



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 30

DECEMBER 1999

TEST ID: LL3030



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

Prep Test XXX © 2000 Law School Admission Council, Inc.

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

©2002 Kaplan Educational Centers

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



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

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

This morning, a bakery makes exactly one delivery, consisting of exactly six loaves of bread. Each of the loaves is exactly one of three kinds: oatmeal, rye, or wheat, and each is either sliced or unsliced. The loaves that the bakery delivers this morning must be consistent with the following:

There are at least two kinds of loaves.

There are no more than three rye loaves.

There is no unsliced wheat loaf.

There is at least one unsliced oatmeal loaf.

If two or more of the loaves are unsliced, then at least one of the unsliced loaves is rye.

1. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the loaves that the bakery delivers?
 - (A) six unsliced oatmeal loaves
 - (B) five unsliced oatmeal loaves, one sliced rye loaf
 - (C) five unsliced oatmeal loaves, one unsliced wheat loaf
 - (D) four unsliced oatmeal loaves, two unsliced rye loaves
 - (E) four unsliced oatmeal loaves, two sliced wheat loaves
2. Each of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the unsliced loaves that the bakery delivers EXCEPT:
 - (A) three oatmeal loaves
 - (B) three oatmeal loaves, one rye loaf
 - (C) two oatmeal loaves, two rye loaves
 - (D) two oatmeal loaves, three rye loaves
 - (E) one oatmeal loaf, one rye loaf
3. Which one of the following statements CANNOT be true?
 - (A) The only unsliced loaves are oatmeal loaves.
 - (B) The only sliced loaves are rye loaves.
 - (C) The only unsliced loaves are rye loaves.
 - (D) The number of sliced loaves is exactly one greater than the number of sliced oatmeal loaves.
 - (E) The number of unsliced loaves is exactly one greater than the number of unsliced oatmeal loaves.
4. Which one of the following statements must be true?
 - (A) At least one of the loaves is rye.
 - (B) At least one of the loaves is wheat.
 - (C) At least one of the loaves is sliced.
 - (D) No more than four oatmeal loaves are sliced.
 - (E) No more than four wheat loaves are sliced.
5. If the bakery delivers exactly four wheat loaves, then the bakery could also deliver
 - (A) one sliced rye loaf and one unsliced rye loaf
 - (B) one sliced oatmeal loaf and one unsliced oatmeal loaf
 - (C) two unsliced rye loaves
 - (D) two unsliced oatmeal loaves
 - (E) two sliced oatmeal loaves

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–10

The six messages on an answering machine were each left by one of Fleure, Greta, Hildy, Liam, Pasquale, or Theodore, consistent with the following:

At most one person left more than one message.

No person left more than three messages.

If the first message is Hildy's, the last is Pasquale's.

If Greta left any message, Fleure and Pasquale did also.

If Fleure left any message, Pasquale and Theodore did also, all of Pasquale's preceding any of Theodore's.

If Pasquale left any message, Hildy and Liam did also, all of Hildy's preceding any of Liam's.

6. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the messages left on the answering machine, from first to last?
 - (A) Fleure's, Pasquale's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Pasquale's, Liam's
 - (B) Greta's, Pasquale's, Theodore's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Liam's
 - (C) Hildy's, Hildy's, Hildy's, Liam's, Pasquale's, Theodore's
 - (D) Pasquale's, Hildy's, Fleure's, Liam's, Theodore's, Theodore's
 - (E) Pasquale's, Hildy's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Liam's, Liam's
7. The first and last messages on the answering machine could be the first and second messages left by which one of the following?
 - (A) Fleure
 - (B) Hildy
 - (C) Liam
 - (D) Pasquale
 - (E) Theodore
8. If Greta left the fifth message, then which one of the following messages CANNOT have been left by Theodore?
 - (A) the first message
 - (B) the second message
 - (C) the third message
 - (D) the fourth message
 - (E) the sixth message
9. Each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Liam left at least one message.
 - (B) Theodore left at least one message.
 - (C) Hildy left at least one message.
 - (D) Exactly one person left at least two messages.
 - (E) At least four people left messages.
10. If the only message Pasquale left is the fifth message, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Hildy left the first message.
 - (B) Theodore left exactly two messages.
 - (C) Liam left exactly two messages.
 - (D) Liam left the second message.
 - (E) Fleure left the third and fourth messages.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 11–16

Exactly five cars—Frank’s, Marquitta’s, Orlando’s, Taishah’s, and Vinquetta’s—are washed, each exactly once. The cars are washed one at a time, with each receiving exactly one kind of wash: regular, super, or premium. The following conditions must apply:

The first car washed does not receive a super wash, though at least one car does.

Exactly one car receives a premium wash.

The second and third cars washed receive the same kind of wash as each other.

Neither Orlando’s nor Taishah’s is washed before Vinquetta’s.

Marquitta’s is washed before Frank’s, but after Orlando’s.

Marquitta’s and the car washed immediately before Marquitta’s receive regular washes.

11. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the cars in the order in which they are washed, matched with type of wash received?

- (A) Orlando’s: premium; Vinquetta’s: regular; Taishah’s: regular; Marquitta’s: regular; Frank’s: super
- (B) Vinquetta’s: premium; Orlando’s: regular; Taishah’s: regular; Marquitta’s: regular; Frank’s: super
- (C) Vinquetta’s: regular; Marquitta’s: regular; Taishah’s: regular; Orlando’s: super; Frank’s: super
- (D) Vinquetta’s: super; Orlando’s: regular; Marquitta’s: regular; Frank’s: regular; Taishah’s: super
- (E) Vinquetta’s: premium; Orlando’s: regular; Marquitta’s: regular; Frank’s: regular; Taishah’s: regular

12. If Vinquetta’s car does not receive a premium wash, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Orlando’s and Vinquetta’s cars receive the same kind of wash as each other.
- (B) Marquitta’s and Taishah’s cars receive the same kind of wash as each other.
- (C) The fourth car washed receives a premium wash.
- (D) Orlando’s car is washed third.
- (E) Marquitta’s car is washed fourth.

13. If the last two cars washed receive the same kind of wash as each other, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Orlando’s car is washed third.
- (B) Taishah’s car is washed fifth.
- (C) Taishah’s car is washed before Marquitta’s car.
- (D) Vinquetta’s car receives a regular wash.
- (E) Exactly one car receives a super wash.

14. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Vinquetta’s car receives a premium wash.
- (B) Exactly two cars receive a super wash.
- (C) The fifth car washed receives a super wash.
- (D) The fourth car washed receives a super wash.
- (E) The second car washed receives a regular wash.

15. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the cars that must receive a regular wash?

- (A) Frank’s, Marquitta’s
- (B) Marquitta’s, Orlando’s
- (C) Marquitta’s, Orlando’s, Taishah’s
- (D) Marquitta’s, Taishah’s
- (E) Marquitta’s, Vinquetta’s

16. Suppose that in addition to the original five cars Jabrohn’s car is also washed. If all the other conditions hold as given, which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) Orlando’s car receives a premium wash.
- (B) Vinquetta’s car receives a super wash.
- (C) Four cars receive a regular wash.
- (D) Only the second and third cars washed receive a regular wash.
- (E) Jabrohn’s car is washed after Frank’s car.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 17–23

Exactly seven toy-truck models—F, G, H, J, K, M, and S—are assembled on seven assembly lines, exactly one model to a line. The seven lines are arranged side by side and numbered consecutively 1 through 7. Assignment of models to lines must meet the following conditions:

- F is assembled on a lower-numbered line than J.
- M is assembled on the line numbered one lower than the line on which G is assembled.
- H is assembled on line 1 or else line 7.
- S is assembled on line 4.

