of fire was a necessary prerequisite for humans' migration there.

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

- (A) The humans who first mastered fire used it for heat but not for cooking.
 - (B) The climate in Europe was significantly colder 400,000 years ago than it is today.
 - (C) Prior to 400,000 years ago, humans occasionally took advantage of naturally occurring fires.
 - (D) Humans would not have mastered fire were it not for the need for heat in a cold climate.
 - (E) There were humans inhabiting Europe prior to 400,000 years ago.
6. Astronomer: This country's space agency is currently building a new space telescope that is, unfortunately, way over budget. Some people argue that the project should be canceled. But that would be a mistake. If we cancel it now, all the money that has already been spent—which is more than the additional cost required to complete the project—would be wasted.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, would most help to justify the astronomer's argument?

- (A) A government agency should not cancel a partially completed project unless the amount of money already spent on the project is small relative to the agency's overall budget.
- (B) If more than half of the total cost of a project has already been spent, then the project should be completed.
- (C) If it becomes clear that the total cost of a project will be more than twice the amount originally budgeted, then the project should be canceled.
- (D) One should not commit additional funding to a project just because one has spent considerable money on it in the past.
- (E) In determining which scientific projects to fund, governments should give priority to the projects that are most likely to lead to important new discoveries.

7. Naturalist: Different nonhuman primate species exhibit many contrasts in behavior. If a zookeeper leaves a screwdriver within reach of a chimpanzee, the animal is likely to examine and play with it for a time, and then move on to something else. In the same circumstances, an orangutan is likely to pretend to ignore the tool at first; later, in the zookeeper's absence, the orangutan may use the screwdriver to try to dismantle its cage.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the naturalist's statements?

- (A) Orangutans are the most intelligent of nonhuman primates.
 - (B) Orangutans have better memories than chimpanzees have.
 - (C) Some nonhuman primates are capable of deception.
 - (D) Orangutans dislike being caged more than chimpanzees do.
 - (E) Not all nonhuman primates understand tool use.
8. Manager: The only employees who should receive bonuses this year are those who were exceptionally productive over the past year. Liang is an excellent account executive, but she works in a corporate division that has failed to meet its productivity goals for the year. Thus Liang should not receive a bonus this year.

The reasoning in the manager's argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) fails to take into account the possibility that the standards by which productivity is judged might vary across different divisions of a corporation
- (B) overlooks the possibility that a corporation as a whole can have a profitable year even though one division of the corporation does not
- (C) fails to justify its use of one group's performance as the basis for a conclusion about a wholly different group
- (D) reaches a conclusion about the performance of one member of a group merely on the basis of the performance of the group as a whole
- (E) takes for granted that an employee who has an unproductive year will not be exceptionally productive in subsequent years

9. Even though she thought the informant was untrustworthy, the journalist promised not to reveal his identity so long as the information he provided did not turn out to be false. However, she will publicly reveal the informant's identity if she is ordered to do so by a judge or her editor. After all, the information concerns safety violations at the power plant. Thus, the journalist will surely reveal the informant's identity even if the information is accurate.

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

- (A) The information that the informant provided is known to be false.
 - (B) The journalist's editor will not order her to reveal the informant's identity unless the information is accurate and concerns public safety.
 - (C) If the information concerns safety at the power plant, a judge will order the journalist to reveal her informant's identity.
 - (D) The truth of the information provided by the informant can be verified only if the informant's identity is publicly revealed.
 - (E) The informant understood, at the time the journalist promised him confidentiality, that she would break this promise if ordered to do so by a judge.
10. One who has borrowed an item from someone and promised to return it by a certain date should do so if it would not be difficult to return it on time and the person from whom one has borrowed it has not given permission to return the item late.

The principle stated above most helps to justify the reasoning in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) Christopher told Sumi that the book she borrowed from him need not be returned by Friday. Thus, it would be wrong for Sumi to return the book earlier than Friday.
- (B) Nick promised Wanda that he would return the bicycle he borrowed from her by tomorrow. Thus, if Wanda did not give Nick permission to return it late, he ought to return it by tomorrow even if doing so is difficult.
- (C) Val should return Ted's car to him today, because although he told her that she could return it late, she promised that she would return it today and it would not be difficult for her to do so.
- (D) Yesenia borrowed Mike's computer, and he has just requested that she return it to him by tomorrow. Although Yesenia has not promised to return it by tomorrow, she should return it by then since it would not be difficult for her to do so.
- (E) Oliver borrowed Madeline's guitar from her yesterday and promised to bring it back today. So, since it would be easy for Oliver to return the guitar today, and Madeline has not given him permission to return it late, he should return it today.

11. Human skin gives off an array of gaseous substances, including carbon dioxide and lactic acid, both of which attract mosquitoes. However, neither of these two substances, whether alone or combined with one another, will attract mosquitoes as much as a bare human arm will, even in complete darkness, where a mosquito has no visual cues. Therefore, some other gaseous substance given off by human skin also attracts mosquitoes.

The reasoning in the argument requires which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) Mosquitoes do not communicate with one another.
- (B) Mosquitoes are not attracted to humans by body heat.
- (C) Human skin gives off gaseous substances in greater amounts during the day than during the night.
- (D) Mosquitoes are no more successful in finding a bare human arm in darkness than in light.
- (E) Human skin never gives off any gaseous substances that repel mosquitoes.

12. A 1955 analysis of paint samples from an Italian painting found evidence of cobalt, suggesting the use of cobalt blue, a pigment not used in Europe before 1804. The painting was thus deemed to have been produced sometime after 1804. A 2009 analysis also found cobalt, but that analysis suggested that the painting might have been produced before 1804.

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

- (A) The 2009 analysis revealed that cobalt was located only in the topmost paint layer, which was possibly applied to conceal damage to original paint layers.
- (B) The 2009 analysis used sophisticated scientific equipment that can detect much smaller amounts of cobalt than could the equipment used for the 1955 analysis.
- (C) The 2009 analysis took more samples from the painting than the 1955 analysis did, though those samples were smaller.
- (D) Many experts, based on the style and the subject matter of the painting, have dated the painting to the 1700s.
- (E) New information that came to light in the 1990s suggested that cobalt blue was used only rarely in Italy in the years immediately following 1804.

13. A six-month public health campaign sought to limit the spread of influenza by encouraging people to take precautions such as washing their hands frequently and avoiding public places when they experience influenza symptoms. Since the incidence of influenza was much lower during those months than experts had predicted, the public evidently heeded the campaign.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (A) The incidence of food-borne illnesses, which can be effectively controlled by frequent hand washing, was markedly lower than usual during the six-month period.
 - (B) During the six-month period, the incidence of the common cold, which has many of the same symptoms as influenza, was about the same as usual.
 - (C) There were fewer large public gatherings than usual during the six-month period.
 - (D) Independently of the public health campaign, the news media spread the message that one's risk of contracting influenza can be lessened by frequent hand washing.
 - (E) In a survey completed before the campaign began, many people admitted that they should do more to limit the spread of influenza.
14. A study at a company found that most meetings showed diminishing returns after 30 minutes, and little could be expected after 60 minutes. Moreover, the most productive meetings were those for which a clear time frame was established. For a meeting at the company to achieve maximum productivity, then, it needs to have a clear time frame and be no more than 30 minutes long.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion drawn in the argument?

- (A) In general, a meeting at the company that is no more than 30 minutes long and has a clear time frame will achieve maximum productivity.
- (B) Most meetings at the company show diminishing returns after 30 minutes, according to a study.
- (C) A meeting at the company will be maximally productive only if it has a clear time frame and lasts no more than 30 minutes.
- (D) According to a study, meetings at the company were the most productive when they had clear time frames.
- (E) A study of meetings at the company says that little productivity should be expected after the 60-minute mark.

15. Nutritionist: Most fad diets prescribe a single narrow range of nutrients for everyone. But because different foods contain nutrients that are helpful for treating or preventing different health problems, dietary needs vary widely from person to person. However, everyone should eat plenty of fruits and vegetables, which protect against a wide range of health problems.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the nutritionist's statements?

- (A) Most fad diets require that everyone following them eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.
- (B) Fruits and vegetables are the only foods that contain enough different nutrients to protect against a wide range of health problems.
- (C) Any two people have different health problems and thus different dietary needs.
- (D) Most fad diets fail to satisfy the dietary needs of some people.
- (E) There are very few if any nutrients that are contained in every food other than fruits and vegetables.

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16. The caffeine in coffee stimulates the production of irritating acid in the stomach. But darker roasts of coffee, produced by roasting the coffee beans longer, contain more N-methylpyridinium (NMP) than lighter roasts, and NMP tends to suppress production of acid in the stomach. Therefore if you drink caffeinated coffee, darker roasts will irritate your stomach less than lighter roasts.

The answer to which one of the following questions most helps in evaluating the argument?

- (A) Does extending the roasting time of coffee beans increase the amount of caffeine present in the brewed coffee?
(B) Does a reduction in acid production in the stomach have an adverse effect on stomach function?
(C) Would coffee drinkers who drink caffeinated coffee increase their coffee consumption if the coffee they drank contained less caffeine?
(D) Do some coffee drinkers who switch from lighter to darker roasts of coffee increase their daily coffee consumption?
(E) Do lighter roasts of coffee have any important health benefits that darker roasts of coffee lack?
17. Film historians often find it difficult to determine typical audience members' responses to particular films, especially those from the early twentieth century. Box office figures help little, for they indicate only a film's financial success or failure; they do not show what audiences found funny, or frightening, or moving. These historians also find that newspaper and magazine reviews fail to provide much insight.