17. Which one of the following is an acceptable assignment of toy-truck models to lines, on order from line 1 through line 7?
 - (A) F, J, K, S, H, M, G
 - (B) F, K, J, S, M, G, H
 - (C) F, M, K, S, G, J, H
 - (D) H, K, S, M, G, F, J
 - (E) H, M, G, S, J, F, K
18. It must be true that the lowest-numbered line on which
 - (A) F can be assembled is line 2
 - (B) G can be assembled is line 3
 - (C) J can be assembled is line 2
 - (D) K can be assembled is line 3
 - (E) M can be assembled is line 2
19. If K is assembled on line 5, which one of the following is a pair of models that could be assembled, not necessarily in the order given, on lines whose numbers are consecutive to each other?
 - (A) G, H
 - (B) G, J
 - (C) H, J
 - (D) J, M
 - (E) M, S
20. There can be at most how many lines between the line on which F is assembled and the line on which J is assembled?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
21. If K is assembled on line 2, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) F is assembled on a lower-numbered line than S.
 - (B) H is assembled on a lower-numbered line than G.
 - (C) J is assembled on a lower-numbered line than H.
 - (D) M is assembled on a lower-numbered line than J.
 - (E) S is assembled on a lower-numbered line than J.
22. If G is assembled on the line numbered one less than the line on which F is assembled, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) F is assembled on line 3.
 - (B) G is assembled on line 5.
 - (C) H is assembled on line 1.
 - (D) K is assembled on line 5.
 - (E) M is assembled on line 6.
23. If M is assembled on line 1, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) F is assembled on a line numbered one lower than the line on which H is assembled.
 - (B) F is assembled on a line numbered one lower than the line on which K is assembled.
 - (C) G is assembled on a line numbered one lower than the line on which J is assembled.
 - (D) G is assembled on a line numbered one lower than the line on which K is assembled.
 - (E) K is assembled on a line numbered one lower than the line on which G is assembled.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. More and more computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering are being produced, and it is thus increasingly unnecessary for practicing engineers to have a thorough understanding of fundamental mathematical principles. Consequently, in training engineers who will work in industry, less emphasis should be placed on mathematical principles, so that space in the engineering curriculum will be available for other important subjects.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument given for the recommendation above?

- (A) The effective use of computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering requires an understanding of mathematical principles.
- (B) Many of the computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering are already in routine use.
- (C) Development of composites and other such new materials has meant that the curriculum for engineers who will work in industry must allow time for teaching the properties of these materials.
- (D) Most of the computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering can be run on the types of computers available to most engineering firms.
- (E) The engineering curriculum already requires that engineering students be familiar with and able to use a variety of computer programs.

2. Raymond Burr played the role of Perry Mason on television. Burr's death in 1993 prompted a prominent lawyer to say, "Although not a lawyer, Mr. Burr strove for such authenticity that we feel as if we lost one of our own." This comment from a prestigious attorney provides appalling evidence that, in the face of television, even some legal professionals are losing their ability to distinguish fiction from reality.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) takes the views of one lawyer to represent the views of all lawyers
- (B) criticizes the lawyer rather than the lawyer's statement
- (C) presumes that the lawyer is qualified to evaluate the performance of an actor
- (D) focuses on a famous actor's portrayal of a lawyer rather than on the usual way in which lawyers are portrayed on television
- (E) ignores the part of the lawyer's remark that indicates an awareness of the difference between reality and fiction

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Opponents of peat harvesting in this country argue that it would alter the ecological balance of our peat-rich wetlands and that, as a direct consequence of this, much of the country's water supply would be threatened with contamination. But this cannot be true, for in Ireland, where peat has been harvested for centuries, the water supply is not contaminated. We can safely proceed with the harvesting of peat.

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

- (A) Over hundreds of years, the ecological balance of all areas changes slowly but significantly, sometimes to the advantage of certain flora and fauna.
 - (B) The original ecology of the peat-harvesting areas of Ireland was virtually identical to that of the undisturbed wetlands of this country.
 - (C) The activities of other industries in coming years are likely to have adverse effects on the water supply of this country.
 - (D) The peat resources of this country are far larger than those of some countries that successfully harvest peat.
 - (E) The peat-harvesting industry of Ireland has been able to supply most of that country's fuel for generations.
4. For the next year, the Chefs' Union has requested a 10 percent salary increase for each of its members, whereas the Hotel Managers' Union has requested only an 8 percent salary increase for each of its members. These facts demonstrate that the average dollar amount of the raises that the Chefs' Union has requested for next year is greater than that of the raises requested by the Hotel Managers' Union.

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

- (A) The Chefs' Union has many more members than does the Hotel Managers' Union.
- (B) The Chefs' Union is a more powerful union than is the Hotel Managers' Union and is therefore more likely to obtain the salary increases it requests.
- (C) The current salaries of the members of the Chefs' Union are, on average, higher than the current salaries of the members of the Hotel Managers' Union.
- (D) The average dollar amount of the raises that the members of the Chefs' Union received last year was equal to the average dollar amount of the raises that the members of the Hotel Managers' Union received.
- (E) The members of the Chefs' Union received salary increases of 10 percent in each of the last two years, while the members of the Hotel Managers' Union received salary increases of only 8 percent in each of the last two years.

5. Parent: I had tried without success to get my young child to brush her teeth. I had hoped that she would imitate me, or that she would be persuaded by reason to brush her teeth. Then, I made a point of brushing her teeth for her immediately before reading her a story before her naps and at night. After several weeks, when I would pick up a storybook at these times, she began automatically to retrieve her toothbrush and brush her teeth herself.

The parent's experience with the child most closely conforms to which one of the following generalizations?

- (A) Children are most effectively taught to do something by someone's setting an example.
 - (B) Children more readily adopt a behavior through habit and repetition than through other means.
 - (C) Children are too young to understand rational arguments for adopting a behavior.
 - (D) Children often imitate the behavior of others rather than listening to reason.
 - (E) Children ordinarily act contrary to their parents' expectations in order to get more attention.
6. The student body at this university takes courses in a wide range of disciplines. Miriam is a student at this university, so she takes courses in a wide range of disciplines.
- Which one of the following arguments exhibits flawed reasoning most similar to that exhibited by the argument above?
- (A) The students at this school take mathematics. Miguel is a student at this school, so he takes mathematics.
 - (B) The editorial board of this law journal has written on many legal issues. Louise is on the editorial board, so she has written on many legal issues.
 - (C) The component parts of bulldozers are heavy. This machine is a bulldozer, so it is heavy.
 - (D) All older automobiles need frequent oil changes. This car is new, so its oil need not be changed as frequently.
 - (E) The individual cells of the brain are incapable of thinking. Therefore, the brain as a whole is incapable of thinking.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7–8

Opponent of offshore oil drilling: The projected benefits of drilling new oil wells in certain areas in the outer continental shelf are not worth the risk of environmental disaster. The oil already being extracted from these areas currently provides only 4 percent of our country's daily oil requirement, and the new wells would only add one-half of 1 percent.

Proponent of offshore oil drilling: Don't be ridiculous! You might just as well argue that new farms should not be allowed, since no new farm could supply the total food needs of our country for more than a few minutes.

7. The drilling proponent's reply to the drilling opponent proceeds by
 - (A) offering evidence in support of drilling that is more decisive than is the evidence offered by the drilling opponent
 - (B) claiming that the statistics cited as evidence by the drilling opponent are factually inaccurate
 - (C) pointing out that the drilling opponent's argument is a misapplication of a frequently legitimate way of arguing
 - (D) citing as parallel to the argument made by the drilling opponent an argument in which the conclusion is strikingly unsupported
 - (E) proposing a conclusion that is more strongly supported by the drilling opponent's evidence than is the conclusion offered by the drilling opponent
8. Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the drilling proponent's reply?
 - (A) New farms do not involve a risk analogous to that run by new offshore oil drilling.
 - (B) Many of the largest soil deposits are located under land that is unsuitable for farming.
 - (C) Unlike oil, common agricultural products fulfill nutritional needs rather than fuel requirements.
 - (D) Legislation governing new oil drilling has been much more thoroughly articulated than has that governing new farms.
 - (E) The country under discussion imports a higher proportion of the farm products it needs than it does of the oil it needs.

9. A running track with a hard surface makes for greater running speed than a soft one, at least under dry conditions, because even though step length is shorter on a hard surface, the time the runner's foot remains in contact with the running surface is less with a hard surface.

Which one of the following, if true, is evidence that the explanation given above is only a partial one?

- (A) Dry running conditions can be guaranteed for indoor track races only.
 - (B) In general, taller runners have greater average step length than shorter runners do.
 - (C) Hard tracks enhance a runner's speed by making it easier for the runner to maintain a posture that minimizes wind resistance.
 - (D) The tracks at which the world's fastest running times have been recorded are located well above sea level, where the air is relatively thin.
 - (E) To remain in top condition, a soft track surface requires different maintenance procedures than does a hard one.
10. Goswami: I support the striking workers at Ergon Foods. They are underpaid. The majority of them make less than \$20,000 per year.

Nordecki: If pay is the issue, I must disagree. The average annual salary of the striking workers at Ergon Foods is over \$29,000.

Goswami and Nordecki disagree over the truth of which one of the following statements?

- (A) The average annual salary at Ergon Foods is over \$29,000.
- (B) Pay is the primary issue over which the workers are striking at Ergon Foods.
- (C) It is reasonable to support striking workers who are underpaid.
- (D) The striking workers at Ergon Foods are underpaid.
- (E) It was unreasonable for the workers at Ergon Foods to go on strike.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. Teacher to a student: You agree that it is bad to break promises. But when we speak to each other we all make an implicit promise to tell the truth, and lying is the breaking of that promise. So even if you promised Jeanne that you would tell me she is home sick, you should not tell me that, if you know that she is well.