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

- (A) Newspaper and magazine reviews of films are usually written in advance of a film's general release.
(B) Typical audience members' responses to films from the latter part of the twentieth century are easy to determine.
(C) The box office success of a film does not depend on its viewers finding it funny, frightening, or moving.
(D) Film historians do not believe that film reviews in newspapers and magazines reveal typical film audience members' views.
(E) Films from the early part of the twentieth century were not usually reviewed in newspapers or magazines.

18. The consensus among astronomers, based upon observations of the surfaces of pulsars, is that pulsars are spinning balls of neutrons compressed into a sphere some 10 kilometers in diameter with a mass roughly equal to that of our sun. However, their observed properties are also consistent with some pulsars actually being filled with quarks, the building blocks of neutrons. Because the core of a quark-filled pulsar, unlike a neutron-filled one, would have an overall positive charge, it would attract a layer of negatively charged particles that could support a crust of neutrons.

The statement that the core of a quark-filled pulsar would have an overall positive charge plays which one of the following roles in the argument above?

- (A) It helps explain how pulsars could have neutrons on their surface even if they were not entirely made up of neutrons.
(B) It forms part of a challenge to the claim that some pulsars may be made up of quarks.
(C) It helps explain why some pulsars would not be readily recognized as such by astronomers.
(D) It presents a new finding that challenges the consensus view of the structure of pulsars.
(E) It points out a problem with the view that pulsars have a mass roughly equal to that of our sun.

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19. Analyst: Any new natural-gas-powered electrical generation station needs to be located close to a natural-gas pipeline, a large body of water for cooling, and transmission lines. It also must be situated in a region where residents will not oppose construction. Our country has an extensive system of transmission lines, but our natural-gas pipelines run in the vicinity of only three of our large bodies of water, and residents would oppose any significant construction projects near these bodies of water.

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

- (A) Future electrical needs will have to be met by alternatives to natural-gas-powered generation.
 - (B) If a new natural-gas-powered electrical station is built in a region, many residents will move away from that region.
 - (C) No site would be suitable for constructing a natural-gas-powered electrical station unless the existing system of natural-gas pipelines is expanded.
 - (D) There currently is no natural-gas-powered electrical generation station near any of the three largest bodies of water.
 - (E) Many residents who would oppose the construction of a new natural-gas-powered electrical station in their region would not oppose the construction of new transmission lines there.
20. Voting records regularly show that people over 65 vote in the highest percentages while young adults are least likely to vote. This indicates that citizens are becoming increasingly disconnected from the political system with each passing generation.

The argument's reasoning is questionable in that the argument

- (A) compares an early stage of one generation to a later stage of another
- (B) fails to take into account the relative sizes of the generations compared
- (C) provides evidence for a phenomenon without providing an explanation of the phenomenon
- (D) confuses the cause of an effect with the effect itself
- (E) overlooks the possibility that voting patterns among age groups will change in the future

21. A local marsh would need to be drained before the proposed office complex could be built. Such marshes often play crucial roles in purifying groundwater and there has been no scientific assessment of the marsh's role in maintaining the quality of the city's well water. The city should therefore block the proposed office complex pending such an assessment.

The principle underlying the argument above is most similar to the principle underlying which one of the following arguments?

- (A) A new highway cannot be built in the lake district unless an environmental impact assessment is first carried out. An environmental impact assessment would cost more than the projected economic benefit of the highway. The proposal for a new highway in the lake district should therefore be rejected.
- (B) Defective products can cost an appliance manufacturer millions of dollars because of product recalls and lawsuits. Yova Corporation's new line of appliances has not yet been thoroughly tested for defects. Thus, Yova should not bring its new line to market at this time.
- (C) A laboratory safety check of a portable grill requires a week of uninterrupted testing. The new portable grill has been at the testing lab for a week, but the testing could not begin until the paperwork arrived three days later. Therefore, no report on the results of the safety check should be released at this time.
- (D) Building the new highway along the proposed northern route would inevitably damage an adjoining wilderness area. The highway would also cause environmental damage if it follows the proposed southern route, but it would not harm any wilderness areas. Thus, if the highway is built, it should be built on the southern route. Building a light rail line to serve the downtown core could involve cost overruns and expensive delays, but traffic congestion will become intolerable within ten years without a light rail line. A light rail line should therefore be built.
- (E)

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22. In a recent study, one group of participants watched video recordings of themselves running on treadmills, and a second group watched recordings of other people running on treadmills. When contacted later, participants in the first group reported exercising, on average, 1 hour longer each day than did the other participants. This shows that watching a recording of yourself exercising can motivate you to exercise more.

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

- (A) In another study, people who watched recordings of themselves lifting weights exercised for more time each day than did people who watched recordings of themselves running.
- (B) Another study's members exhibited an increased willingness to give to charity after hearing stories in which people with whom they identified did so.
- (C) Participants who were already highly motivated to exercise did not report exercising for any longer each day than they had before the study.
- (D) In studies of identical twins, participants who observed their twin reading overreported by a significant amount how much time they themselves spent reading in the days that followed.
- (E) A third group of participants who watched recordings of themselves sitting on couches afterwards reported being sedentary for more time each day than did the other participants.

23. Environmentalist: Efforts to attain an overall reduction in carbon use by convincing people to focus on their personal use of fossil fuels cannot achieve that goal. Even if most people changed their behavior, changes in personal use of fossil fuels cannot produce the needed reductions in carbon use. Only government policies can produce change on the required scale.

The environmentalist's argument requires assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Convincing most people to focus on their personal use of fossil fuels would not lead to their successfully pressuring the government into implementing policies that reduce carbon use.
- (B) The calculations needed to determine how best to minimize one's personal use of fossil fuels are too difficult for individuals to carry out on their own.
- (C) Efforts to convince people to focus on reducing their personal use of fossil fuels have been made only by those who are not currently involved in framing government policy.
- (D) It is easier to convince the government to change its policies on carbon use than to convince people to reduce their personal use of fossil fuels.
- (E) People who are concerned about environmental issues are more likely to support political candidates who support environmental issues.

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24. There are only two plausible views about where the aesthetic value of a painting lies: either in its purely formal qualities or in what the painting means. But there exists no compelling general account of how a painting could derive its value from its purely formal characteristics. Therefore, the aesthetic value of a painting lies in what it means.

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

- (A) This cardiac patient could be treated with surgery or angioplasty, among other methods. But his weak condition would make recovery from surgery a very long process. Therefore, the doctors ought to perform angioplasty.
- (B) Should the company be outbid on the new project, it will either have to lay off workers or find new business. But it does not expect to find new business in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it must be expecting to win the bid on the new project.
- (C) History is driven primarily by economic forces or primarily by political forces. But no historian has shown convincingly that history is driven mainly by economic forces. Therefore, it is driven primarily by political forces.
- (D) Some analysts are forecasting that if the economy expands, the inflation rate will rise or the unemployment rate will fall. But the unemployment rate promises to remain stable. Therefore, the inflation rate will not change either.
- (E) If the party does not change its policies, it will lose heavily in the next election. But if it changes its policies, some people who support those policies will be upset and will sit out the next election. Therefore, it is impossible for the party to win in the next election.

25. Substantial economic growth must be preceded by technological innovations that expanding industries incorporate into their production or distribution procedures. Since a worldwide ban on the use of fossil fuels would surely produce many technological innovations, it is obvious that such a ban would be followed by an economic boom rather than by the economic depression forecast by the critics of such a ban.

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

- (A) The argument assumes the truth of the conclusion for which it purports to be providing evidence.
- (B) The argument attempts to establish the falsehood of a proposition by criticizing the reasoning of those who assert its truth.
- (C) The argument attempts to establish a conclusion on the basis of stronger evidence than the conclusion requires.
- (D) The argument confuses a necessary condition for a phenomenon with a sufficient condition for that phenomenon.
- (E) The argument presumes, without providing warrant, that because certain conditions only sometimes precede a certain phenomenon, these conditions always bring about the phenomenon.

26. Winston: The rules for awarding Nobel Prizes stipulate that no more than three people can share the same prize. Nobel Prizes in scientific disciplines are generally given in recognition of particular scientific results, however, and many important results are the work of four or more scientists.

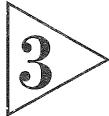
Sanjay: Those rules also stipulate that prize winners must be living, but some highly influential scientists died before their work was fully appreciated.

The dialogue most strongly supports the claim that Winston and Sanjay agree that

- (A) the rules that govern the awarding of Nobel Prizes should be changed so that prizes can be awarded to deceased persons
- (B) the rules that govern the awarding of Nobel Prizes in scientific disciplines should be different from the rules for other Nobel Prizes
- (C) Nobel Prizes in scientific disciplines should not be given in recognition of particular scientific results
- (D) the evaluation of individual achievement in science is a highly subjective matter
- (E) Nobel Prizes are inaccurate indicators of scientists' contributions to their disciplines

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Joe: All vampire stories are based on an absurd set of premises. Since, according to such stories, every victim of a vampire becomes a vampire, and vampires have existed since ancient times and are immortal, vampires would by now have almost completely eliminated their prey.

Maria: In most of the vampire stories I am familiar with, vampires turn only a few of their victims into vampires. The rest are permanently dead.

Joe and Maria disagree over the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) Vampires are always depicted in vampire stories as immortal.
- (B) Vampires are always depicted in vampire stories as having existed since ancient times.
- (C) No vampire stories are incoherent.
- (D) No vampire stories depict the vampire population as being very large.
- (E) In all vampire stories, every victim of a vampire becomes a vampire.

2. A company decided to scan all of its salespersons' important work that existed only in paper form into a central computer database that could be easily accessed using portable computers, thereby saving salespersons the effort of lugging their paper files all over the country. The project was a dismal failure, however; salespersons rarely accessed the database and continued to rely on many paper files, which they had refused to turn over to the staff responsible for creating the database.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to account for the failure described above?