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

- (A) Most people always tell the truth.
 - (B) It is sometimes better to act in a friend's best interests than to keep a promise to that friend.
 - (C) Breaking a promise leads to worse consequences than does telling a lie.
 - (D) Some implicit promises are worse to break than some explicit ones.
 - (E) One should never break a promise.
12. Despite the fact that antilock brakes are designed to make driving safer, research suggests that people who drive cars equipped with antilock brakes have more accidents than those who drive cars not equipped with antilock brakes.

Each of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent discrepancy described above EXCEPT:

- (A) Most cars equipped with antilock brakes are, on average, driven more carelessly than cars not equipped with antilock brakes.
- (B) Antilock brakes malfunction more often than regular brakes.
- (C) Antilock brakes require expensive specialized maintenance to be even as effective as unmaintained regular brakes.
- (D) Most people who drive cars equipped with antilock brakes do not know how to use those brakes properly.
- (E) Antilock brakes were designed for safety in congested urban driving, but accidents of the most serious nature take place on highways.

13. President of the Regional Chamber of Commerce: We are all aware of the painful fact that almost no new businesses have moved into our region or started up here over the last ten years. But the Planning Board is obviously guilty of a gross exaggeration in its recent estimate that businesses are leaving the region at the rate of about four a week. After all, there were never more than about one thousand businesses in the region, so if they were really leaving at such a rate, they would all have been gone long ago.

The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the ground that it

- (A) focuses on what is going out of a system while ignoring the issue of what is coming into the system
- (B) confuses a claim about a rate of change within a system with a claim about the absolute size of the system
- (C) argues against a position simply by showing that the position serves the interest of the Planning Board
- (D) treats a claim about what is currently the case as if it were a claim about what has been the case for an extended period
- (E) attacks what was offered as an estimate on the ground that it is not precise

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

14. It is inaccurate to say that a diet high in refined sugar cannot cause adult-onset diabetes, since a diet high in refined sugar can make a person overweight, and being overweight can predispose a person to adult-onset diabetes.

The argument is most parallel, in its logical structure, to which one of the following?

- (A) It is inaccurate to say that being in cold air can cause a person to catch a cold, since colds are caused by viruses, and viruses flourish in warm, crowded places.
 - (B) It is accurate to say that no airline flies from Halifax to Washington. No airline offers a direct flight, although some airlines have flights from Halifax to Boston and others have flights from Boston to Washington.
 - (C) It is correct to say that overfertilization is the primary cause of lawn disease, since fertilizer causes lawn grass to grow rapidly and rapidly growing grass has little resistance to disease.
 - (D) It is incorrect to say that inferior motor oil cannot cause a car to get poorer gasoline mileage, since inferior motor oil can cause engine valve deterioration, and engine valve deterioration can lead to poorer gasoline mileage.
 - (E) It is inaccurate to say that Alexander the Great was a student of Plato; Alexander was a student of Aristotle and Aristotle was a student of Plato.
15. During the recent economic downturn, banks contributed to the decline by loaning less money. Prior to the downturn, regulatory standards for loanmaking by banks were tightened. Clearly, therefore, banks will lend more money if those standards are relaxed.

The argument assumes that

- (A) the downturn did not cause a significant decrease in the total amount of money on deposit with banks which is the source of funds for banks to lend
- (B) the imposition of the tighter regulatory standards was not a cause of the economic downturn
- (C) the reason for tightening the regulatory standards was not arbitrary
- (D) no economic downturn is accompanied by a significant decrease in the amount of money loaned out by banks to individual borrowers and to businesses
- (E) no relaxation of standards for loanmaking by banks would compensate for the effects of the downturn

16. Zoos have served both as educational resources and as entertainment. Unfortunately, removing animals from their natural habitats to stock the earliest zoos reduced certain species' populations, endangering their survival. Today most zoo animals are obtained from captive breeding programs, and many zoos now maintain breeding stocks for continued propagation of various species. This makes possible efforts to reestablish endangered species in the wild.

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

- (A) Zoos have played an essential role in educating the public about endangered species.
- (B) Some specimens of endangered species are born and bred in zoos.
- (C) No zoos exploit wild animals or endanger the survival of species.
- (D) Nearly all of the animals in zoos today were born in captivity.
- (E) The main purpose of zoos has shifted from entertainment to education.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. Only a very small percentage of people from the service professions ever become board members of the 600 largest North American corporations. This shows that people from the service professions are underrepresented in the most important corporate boardrooms in North America.

Which one of the following points out a flaw committed in the argument?

- (A) Six hundred is too small a sample on which to base so sweeping a conclusion about the representation of people from the service professions.
 - (B) The percentage of people from the service professions who serve on the boards of the 600 largest North American corporations reveals little about the percentage of the members of these boards who are from the service professions.
 - (C) It is a mistake to take the 600 largest North American corporations to be typical of corporate boardrooms generally.
 - (D) It is irrelevant to smaller corporations whether the largest corporations in North America would agree to have significant numbers of workers from the service professions on the boards of the largest corporations.
 - (E) The presence of people from the service professions on a corporate board does not necessarily imply that that corporation will be more socially responsible than it has been in the past.
18. If there are any inspired performances in the concert, the audience will be treated to a good show. But there will not be a good show unless there are sophisticated listeners in the audience, and to be a sophisticated listener one must understand one's musical roots.

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

- (A) If there are no sophisticated listeners in the audience, then there will be no inspired musical performances in the concert.
- (B) No people who understand their musical roots will be in the audience if the audience will not be treated to a good show.
- (C) If there will be people in the audience who understand their musical roots, then at least one musical performance in the concert will be inspired.
- (D) The audience will be treated to a good show unless there are people in the audience who do not understand their musical roots.
- (E) If there are sophisticated listeners in the audience, then there will be inspired musical performances in the concert.

19. Columnist: A recent study suggests that living with a parrot increases one's risk of lung cancer. But no one thinks the government should impose financial impediments on the owning of parrots because of this apparent danger. So by the same token, the government should not levy analogous special taxes on hunting gear, snow skis, recreational parachutes, or motorcycles.

Each of the following principles is logically consistent with the columnist's conclusion EXCEPT:

- (A) The government should fund education by taxing nonessential sports equipment and recreational gear.
 - (B) The government should not tax those who avoid dangerous activities and adopt healthy lifestyles.
 - (C) The government should create financial disincentives to deter participation in activities it deems dangerous.
 - (D) The government should not create financial disincentives for people to race cars or climb mountains, even though these are dangerous activities.
 - (E) The government would be justified in levying taxes to provide food and shelter for those who cannot afford to pay for them.
20. Scientist: Some critics of public funding for this research project have maintained that only if it can be indicated how the public will benefit from the project is continued public funding for it justified. If the critics were right about this, then there would not be the tremendous public support for the project that even its critics acknowledge.

If the scientist's claims are true, which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) The benefits derived from the research project are irrelevant to whether or not its funding is justified.
- (B) Continued public funding for the research project is justified.
- (C) Public support for the research project is the surest indication of whether or not it is justified.
- (D) There is tremendous public support for the research project because it can be indicated how the public will benefit from the project.
- (E) That a public benefit can be indicated is not a requirement for the justification of the research project's continued public funding.

21. The new agriculture bill will almost surely fail to pass. The leaders of all major parties have stated that they oppose it.

Which one of the following, if true, adds the most support for the prediction that the agriculture bill will fail to pass?

- (A) Most bills that have not been supported by even one leader of a major party have not been passed into law.
 - (B) Most bills that have not been passed into law were not supported by even one member of a major party.
 - (C) If the leaders of all major parties endorse the new agriculture bill, it will pass into law.
 - (D) Most bills that have been passed into law were not unanimously supported by the leaders of all major parties.
 - (E) Most bills that have been passed into law were supported by at least one leader of a major party.
22. The folktale that claims that a rattlesnake's age can be determined from the number of sections in its rattle is false, but only because the rattles are brittle and sometimes partially or completely break off. So if they were not so brittle, one could reliably determine a rattlesnake's age simply from the number of sections in its rattle, because one new section is formed each time a rattlesnake molts.
- Which one of the following is an assumption the argument requires in order for its conclusion to be properly drawn?
- (A) Rattlesnakes molt exactly once a year.
 - (B) The rattles of rattlesnakes of different species are identical in appearance.
 - (C) Rattlesnakes molt more frequently when young than when old.
 - (D) The brittleness of a rattlesnake's rattle is not correlated with the length of the rattlesnake's life.
 - (E) Rattlesnakes molt as often when food is scarce as they do when food is plentiful.

Questions 23–24

Tony: A new kind of videocassette has just been developed. It lasts for only half as many viewings as the old kind does but costs a third as much. Therefore, video rental stores would find it significantly more economical to purchase and stock movies recorded on the new kind of videocassette than on the old kind.

Anna: But the videocassette itself only accounts for 5 percent of the price a video rental store pays to buy a copy of a movie on video; most of the price consists of royalties the store pays to the studio that produced the movie. So the price that video rental stores pay per copy would decrease by considerably less than 5 percent, and royalties would have to be paid on additional copies.

23. Anna's reply is structured to lead to which one of the following conclusions?
- (A) The royalties paid to movie studios for movies sold on videotape are excessively large.
 - (B) Video rental stores should always stock the highest-quality videocassettes available, because durability is more important than price.
 - (C) The largest part of the fee a customer pays to rent a movie from a video rental store goes toward the royalties the store paid in purchasing that movie.
 - (D) The cost savings to video rental stores that buy movies recorded on the cheaper videocassettes rather than movies recorded on the more durable ones will be small or nonexistent.
 - (E) If the price a video rental store pays to buy a movie on videocassette does not decrease, the rental fee the store charges on the movie will not decrease.
24. Which one of the following, if true, would contribute most to a defense of Tony's position against Anna's reply?
- (A) The price that video rental stores pay for movies recorded on videocassettes is considerably less than the retail price of those movies.
 - (B) A significant proportion of the movies on videocassette purchased by video rental stores are bought as replacements for worn-out copies of movies the stores already have in stock.
 - (C) The royalty fee included in the price that video rental stores pay for movies on the new kind of videocassette will be half that included in the price of movies on the old kind.
 - (D) Given a choice, customers are more likely to buy a movie on videocassette than to rent it if the rental fee is more than half of the purchase price.
 - (E) Many of the movies rented from video rental stores, particularly children's movies, average several viewings per rental fee.

25. Physician: Heart disease generally affects men at an earlier age than it does women, who tend to experience heart disease after menopause. Both sexes have the hormones estrogen and testosterone, but when they are relatively young, men have ten times as much testosterone as women, and women abruptly lose estrogen after menopause. We can conclude, then, that testosterone tends to promote, and estrogen tends to inhibit, heart disease.

The physician's argument is questionable because it presumes which one of the following without providing sufficient justification?

- (A) Hormones are the primary factors that account for the differences in age-related heart disease risks between women and men.
- (B) Estrogen and testosterone are the only hormones that promote or inhibit heart disease.
- (C) Men with high testosterone levels have a greater risk for heart disease than do postmenopausal women.
- (D) Because hormone levels are correlated with heart disease they influence heart disease.
- (E) Hormone levels do not vary from person to person, especially among those of the same age and gender.

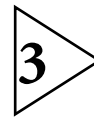
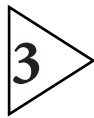
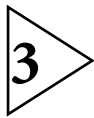
26. People ought to take into account a discipline's blemished origins when assessing the scientific value of that discipline. Take, for example, chemistry. It must be considered that many of its landmark results were obtained by alchemists—a group whose superstitions and appeals to magic dominated the early development of chemical theory.

The reasoning above is most susceptible to criticism because the author

- (A) fails to establish that disciplines with unblemished origins are scientifically valuable
- (B) fails to consider how chemistry's current theories and practices differ from those of the alchemists mentioned
- (C) uses an example to contradict the principle under consideration
- (D) does not prove that most disciplines that are not scientifically valuable have origins that are in some way suspect
- (E) uses the word "discipline" in two different senses

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

- The okapi, a forest mammal of central Africa, has presented zoologists with a number of difficult questions since they first learned of its existence in 1900. The first was how to classify it. Because it was
- (5) horselike in dimension, and bore patches of striped hide similar to a zebra's (a relative of the horse), zoologists first classified it as a member of the horse family. But further studies showed that, despite okapis' coloration and short necks, their closest relatives were
- (10) giraffes. The okapi's rightful place within the giraffe family is confirmed by its skin-covered horns (in males), two-lobed canine teeth, and long prehensile tongue.

- The next question was the size of the okapi
- (15) population. Because okapis were infrequently captured by hunters, some zoologists believed that they were rare; however, others theorized that their habits simply kept them out of sight. It was not until 1985, when zoologists started tracking okapis by affixing collars
- (20) equipped with radio transmitters to briefly captured specimens, that reliable information about okapi numbers and habits began to be collected. It turns out that while okapis are not as rare as some zoologists suspected, their population is concentrated in an
- (25) extremely limited chain of forestland in northeastern central Africa, surrounded by savanna.

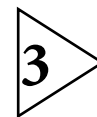
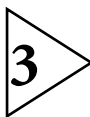
- One reason for their seeming scarcity is that their coloration allows okapis to camouflage themselves even at close range. Another is that okapis do not travel
- (30) in groups or with other large forest mammals, and neither frequent open riverbanks nor forage at the borders of clearings, choosing instead to keep to the forest interior. This is because okapis, unlike any other animal in the central African forest, subsist entirely on
- (35) leaves: more than one hundred species of plants have been identified as part of their diet, and about twenty of these are preferred. Okapis never eat one plant to the exclusion of others; even where preferred foliage is abundant, okapis will leave much of it uneaten,
- (40) choosing to move on and sample other leaves. Because of this, and because of the distribution of their food, okapis engage in individual rather than congregated foraging.

- But other questions about okapi behavior arise.
- (45) Why for example, do they prefer to remain within forested areas when many of their favorite plants are found in the open border between forest and savanna? One possibility is that this is a defense against predators; another is that the okapi was pushed into the
- (50) forest by competition with other large, hoofed animals, such as the bushbuck and bongo, that specialize on the

- forest edges and graze them more efficiently. Another question is why okapis are absent from other nearby forest regions that would seem hospitable to them.
- (55) Zoologists theorize that okapis are relicts of an era when forestland was scarce and that they continue to respect those borders even though available forestland has long since expanded.

1. Which one of the following most completely and accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Information gathered by means of radio-tracking collars has finally provided answers to the questions about okapis that zoologists have been attempting to answer since they first learned of the mammal's existence.
- (B) Because of their physical characteristics and their infrequent capture by hunters, okapis presented zoologists with many difficult questions at the start of the twentieth century.
- (C) Research concerning okapis has answered some of the questions that have puzzled zoologists since their discovery, but has also raised other questions regarding their geographic concentration and feeding habits.
- (D) A new way of tracking okapis using radio-tracking collars reveals that their apparent scarcity is actually a result of their coloration, their feeding habits, and their geographic concentration.
- (E) Despite new research involving radio tracking, the questions that have puzzled zoologists about okapis since their discovery at the start of the twentieth century remain mostly unanswered.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



2. The function of the third paragraph is to
 - (A) pose a question about okapi behavior
 - (B) rebut a theory about okapi behavior
 - (C) counter the assertion that okapis are rare
 - (D) explain why okapis appeared to be rare
 - (E) support the belief that okapis are rare
3. Based on the passage, in its eating behavior the okapi is most analogous to
 - (A) a child who eats one kind of food at a time, consuming all of it before going on to the next kind
 - (B) a professor who strictly follows the outline in the syllabus, never digressing to follow up on student questions
 - (C) a student who delays working on homework until the last minute, then rushes to complete it
 - (D) a newspaper reader who skips from story to story, just reading headlines and eye-catching paragraphs
 - (E) a deer that ventures out of the woods only at dusk and dawn, remaining hidden during the rest of the day
4. Suppose that numerous okapis are discovered living in a remote forest region in northeastern central Africa that zoologists had not previously explored. Based on their current views, which one of the following would the zoologists be most likely to conclude about this discovery?
 - (A) Okapis were pushed into this forest region by competition with mammals in neighboring forests.
 - (B) Okapis in this forest region forage in the border between forest and savanna.
 - (C) Okapis in this forest region are not threatened by the usual predators of okapis.
 - (D) Okapis moved into this forest region because their preferred foliage is more abundant there than in other forests.
 - (E) Okapis lived in this forest region when forestland in the area was scarce.
5. The passage provides information intended to help explain each of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) why zoologists once believed that okapis were rare
 - (B) why zoologists classified the okapi as a member of the giraffe family
 - (C) why okapis choose to limit themselves to the interiors of forests
 - (D) why okapis engage in individual rather than congregated foraging
 - (E) why okapis leave much preferred foliage uneaten
6. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
 - (A) The number of okapis is many times larger than zoologists had previously believed it to be.
 - (B) Radio-tracking collars have enabled scientists to finally answer all the questions about the okapi.
 - (C) Okapis are captured infrequently because their habits and coloration make it difficult for hunters to find them.
 - (D) Okapis are concentrated in a limited geographic area because they prefer to eat one plant species to the exclusion of others.
 - (E) The number of okapis would steadily increase if okapis began to forage in the open border between forest and savanna.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Tragic dramas written in Greece during the fifth century B.C. engender considerable scholarly debate over the relative influence of individual autonomy and the power of the gods on the drama's action. One early

- (5) scholar, B. Snell, argues that Aeschylus, for example, develops in his tragedies a concept of the autonomy of the individual. In these dramas, the protagonists invariably confront a situation that paralyzes them, so that their prior notions about how to behave or think
- (10) are dissolved. Faced with a decision on which their fate depends, they must reexamine their deepest motives, and then act with determination. They are given only two alternatives, each with grave consequences, and they make their decision only after a tortured internal
- (15) debate. According to Snell, this decision is "free" and "personal" and such personal autonomy constitutes the central theme in Aeschylean drama, as if the plays were devised to isolate an abstract model of human action. Drawing psychological conclusions from this
- (20) interpretation, another scholar, Z. Barbu, suggests that "[Aeschylean] drama is proof of the emergence within ancient Greek civilization of the individual as a free agent."