- (A) Some of the salespersons gave huge paper files to the staff responsible for creating the database while other salespersons gave them much smaller files.
- (B) Most of the salespersons already had portable computers before the new database was created.
- (C) The papers that the salespersons found most important all contained personal information about employees of client companies, which the salespersons did not want in a central database.
- (D) All of the salespersons were required to attend a series of training sessions for the new database software even though many of them found the software easy to use even without training.
- (E) The number of staff required to create the database turned out to be larger than anticipated, and the company had to pay overtime wages to some of them.

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3. Politician: The legal right to free speech does not protect all speech. For example, it is illegal to shout “Fire!” in a crowded mall if the only intent is to play a practical joke; the government may ban publication of information about military operations and the identity of undercover agents; and extortion threats and conspiratorial agreements are also criminal acts. The criminalization of these forms of speech is justified, since, although they are very different from each other, they are all likely to lead directly to serious harm.

In the statements above, the politician argues that

- (A) it is legitimate to prohibit some forms of speech on the grounds that they are likely to lead directly to serious harm
- (B) a form of speech can be restricted only if it is certain that it would lead directly to serious harm
- (C) in all but a few cases, restricting speech eventually leads directly to serious harm
- (D) any form of speech may, one way or another, lead directly to serious harm
- (E) all but one of several possible reasons for restricting freedom of speech are unjustified

4. Art critic: Nowadays, museum visitors seldom pause to look at a work of art for even a full minute. They look, perhaps take a snapshot, and move on. This tells us something about how our relationship to art has changed over time. People have become less willing to engage with works of art than they once were.

The art critic’s argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) museum visitors today generally look at more pieces of art during each museum visit than museum visitors looked at in the past
- (B) the ease with which museum visitors can take snapshots of art contributes to the speed with which they move through art museums
- (C) visitors would enjoy their museum experiences more if they took more time with individual works of art
- (D) museum visitors who take snapshots of works of art rarely look at the pictures afterward
- (E) the amount of time spent looking at a work of art is a reliable measure of engagement with that work

5. Heavy tapestry fabrics are appropriate only for use in applications that will not need to be laundered frequently. These applications do not include any types of clothing—such as skirts or even jackets—but instead include swags and balloon valances, which are types of window treatments.

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

- (A) If a fabric is not a heavy tapestry fabric, then it is not appropriate for use in swags.
- (B) Heavy tapestry fabrics should not be used unless swags or balloon valances are being made.
- (C) If heavy tapestry fabrics are appropriate for a particular application, then that application must be a window treatment.
- (D) If a fabric is appropriate for use in a skirt or jacket, then that fabric is not a heavy tapestry fabric.
- (E) Heavy tapestry fabrics are sometimes appropriate for use in types of clothing other than skirts and jackets.

6. The construction of new apartments in Brewsterville increased the supply of available housing there. Ordinarily, increasing the supply of available housing leads to lower rents for existing apartments. But in Brewsterville, rents for existing apartments rose.

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

- (A) Fewer new apartments were constructed than originally planned.
- (B) The new apartments were much more desirable than the existing apartments.
- (C) Rents in some areas close to Brewsterville dropped as a result of the construction of the new apartments.
- (D) A sizeable number of people moved out of the existing apartments while the new apartments were being constructed.
- (E) The new apartments were constructed at the outset of a trend of increasing numbers of people seeking residence in Brewsterville.

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7. Politicians often advocate increased overall economic productivity while ignoring its drawbacks. For example, attempting to increase the productivity of a corporation means attempting to increase its profitability, which typically leads to a reduction in the number of workers employed by that corporation. Thus, attempting to increase productivity in the economy as a whole may benefit business owners, but will increase the number of unemployed workers.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that increased unemployment is sufficient reason to abandon increased productivity as an economic goal
- (B) fails to justify its presumption that attempting to increase productivity in the economy as a whole would produce results similar to those produced by attempting to increase productivity in a single corporation
- (C) unfairly criticizes politicians in general on the basis of the actions of a few who are unwilling to consider the drawbacks of attempting to increase productivity
- (D) fails to justify its presumption that attempting to increase productivity in the economy as a whole is always more important than the interests of workers or business owners
- (E) fails to address all potential drawbacks and benefits of attempting to increase productivity at a single corporation

8. A good movie reviewer should be able to give favorable reviews of movies that are not to his or her taste.

Because movie reviewers have seen so many movies, their tastes are very different from and usually better informed than those of most moviegoers. Yet the function of movie reviewers, as opposed to film critics, is to help people determine which movies they might enjoy seeing, not to help them better appreciate movies.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the overall conclusion drawn in the argument?