- To A. Rivier, Snell's emphasis on the decision
- (25) made by the protagonist, with its implicit notions of autonomy and responsibility, misrepresents the role of the superhuman forces at work, forces that give the dramas their truly tragic dimension. These forces are not only external to the protagonist; they are also
- (30) experienced by the protagonist as an internal compulsion, subjecting him or her to constraint even in what are claimed to be his or her "choices." Hence all that the deliberation does is to make the protagonist aware of the impasse, rather than motivating one
- (35) choice over another. It is finally a necessity imposed by the deities that generates the decision, so that at a particular moment in the drama necessity dictates a path. Thus, the protagonist does not so much "choose" between two possibilities as "recognize" that there is
- (40) only one real option.

- A. Lesky, in his discussion of Aeschylus' play *Agamemnon*, disputes both views. Agamemnon, ruler of Argos, must decide whether to brutally sacrifice his own daughter. A message from the deity Artemis has
- (45) told him that only the sacrifice will bring a wind to blow his ships to an important battle. Agamemnon is indeed constrained by a divine necessity. But he also deeply desires a victorious battle: "If this sacrifice will loose the winds, it is permitted to desire it fervently,"
- (50) he says. The violence of his passion suggests that Agamemnon chooses a path—chosen by the gods for their own reasons—on the basis of desires that must be condemned by us, because they are his own. In Lesky's view, tragic action is bound by the constant tension
- (55) between a self and superhuman forces.

7. Based on the information presented in the passage, which one of the following statements best represents Lesky's view of Agamemnon?

- (A) Agamemnon's motivations are identical to those of the gods.
 (B) The nature of Agamemnon's character solely determines the course of the tragedy.
 (C) Agamemnon's decision-making is influenced by his military ambitions.
 (D) Agamemnon is concerned only with pleasing the deity Artemis.
 (E) Agamemnon is especially tragic because of his political position.

8. Which one of the following paraphrases most accurately restates the quotation from *Agamemnon* found in lines 48–49 of the passage?

- (A) If the goddess has ordained that the only way I can evade battle is by performing this sacrifice, then it is perfectly appropriate for me to deeply desire this sacrifice.
 (B) If the goddess has ordained that the only way I can get a wind to move my ships to battle is by performing this sacrifice, then it is perfectly appropriate for me to deeply desire victory in battle.
 (C) If the goddess has ordained that the only way I can get a wind to move my ships to battle is by performing this sacrifice, then it is perfectly appropriate for me to deeply desire this sacrifice.
 (D) As I alone have determined that only this sacrifice will give me victory in battle, I will perform it, without reservations.
 (E) As I have determined that only deeply desiring victory in battle will guarantee the success of the sacrifice, I will perform it as ordained by the goddess.

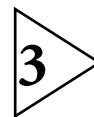
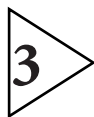
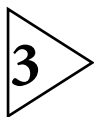
9. Which one of the following statements best expresses Rivier's view, as presented in the passage, of what makes a drama tragic?

- (A) The tragic protagonist is deluded by the gods into thinking he or she is free.
 (B) The tragic protagonist struggles for a heroism that belongs to the gods.
 (C) The tragic protagonist wrongly seeks to take responsibility for his or her actions.
 (D) The tragic protagonist cannot make a decision that is free of divine compulsion.
 (E) The tragic protagonist is punished for evading his or her responsibilities.



10. It can be inferred from the passage that the central difference between the interpretations of Lesky and Rivier is over which one of the following points?
- (A) whether or not the tragic protagonist is aware of the consequences of his or her actions
 - (B) whether or not the tragic protagonist acknowledges the role of the deities in his or her life
 - (C) whether or not the tragic protagonist's own desires have relevance to the outcome of the drama
 - (D) whether or not the actions of the deities are relevant to the moral evaluation of the character's action
 - (E) whether or not the desires of the tragic protagonist are more ethical than those of the deities
11. Which one of the following summaries of the plot of a Greek tragedy best illustrates the view attributed to Rivier in the passage?
- (A) Although she knows that she will be punished for violating the law of her city, a tragic figure bravely decides to bury her dead brother over the objections of local authorities.
 - (B) Because of her love for her dead brother, a tragic figure, although aware that she will be punished for violating the law of her city, accedes to the gods' request that she bury his body.
 - (C) After much careful thought, a tragic figure decides to disobey the dictates of the gods and murder her unfaithful husband.
 - (D) A tragic figure, defying a curse placed on his family by the gods, leads his city into a battle that he realizes will prove futile.
 - (E) After much careful thought, a tragic figure realizes that he has no alternative but to follow the course chosen by the gods and murder his father.
12. The quotation in lines 21–23 suggests that Barbu assumes which one of the following about Aeschylean drama?
- (A) Aeschylean drama helped to initiate a new understanding of the person in ancient Greek society.
 - (B) Aeschylean drama introduced new ways of understanding the role of the individual in ancient Greek society.
 - (C) Aeschylean drama is the original source of the understanding of human motivation most familiar to the modern Western world.
 - (D) Aeschylean drama accurately reflects the way personal autonomy was perceived in ancient Greek society.
 - (E) Aeschylean drama embodies the notion of freedom most familiar to the modern Western world.
13. All of the following statements describe Snell's view of Aeschylus' tragic protagonists, as it is presented in the passage, EXCEPT:
- (A) They are required to choose a course of action with grave consequences.
 - (B) Their final choices restore harmony with supernatural forces.
 - (C) They cannot rely on their customary notions of appropriate behavior.
 - (D) They are compelled to confront their true motives.
 - (E) They are aware of the available choices.
14. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) argue against one particular interpretation of Greek tragedy
 - (B) establish that there are a variety of themes in Greek tragedy
 - (C) present aspects of an ongoing scholarly debate about Greek tragedy
 - (D) point out the relative merits of different scholarly interpretations of Greek tragedy
 - (E) suggest the relevance of Greek tragedy to the philosophical debate over human motivation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Philosopher Denise Meyerson views the Critical Legal Studies (CLS) movement as seeking to debunk orthodox legal theory by exposing its contradictions. However, Meyerson argues that CLS proponents tend to see contradictions where none exist, and that CLS overrates the threat that conflict poses to orthodox legal theory.

- According to Meyerson, CLS proponents hold that the existence of conflicting values in the law implies the absence of any uniquely right solution to legal cases. CLS argues that these conflicting values generate equally plausible but opposing answers to any given legal question, and, consequently, that the choice between the conflicting answers must necessarily be arbitrary or irrational. Meyerson denies that the existence of conflicting values makes a case irresolvable, and asserts that at least some such cases can be resolved by ranking the conflicting values. For example, a lawyer's obligation to preserve a client's confidences may entail harming other parties, thus violating moral principle. This conflict can be resolved if it can be shown that in certain cases the professional obligation overrides ordinary moral obligations.

- In addition, says Meyerson, even when the two solutions are equally compelling, it does not follow that the choice between them must be irrational. On the contrary, a solution that is not rationally required need not be unreasonable. Meyerson concurs with another critic that instead of concentrating on the choice between two compelling alternatives, we should rather reflect on the difference between both of these answers on the one hand, and some utterly unreasonable answer on the other—such as deciding a property dispute on the basis of which claimant is louder. The acknowledgment that conflicting values can exist, then, does not have the far-reaching implications imputed by CLS; even if some answer to a problem is not the only answer, opting for it can still be reasonable.

- Last, Meyerson takes issue with the CLS charge that legal formalism, the belief that there is a quasi-deductive method capable of giving solutions to problems of legal choice, requires objectivism, the belief that the legal process has moral authority. Meyerson claims that showing the law to be unambiguous does not demonstrate its legitimacy: consider a game in which participants compete to steal the item of highest value from a shop; while a person may easily identify the winner in terms of the rules, it does not follow that the person endorses the rules of the game. A CLS scholar might object that legal cases are unlike games, in that one cannot merely apply the rules without appealing to, and therefore endorsing, external considerations of purpose, policy, and value. But Meyerson replies that such considerations may be viewed as part of, not separate from, the rules of the game.

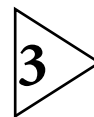
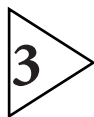
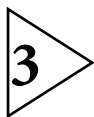
15. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The arguments of the Critical Legal Studies movement are under attack not only by legal theorists, but also by thinkers in related areas such as philosophy.
 - (B) In critiquing the Critical Legal Studies movement, Meyerson charges that the positions articulated by the movement's proponents overlook the complexity of actual legal dilemmas.
 - (C) Meyerson objects to the propositions of the Critical Legal Studies movement because she views them as being self-contradictory.
 - (D) Meyerson poses several objections to the tenets of the Critical Legal Studies movement, but her most important argument involves constructing a hierarchy of conflicting values.
 - (E) Meyerson seeks to counter the claims that are made by proponents of the Critical Legal Studies movement in their effort to challenge conventional legal theory.
16. The primary purpose of the reference to a game in the last paragraph is to
- (A) provide an example of how a principle has previously been applied
 - (B) demonstrate a point by means of an analogy
 - (C) emphasize the relative unimportance of an activity
 - (D) contrast two situations by exaggerating their differences
 - (E) dismiss an idea by portraying it as reprehensible

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



17. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) evaluate divergent legal doctrines
 - (B) explain how a controversy arose
 - (C) advocate a new interpretation of legal tradition
 - (D) describe a challenge to a school of thought
 - (E) refute claims made by various scholars
18. It can be inferred from the passage that Meyerson would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about "external considerations" (line 53)?
- (A) How one determines the extent to which these considerations are relevant depends on one's degree of belief in the legal process.
 - (B) The extent to which these considerations are part of the legal process depends on the extent to which the policies and values can be endorsed.
 - (C) When these considerations have more moral authority than the law, the former should outweigh the latter.
 - (D) If one uses these considerations in determining a legal solution, one is assuming that the policies and values are desirable.
 - (E) Whether these considerations are separate from or integral to the legal process is a matter of debate.
19. The phrase "far-reaching implications" (line 36) refers to the idea that
- (A) any choice made between conflicting solutions to a legal question will be arbitrary
 - (B) every legal question will involve the consideration of a set of values
 - (C) two or more alternative solutions to a legal question may carry equal moral weight
 - (D) no legal question will have a single correct answer
 - (E) the most relevant criterion for judging solutions is the degree of rationality they possess
20. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the final paragraph in the passage?
- (A) A criticism is identified and its plausibility is investigated.
 - (B) The different arguments made by two opponents of a certain viewpoint are advanced.
 - (C) The arguments for and against a certain position are outlined, then a new position is offered to reconcile them.
 - (D) A belief is presented and its worth is debated on the basis of its practical consequences.
 - (E) Two different solutions are imagined in order to summarize a controversy.
21. It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the Critical Legal Studies movement would be most likely to hold which one of the following views about the law?
- (A) It incorporates moral principles in order to yield definitive solutions to legal problems.
 - (B) It does not necessarily imply approval of any policies or values.
 - (C) It is insufficient in itself to determine the answer to a legal question.
 - (D) It is comparable to the application of rules in a game.
 - (E) It can be used to determine the best choice between conflicting values.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



- While historians once propagated the myth that Africans who were brought to the New World as slaves contributed little of value but their labor, a recent study by Amelia Wallace Vernon helps to dispel this notion
- (5) by showing that Africans introduced rice and the methods of cultivating it into what is now the United States in the early eighteenth century. She uncovered, for example, an 1876 document that details that in 1718 starving French settlers instructed the captain of a
- (10) slave ship bound for Africa to trade for 400 Africans including some “who know how to cultivate rice.” This discovery is especially compelling because the introduction of rice into what is now the United States had previously been attributed to French Acadians,
- (15) who did not arrive until the 1760s.

- Vernon interviewed elderly African Americans who helped her discover the locations where until about 1920 their forebears had cultivated rice. At the heart of Vernon’s research is the question of why, in an
- (20) economy dedicated to maximizing cotton production, African Americans grew rice. She proposes two intriguing answers, depending on whether the time is before of after the end of slavery. During the period of slavery, plantation owners also ate rice and therefore
- (25) tolerated or demanded its “after-hours” cultivation on patches of land not suited to cotton. In addition, growing the rice gave the slaves some relief from a system of regimented labor under a field supervisor, in that they were left alone to work independently.

- (30) After the abolition of slavery, however, rice cultivation is more difficult to explain: African Americans had acquired a preference for eating corn, there was no market for the small amounts of rice they produced, and under the tenant system—in which
- (35) farmers surrendered a portion of their crops to the owners of the land they farmed—owners wanted only cotton as payment. The labor required to transform unused land to productive ground would thus seem completely out of proportion to the reward—except
- (40) that, according to Vernon, the transforming of the land itself was the point.

- Vernon suggests that these African Americans did not transform the land as a means to an end, but rather as an end in itself. In other words, they did not
- (45) transform the land in order to grow rice—for the resulting rice was scarcely worth the effort required to clear the land—but instead transformed the land because they viewed land as an extension of self and home and so wished to nurture it and make it their
- (50) own. In addition to this cultural explanation, Vernon speculates that rice cultivation might also have been a political act, a next step after the emancipation of the slaves: the symbolic claiming of plantation land that the U.S. government had promised but failed to parcel
- (55) off and deed to newly freed African Americans.

22. Which one of the following titles most completely and accurately summarizes the contents of the passage?
- (A) “The Introduction of Rice Cultivation into what is now the United States by Africans and Its Continued Practice in the Years During and After Slavery”
- (B) “The Origin of Rice Cultivation in what is now the United States and Its Impact on the Economy from 1760 to 1920”
- (C) “Widespread Rice Cultivation by African Americans under the Tenant System in the Years After the Abolition of Slavery”
- (D) “Cultural and Political Contributions of Africans who were Brought to what is now the United States in the Eighteenth Century”
- (E) “African American Tenant Farmers and their Cultivation of Rice in an Economy Committed to the Mass Production of Cotton”
23. Which one of the following most completely and accurately describes the author’s attitude toward Vernon’s study?
- (A) respectful of its author and skeptical toward its theories
- (B) admiring of its accomplishments and generally receptive to its theories
- (C) appreciative of the effort it required and neutral toward its theories
- (D) enthusiastic about its goals but skeptical of its theories
- (E) accepting of its author’s motives but overtly dismissive of its theories

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



24. As described in the last paragraph of the passage, rice cultivation after slavery is most analogous to which one of the following?
- (A) A group of neighbors plants flower gardens on common land adjoining their properties in order to beautify their neighborhood and to create more of a natural boundary between properties.
 - (B) A group of neighbors plants a vegetable garden for their common use and to compete with the local market's high-priced produce by selling vegetables to other citizens who live outside the neighborhood.
 - (C) A group of neighbors initiates an effort to neuter all the domestic animals in their neighborhood out of a sense of civic duty and to forestall the city taking action of its own to remedy the overpopulation.
 - (D) A group of neighbors regularly cleans up the litter on a vacant lot in their neighborhood out of a sense of ownership over the lot and to protest the city's neglect of their neighborhood.
 - (E) A group of neighbors renovates an abandoned building so they can start a program to watch each other's children out of a sense of communal responsibility and to offset the closing of a day care center in their neighborhood.
25. Which one of the following most completely and accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A historical phenomenon is presented, several competing theories about the phenomenon are described, and one theory having the most support is settled upon.
 - (B) A historical discovery is presented, the method leading to the discovery is provided, and two questions left unanswered by the discovery are identified.
 - (C) A historical fact is presented, a question raised by the fact is described, and two answers to the question are given.
 - (D) A historical question is raised, possible answers to the question are speculated upon, and two reasons for difficulty in answering the question are given.
 - (E) A historical question is raised, a study is described that answers the question, and a number of issues surrounding the study are discussed.
26. The passage cites which one of the following as a reason that rice cultivation in the context of the tenant system was difficult to explain?
- (A) Landowners did not eat rice and thus would not tolerate its cultivation on tenant lands.
 - (B) Rice was not considered acceptable payment to landowners for the use of tenant lands.
 - (C) Tenant farmers did not have enough time "after hours" to cultivate the rice properly.
 - (D) The labor required to cultivate rice was more strenuous than that required for cotton.
 - (E) Tenant lands used primarily to grow cotton were not suited to rice.
27. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) describe the efforts of a historian to uncover evidence for a puzzling phenomenon
 - (B) illustrate the historical background of a puzzling phenomenon
 - (C) present a historian's theories about a puzzling phenomenon
 - (D) criticize the work of previous historians regarding a puzzling phenomenon
 - (E) analyze the effects of a puzzling phenomenon on an economic system

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

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. A government ought to protect and encourage free speech, because free speech is an activity that is conducive to a healthy nation and thus is in the best interest of its people.