- (A) Movie reviewers' tastes in movies are very different from and usually better informed than those of most moviegoers.
- (B) If a movie reviewer is good, he or she should be able to give favorable reviews of movies that are not to his or her taste.
- (C) The function of a movie reviewer is different from that of a film critic.
- (D) Movie reviewers see many more movies than most moviegoers see.
- (E) The role of movie reviewers is to help people determine which movies they might enjoy seeing, not to help people better appreciate movies.

9. The brain area that enables one to distinguish the different sounds made by a piano tends to be larger in a highly skilled musician than in someone who has rarely, if ever, played a musical instrument. This shows that practicing on, and playing, a musical instrument actually alters brain structure.

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

- (A) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that what is true about the brain structures of highly skilled pianists is also true of the brain structures of other highly skilled musicians.
- (B) The argument fails to address the possibility that people who become highly skilled musicians do so, in part, because of the size of a certain area of their brains.
- (C) The argument draws a conclusion about a broad range of phenomena from evidence concerning a much narrower range of phenomena.
- (D) The argument fails to address the possibility that a certain area of the brain is smaller in people who have listened to a lot of music but who have never learned to play a musical instrument than it is in people who have learned to play a musical instrument.
- (E) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that highly skilled musicians practice more than other musicians.

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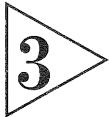
10. Researcher: Overhearing only one side of a cell-phone conversation diverts listeners' attention from whatever they are doing. Hearing only part of a conversation leaves listeners constantly trying to guess what the unheard talker has just said. Listeners' attention is also diverted because cell-phone talkers speak abnormally loudly.

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

- (A) The risk that a driver will cause an accident is increased when the driver is talking on a cell phone.
 - (B) When a driver hears a passenger in the driver's vehicle talking on a cell phone, that detracts from the driver's performance.
 - (C) Overhearing one side of a conversation on a traditional telephone does not divert listeners' attention from tasks at hand.
 - (D) People who overhear one side of a cell-phone conversation inevitably lose track of their thoughts.
 - (E) Conversing on a cell phone requires making more guesses about what one's conversational partner means than other forms of conversation do.
11. A new treatment for muscle pain that looked very promising was tested in three separate studies. Although the results were positive, it turned out that all three studies had critical methodological flaws. So the treatment is probably not actually effective.

The flawed nature of the argument above can most effectively be demonstrated by noting that, by parallel reasoning, we could conclude that

- (A) since the judges in a baking contest did not have uniform criteria for selecting a winner, the cake that won is probably a bad one
- (B) since some people who fish seldom catch any fish, they probably have some reason for fishing other than catching fish
- (C) since some foods have very little nutritional value, people who include those foods in their diets are probably malnourished
- (D) since all scarves are at least somewhat decorative, it is likely that when scarves were first adopted, they were purely decorative
- (E) since all members of the city council have a financial stake in the city's development, any development proposal they make is likely to be motivated purely by self-interest



12. If future improvements to computer simulations of automobile crashes enable computers to provide as much reliable information about the effectiveness of automobile safety features as is provided by actual test crashes, then manufacturers will use far fewer actual test crashes. For the costs of designing and running computer simulations are much lower than those of actual test crashes.

Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the argument?

- (A) Apart from information about safety features, actual test crashes provide very little information of importance to automobile manufacturers.
- (B) It is highly likely that within the next 20 years computer simulations of automobile crashes will be able to provide a greater amount of reliable information about the effectiveness of automobile safety features than can be provided by actual test crashes.
- (C) If computer simulations will soon be able to provide more information about the effectiveness of automobile safety features, automobile manufacturers will soon be able to produce safer cars.
- (D) The cost per automobile of testing and designing safety features is decreasing and will continue to decrease for the foreseeable future.
- (E) For years, the aviation industry has been successfully using computer simulations of airplane crashes to test the effectiveness of safety features of airplane designs.

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13. Legislator: My colleague says we should reject this act because it would deter investment. But because in the past she voted for legislation that inhibited investment, this surely is not the real reason she opposes the act. Since she has not revealed her real reason, it must not be very persuasive. So we should vote to approve the act.

The reasoning in the legislator's argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that the argument

- (A) treats a personal character trait as if it were evidence of the professional viewpoint of the person having that trait
- (B) fails to address the grounds on which the colleague claims the act should be rejected
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that the colleague's opposition to the act is the minority position in the legislature
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that voters will oppose legislation that deters investment
- (E) fails to consider that the colleague's opposition to the act may be a response to constituents' wishes

14. A new computer system will not significantly increase an organization's efficiency unless the computer system requires the organization's employees to adopt new, more productive ways of working. The Ministry of Transportation is having a new computer system custom built to fit the ministry's existing ways of working, so _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) the new computer system will not increase the efficiency of the Ministry of Transportation to any appreciable degree
- (B) it is likely that the new computer system will not function correctly when it is first installed
- (C) the leaders of the Ministry of Transportation must not be concerned with the productivity of the ministry's employees
- (D) the new computer system will be worthwhile if it automates many processes that are currently performed manually
- (E) it will be easy for employees of the Ministry of Transportation to learn to use the new computer system



15. Columnist: Many car manufacturers trumpet their cars' fuel economy under normal driving conditions. For all three of the cars I have owned, I have been unable to get even close to the fuel economy that manufacturers advertise for cars of those makes. So manufacturers probably inflate those numbers.

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

- (A) draws a conclusion on the basis of a sample that is too small
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that driving conditions are the same in every geographical region
- (C) overlooks the possibility that the source of a cited claim may be biased and hence unreliable
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that car manufacturers knowingly market cars that fail to meet minimum fuel efficiency standards
- (E) uses the term "fuel economy" in two different senses

16. Tenants who do not have to pay their own electricity bills do not have a financial incentive to conserve electricity. Thus, if more landlords install individual electricity meters on tenant dwellings so that tenants can be billed for their own use, energy will be conserved as a result.

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

- (A) Tenants who do not have to pay their own electricity bills generally must compensate by paying more rent.
- (B) Many initiatives have been implemented to educate people about how much money they can save through energy conservation.
- (C) Landlords who pay for their tenants' electricity have a strong incentive to make sure that the appliances they provide for their tenants are energy efficient.
- (D) Some tenant dwellings can only support individual electricity meters if the dwellings are rewired, which would be prohibitively expensive.
- (E) Some people conserve energy for reasons that are not related to cost savings.



17. The position that punishment should be proportional to how serious the offense is but that repeat offenders should receive harsher punishments than first-time offenders is unsustainable. It implies that considerations as remote as what an offender did years ago are relevant to the seriousness of an offense. If such remote considerations were relevant, almost every other consideration would be too. But this would make determining the seriousness of an offense so difficult that it would be impossible to apply the proportionality principle.

The statement that considerations as remote as what an offender did years ago are relevant to the seriousness of an offense plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a statement the argument provides grounds to accept and from which the overall conclusion is inferred.
- (B) It is a statement inferred from a position the argument seeks to defend.
- (C) It is the overall conclusion in favor of which the argument offers evidence.
- (D) It is an allegedly untenable consequence of a view rejected in the argument's overall conclusion.
- (E) It is a premise offered in support of an intermediate conclusion of the argument.

18. Blogger: Traditionally, newspapers have taken objectivity to be an essential of good journalism. However, today's newer media are more inclined to try to create a stir with openly partisan reporting. This contrast in journalistic standards is best understood in terms of differing business strategies. The newer media outlets need to differentiate themselves in a crowded marketplace. The standard of objectivity developed primarily among newspapers with no serious rivals, so the most important objective was to avoid offending potential readers.

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

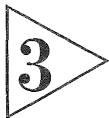
- (A) Journalists at traditional newspapers are just as partisan as journalists who work for newer media outlets.
- (B) People prefer objective reporting to partisan reporting that merely reinforces their own partisan leanings.
- (C) The newer media outlets are increasing in popularity at the expense of traditional newspapers.
- (D) Newspapers have regarded objective reporting as less likely to offend people than openly partisan reporting.
- (E) There can be no basis for taking objectivity to be an essential journalistic standard.

19. Any government practice that might facilitate the abuse of power should not be undertaken except in cases in which there is a compelling reason to do so. The keeping of government secrets is one such practice. Though government officials are sometimes justified in keeping secrets, too often they keep secrets for insubstantial reasons, and in so doing they wind up enabling abuses of power. When government officials conceal from the public the very fact that they are keeping a secret, this practice opens up even greater opportunity for abuse.

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

- (A) In most cases in which government officials conceal information from the public, they are not justified in doing so.
- (B) In those cases in which government officials have a compelling reason to keep a secret, doing so does not facilitate an abuse of power.
- (C) A government official who justifiably keeps a secret should not conceal its existence without having a compelling reason to do so.
- (D) Government officials who conceal information without a compelling reason are thereby guilty of an abuse of power.
- (E) Government officials should keep information secret only if doing so does not make it easier for those officials to abuse their power.

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20. According to a theory embraced by some contemporary musicians, music is simply a series of sounds, bereft of meaning. But these musicians, because they understand that their theory is radically nonconformist, encourage audience acceptance by prefacing their performances with explanations of their intentions. Thus, even their own music fails to conform to their theory.

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

- (A) The human ability to think symbolically and to invest anything with meaning makes it very difficult to create music that has no meaning.
 - (B) It will be possible for musicians to create music that means nothing only when listeners are able to accept such a theory of music.
 - (C) The fact that music is distinguishable from a random series of sounds only when it has meaning makes music with meaning more appealing to audiences than music without meaning.
 - (D) Music that opposes current popular conceptions of music is less likely to be enjoyed by audiences than is music that accords with such conceptions.
 - (E) Musicians whose music has no meaning do not preface their performances with explanations of their intentions.
21. Evolution does not always optimize survival of an organism. Male moose evolved giant antlers as a way of fighting other males for mates, giving those with the largest antlers an evolutionary advantage. But those antlers also make it harder to escape predators, since they can easily get tangled in trees. All male moose would be better off with antlers half the current size: they would all be less vulnerable to predators, and those with the largest antlers would maintain their relative advantage.