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

- (A) An activity that is in the best interest of the people ought to be protected and encouraged by a nation's government.
 - (B) Basic, inalienable rights of the people ought to be protected and encouraged by government.
 - (C) An activity that helps a government to govern ought to be protected and encouraged by it.
 - (D) A government ought to protect and encourage an activity that is conducive to the interests of that government.
 - (E) Universal human rights that are in the best interest of the people ought to be protected and encouraged by a nation's government.
2. The current theory about earthquakes holds that they are caused by adjoining plates of rock sliding past each other; the plates are pressed together until powerful forces overcome the resistance. As plausible as this may sound, at least one thing remains mysterious on this theory. The overcoming of such resistance should create enormous amounts of heat. But so far no increases in temperature unrelated to weather have been detected following earthquakes.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the argument?

- (A) No increases in temperature have been detected following earthquakes.
- (B) The current theory does not fully explain earthquake data.
- (C) No one will ever be sure what the true cause of earthquakes is.
- (D) Earthquakes produce enormous amounts of heat that have so far gone undetected.
- (E) Contrary to the current theory, earthquakes are not caused by adjoining plates of rock sliding past one another.

3. Legal theorist: It is unreasonable to incarcerate anyone for any other reason than that he or she is a serious threat to the property or lives of other people. The breaking of a law does not justify incarceration, for lawbreaking proceeds either from ignorance of the law or of the effects of one's actions, or from the free choice on the part of the lawbreaker. Obviously mere ignorance cannot justify incarcerating a lawbreaker, and even free choice on the part of the lawbreaker fails to justify incarceration, for free choice proceeds from the desires of an agent, and the desires of an agent are products of genetics and environmental conditioning, neither of which is controlled by the agent.

The claim in the first sentence of the passage plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is offered as a premise that helps to show that no actions are under the control of the agent.
- (B) It is offered as background information necessary to understand the argument.
- (C) It is offered as the main conclusion that the argument is designed to establish.
- (D) It is offered as evidence for the stated claim that protection of life and property is more important than retribution for past illegal acts.
- (E) It is offered as evidence for the stated claim that lawbreaking proceeds from either ignorance of the law, or ignorance of the effects of one's actions, or free choice.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. A certain gene can be stimulated by chemicals in cigarette smoke, causing lung cells to metabolize the chemicals in a way that makes the cells cancerous. Yet smokers in whom this gene is not stimulated have as high a risk of developing lung cancer from smoking as other smokers do.

If the statements above are true, it can be concluded on the basis of them that

- (A) stimulation of the gene by chemicals in cigarette smoke is not the only factor affecting the risk for smokers of developing lung cancer
 - (B) nonsmokers have as high a risk of developing lung cancer as do smokers in whom the gene has not been stimulated
 - (C) smokers in whom the gene has been stimulated are more likely to develop lung cancer than are other smokers
 - (D) the gene is more likely to be stimulated by chemicals in cigarette smoke than by other chemicals
 - (E) smokers are less likely to develop lung cancer if they do not have the gene
5. In a poll of eligible voters conducted on the eve of a mayoral election, more of those polled stated that they favored Panitch than stated that they favored any other candidate. Despite this result, another candidate, Yeung, defeated Panitch by a comfortable margin.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to a resolution of the discrepancy described above EXCEPT:

- (A) Of Yeung's supporters, a smaller percentage were eligible to vote than the percentage of Panitch's supporters who were eligible to vote.
- (B) A third candidate, Mulhern, conducted a press conference on the morning of the election and withdrew from the race.
- (C) The poll's questions were designed by staff members of Panitch's campaign.
- (D) Of the poll respondents supporting Yeung, 70 percent described the election as "important" or "very important," while 30 percent of respondents supporting Panitch did the same.
- (E) The poll, conducted on a Monday, surveyed persons in the downtown area, and the percentage of Yeung's supporters who work downtown is lower than that of Panitch's supporters.

6. Commissioner: Budget forecasters project a revenue shortfall of a billion dollars in the coming fiscal year. Since there is no feasible way to increase the available funds, our only choice is to decrease expenditures. The plan before you outlines feasible cuts that would yield savings of a billion dollars over the coming fiscal year. We will be able to solve the problem we face, therefore, only if we adopt this plan.

The reasoning in the commissioner's argument is flawed because this argument

- (A) relies on information that is far from certain
 - (B) confuses being an adequate solution with being a required solution
 - (C) inappropriately relies on the opinions of experts
 - (D) inappropriately employs language that is vague
 - (E) takes for granted that there is no way to increase available funds
7. Critic: Emily Dickinson's poetry demonstrates that meaning cannot reside entirely within a poem itself, but is always the unique result of an interaction between a reader's system of beliefs and the poem; and, of course, any two readers from different cultures or eras have radically different systems of beliefs.

If the critic's statements are true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) A reader's interpretation of a poem by Dickinson is affected by someone else's interpretation of it.
- (B) A modern reader and a nineteenth-century reader interpret one of Shakespeare's sonnets in the same way.
- (C) A reader's interpretation of a poem evolves over time.
- (D) Two readers from the same era arrive at different interpretations of the same poem.
- (E) A reader's enjoyment of a poem is enhanced by knowing the poet's interpretation of it.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

8. Archaeologist: The fact that the ancient Egyptians and the Maya both built pyramids is often taken as evidence of a historical link between Old- and New-World civilizations that is earlier than any yet documented. But while these buildings are similar to each other, there are important differences in both design and function. The Egyptian pyramids were exclusively tombs for rulers, whereas the Mayan pyramids were used as temples. This shows conclusively that there was no such link between Old- and New-World civilizations.

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

- (A) The argument equivocates with respect to the term "evidence."
 - (B) The argument appeals to emotion rather than to reason.
 - (C) The argument assumes the conclusion it is trying to prove.
 - (D) The argument incorrectly relies on words whose meanings are vague or imprecise.
 - (E) The argument presumes that no other evidence is relevant to the issue at hand.
9. Manuscripts written by first-time authors generally do not get serious attention by publishers except when these authors happen to be celebrities. My manuscript is unlikely to be taken seriously by publishers for I am a first-time author who is not a celebrity.

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

- (A) Challengers generally do not win elections unless the incumbent has become very unpopular. The incumbent in this election has become very unpopular. Therefore, the challenger may win.
- (B) Fruit salad that contains bananas is ordinarily a boring dish unless it contains two or more exotic fruits. This fruit salad has bananas in it, and the only exotic fruit it has is guava. Thus, it will probably be boring.
- (C) Thursday's city council meeting is likely to be poorly attended. Traditionally, council meetings are sparsely attended if zoning issues are the only ones on the agenda. The agenda for Thursday is exclusively devoted to zoning.
- (D) The bulk of an estate generally goes to the spouse, if surviving, and otherwise goes to the surviving children. In this case there is no surviving spouse; hence the bulk of the estate is likely to go to the surviving children.
- (E) Normally about 40 percent of the deer population will die over the winter unless it is extremely mild. The percentage of the deer population that died over the recent winter was the normal 40 percent. I conclude that the recent winter was not unusually mild.

10. Twelve healthy volunteers with the Apo-A-IV-1 gene and twelve healthy volunteers who instead have the Apo-A-IV-2 gene each consumed a standard diet supplemented daily by a high-cholesterol food. A high level of cholesterol in the blood is associated with an increased risk of heart disease. After three weeks, the blood cholesterol levels of the subjects in the second group were unchanged, whereas the blood cholesterol levels of those with the Apo-A-IV-1 gene rose 20 percent.