Which one of the following is a technique of reasoning used in the argument?

- (A) citing an example to cast doubt on a competing argument
- (B) employing an analogy in order to dispute a generalization
- (C) challenging a general claim by presenting a counterexample
- (D) disputing the relevance of an example thought to support an opposing view
- (E) undermining a claim by showing that it is self-contradictory

22. Biologist: When bacteria of a particular species are placed in a test tube that has different areas lit with different colors of light, the bacteria move only into the areas lit with a particular shade of red. The bacteria contain chlorophyll, a chemical that allows them to produce energy more effectively from this color of light than from any other. This suggests that the bacteria detect this color of light by monitoring how much energy their chlorophyll is producing.

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

- (A) If the chlorophyll is removed from the bacteria, but the bacteria are otherwise unharmed, they no longer show any tendency to move into the areas lit with the particular shade of red.
- (B) The bacteria show little tendency to move into areas containing light in colors other than the particular shade of red, even if their chlorophyll can produce some energy from light in those colors.
- (C) The areas of the test tube lit with the particular shade of red favored by the bacteria are no warmer, on average, than areas lit with other colors.
- (D) The bacteria show no tendency to move into areas lit with blue even when those areas are lit so brightly that the bacteria's chlorophyll produces as much energy in those areas as it does in the red areas.
- (E) There are species of bacteria that do not contain chlorophyll but do move into areas lit with particular colors when placed in a test tube lit with different colors in different places.

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23. If a piece of legislation is the result of negotiation and compromise between competing interest groups, it will not satisfy any of those groups. So, we can see that the recently enacted trade agreement represents a series of compromises among the various interest groups that are concerned with it, because all of those groups are clearly unhappy with it.

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

- (A) It draws a conclusion that is merely a disguised restatement of one of its premises.
 - (B) It concludes that a condition is necessary for a certain result merely from the claim that the condition leads to that result.
 - (C) It relies on understanding a key term in a quite different way in the conclusion from the way that term is understood in the premises.
 - (D) It takes for granted that no piece of legislation can ever satisfy all competing interest groups.
 - (E) It bases a conclusion about a particular case on a general principle that concerns a different kind of case.
24. After a nuclear power plant accident, researchers found radioactive isotopes of iodine, tellurium, and cesium—but no heavy isotopes—in the atmosphere downwind. This material came either from spent fuel rods or from the plant's core. Spent fuel rods never contain significant quantities of tellurium isotopes. Radioactive material ejected into the atmosphere directly from the core would include heavy isotopes. After the accident, steam, which may have been in contact with the core, was released from the plant. The core contains iodine, tellurium, and cesium isotopes, which are easily dissolved by steam.

Of the following statements, which one is most strongly supported by the information above?

- (A) Radioactive material ejected into the environment directly from a nuclear power plant's core would not include tellurium isotopes.
- (B) The radioactive material detected by the researchers was carried into the atmosphere by the steam that was released from the plant.
- (C) The nuclear power plant's spent fuel rods were not damaged.
- (D) The researchers found some radioactive material from spent fuel rods as well as some material that was ejected into the atmosphere directly from the plant's core.
- (E) Spent fuel rods do not contain heavy isotopes in significant quantities.

25. If ecology and the physical sciences were evaluated by the same criteria, ecology would fail to be a successful science because it cannot be captured by a set of simple laws. But ecology is a successful science, although of a different sort from the physical sciences. Therefore, it clearly is not being evaluated by means of the criteria used to evaluate the physical sciences.

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

- (A) If sales taxes are increased, then either the price of woodchips will go up and the consumer will have to pay more for them, or the woodchip industry will disappear. But the market cannot bear an increase in the price of woodchips, so the woodchip industry will disappear.
- (B) If this gallery could borrow some of Matisse's early works, then, together with its own permanent collection of Matisse, the gallery could have the largest exhibition of Matisse ever. But there is no demand for larger exhibitions of Matisse's work. Therefore, no gallery will be inclined to lend their early Matisse to this gallery.
- (C) If cars of the future are made of lighter and stronger materials, then the number of fatalities due to driving accidents will be drastically reduced. It is obvious that cars will be made of lighter and stronger materials in the future. Therefore, the number of fatalities due to driving accidents will be drastically reduced.
- (D) If physicists attempted research in the social sciences, they would probably be as successful in those areas as researchers who restrict their concentration to the social sciences. However, physicists rarely attempt social science research. Therefore, physicists are not among the most successful researchers in the social sciences.
- (E) If any economic theory were an adequate description of the principles according to which economies operate, then it would be possible to make accurate economic forecasts. But accurate economic forecasts cannot be made. Therefore, no economic theory is an adequate description of the principles according to which economies operate.

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.