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

- (A) Approximately half the population carries a gene that lowers cholesterol levels.
- (B) Most of those at risk of heart disease may be able to reduce their risk by adopting a low-cholesterol diet.
- (C) The bodies of those who have the Apo-A-IV-2 gene excrete cholesterol when blood cholesterol reaches a certain level.
- (D) The presence of the Apo-A-IV-1 gene seems to indicate that a person has a lower risk of heart disease.
- (E) The presence of the Apo-A-IV-2 gene may inhibit the elevation of blood cholesterol.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. High school students who feel that they are not succeeding in school often drop out before graduating and go to work. Last year, however, the city's high school dropout rate was significantly lower than the previous year's rate. This is encouraging evidence that the program instituted two years ago to improve the morale of high school students has begun to take effect to reduce dropouts.

Which one of the following, if true about the last year, most seriously weakens the argument?

- (A) There was a recession that caused a high level of unemployment in the city.
 - (B) The morale of students who dropped out of high school had been low even before they reached high school.
 - (C) As in the preceding year, more high school students remained in school than dropped out.
 - (D) High schools in the city established placement offices to assist their graduates in obtaining employment.
 - (E) The antidropout program was primarily aimed at improving students' morale in those high schools with the highest dropout rates.
12. The television show *Henry* was not widely watched until it was scheduled for Tuesday evenings immediately after *That's Life*, the most popular show on television. During the year after the move, *Henry* was consistently one of the ten most-watched shows on television. Since *Henry's* recent move to Wednesday evenings, however, it has been watched by far fewer people. We must conclude that *Henry* was widely watched before the move to Wednesday evenings because it followed *That's Life* and not because people especially liked it.

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

- (A) *Henry* has been on the air for three years, but *That's Life* has been on the air for only two years.
- (B) The show that replaced *Henry* on Tuesdays has persistently had a low number of viewers in the Tuesday time slot.
- (C) The show that now follows *That's Life* on Tuesdays has double the number of viewers it had before being moved.
- (D) After its recent move to Wednesday, *Henry* was aired at the same time as the second most popular show on television.
- (E) *That's Life* was not widely watched during the first year it was aired.

Questions 13–14

Joseph: My encyclopedia says that the mathematician Pierre de Fermat died in 1665 without leaving behind any written proof for a theorem that he claimed nonetheless to have proved. Probably this alleged theorem simply cannot be proved, since—as the article points out—no one else has been able to prove it. Therefore it is likely that Fermat was either lying or else mistaken when he made his claim.

Laura: Your encyclopedia is out of date. Recently someone has in fact proved Fermat's theorem. And since the theorem is provable, your claim—that Fermat was lying or mistaken—clearly is wrong.

13. Joseph's statement that "this alleged theorem simply cannot be proved" plays which one of the following roles in his argument?
- (A) an assumption for which no support is offered
 - (B) a subsidiary conclusion on which his argument's main conclusion is based
 - (C) a potential objection that his argument anticipates and attempts to answer before it is raised
 - (D) the principal claim that his argument is structured to refute
 - (E) background information that neither supports nor undermines his argument's conclusion
14. Which one of the following most accurately describes a reasoning error in Laura's argument?
- (A) It purports to establish its conclusion by making a claim that, if true, would actually contradict that conclusion.
 - (B) It mistakenly assumes that the quality of a person's character can legitimately be taken to guarantee the accuracy of the claims that person has made.
 - (C) It mistakes something that is necessary for its conclusion to follow for something that ensures that the conclusion follows.
 - (D) It uses the term "provable" without defining it.
 - (E) It fails to distinguish between a true claim that has mistakenly been believed to be false and a false claim that has mistakenly been believed to be true.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. It is not good for a university to have class sizes that are very large or very small, or to have professors with teaching loads that are very light or very heavy. After all, crowded classes and overworked faculty cripple the institution's ability to recruit and retain both qualified students and faculty.

Which one of the following, if added as a premise to the argument, most helps to justify its conclusion?

- (A) Professors who have very light teaching loads tend to focus their remaining time on research.
 - (B) Classes that have very low numbers of students tend to have a lot of classroom discussion.
 - (C) Very small class sizes or very light teaching loads indicate incompetence in classroom instruction.
 - (D) Very small class sizes or very light teaching loads are common in the worst and the best universities.
 - (E) Professors with very light teaching loads have no more office hours for students than professors with normal teaching loads.
16. Sales manager: The highest priority should be given to the needs of the sales department, because without successful sales the company as a whole would fail.

Shipping manager: There are several departments other than sales that also must function successfully for the company to succeed. It is impossible to give the highest priority to all of them.

The shipping manager criticizes the sales manager's argument by pointing out

- (A) that the sales department taken by itself is not critical to the company's success as a whole
- (B) the ambiguity of the term "highest priority"
- (C) that departments other than sales are more vital to the company's success
- (D) an absurd consequence of its apparent assumption that a department's necessity earns it the highest priority
- (E) that the sales manager makes a generalization from an atypical case

17. Researchers have found that people who drink five or more cups of coffee a day have a risk of heart disease 2.5 times the average after corrections are made for age and smoking habits. Members of the research team say that, on the basis of their findings, they now limit their own daily coffee intake to two cups.

Which one of the following, if true, indicates that the researchers' precaution might NOT have the result of decreasing their risk of heart disease?

- (A) The study found that for people who drank three or more cups of coffee daily, the additional risk of heart disease increased with each extra daily cup.
- (B) Per capita coffee consumption has been declining over the past 20 years because of the increasing popularity of soft drinks and also because of health worries.
- (C) The study did not collect information that would show whether variations in level of coffee consumption are directly related to variations in level of stress, a major causal factor in heart disease.
- (D) Subsequent studies have consistently shown that heavy smokers consume coffee at about 3 times the rate of nonsmokers.
- (E) Subsequent studies have shown that heavy coffee consumption tends to cause an elevated blood-cholesterol level, an immediate indicator of increased risk of heart disease.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. People who have political power tend to see new technologies as a means of extending or protecting their power, whereas they generally see new ethical arguments and ideas as a threat to it. Therefore, technical ingenuity usually brings benefits to those who have this ingenuity, whereas ethical inventiveness brings only pain to those who have this inventiveness.

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

- (A) Those who offer new ways of justifying current political power often reap the benefits of their own innovations.
 - (B) Politically powerful people tend to reward those who they believe are useful to them and to punish those who they believe are a threat.
 - (C) Ethical inventiveness and technical ingenuity are never possessed by the same individuals.
 - (D) New technologies are often used by people who strive to defeat those who currently have political power.
 - (E) Many people who possess ethical inventiveness conceal their novel ethical arguments for fear of retribution by the politically powerful.
19. Birds need so much food energy to maintain their body temperatures that some of them spend most of their time eating. But a comparison of a bird of a seed-eating species to a bird of a nectar-eating species that has the same overall energy requirement would surely show that the seed-eating bird spends more time eating than does the nectar-eating bird, since a given amount of nectar provides more energy than does the same amount of seeds.

The argument relies on which one of the following questionable assumptions?

- (A) Birds of different species do not generally have the same overall energy requirements as each other.
- (B) The nectar-eating bird does not sometimes also eat seeds.
- (C) The time it takes for the nectar-eating bird to eat a given amount of nectar is not longer than the time it takes the seed-eating bird to eat the same amount of seeds.
- (D) The seed-eating bird does not have a lower body temperature than that of the nectar-eating bird.
- (E) The overall energy requirements of a given bird do not depend on factors such as the size of the bird, its nest-building habits, and the climate of the region in which it lives.

20. Consumer advocate: The introduction of a new drug into the marketplace should be contingent upon our having a good understanding of its social impact. However, the social impact of the newly marketed antihistamine is far from clear. It is obvious, then, that there should be a general reduction in the pace of bringing to the marketplace new drugs that are now being tested.

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

- (A) The social impact of the new antihistamine is much better understood than that of most new drugs being tested.
- (B) The social impact of some of the new drugs being tested is poorly understood.
- (C) The economic success of some drugs is inversely proportional to how well we understand their social impact.
- (D) The new antihistamine is chemically similar to some of the new drugs being tested.
- (E) The new antihistamine should be on the market only if most new drugs being tested should be on the market also.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. Tina: For centuries oceans and human eccentricity have been linked in the literary and artistic imagination. Such linkage is probably due to the European Renaissance practice of using ships as asylums for the socially undesirable.

Sergio: No. Oceans have always been viewed as mysterious and unpredictable—qualities that people have invariably associated with eccentricity.

Tina's and Sergio's statements lend the most support to the claim that they disagree about which one of the following statements?

- (A) Eccentric humans were considered socially undesirable during the European Renaissance.
 - (B) Oceans have always been viewed as mysterious and unpredictable.
 - (C) The linkage between oceans and eccentricity explains the European Renaissance custom of using ships as asylums.
 - (D) People have never attributed the same qualities to oceans and eccentrics.
 - (E) The linkage between oceans and eccentricity predates the European Renaissance.
22. In a recent study, a group of subjects had their normal daily caloric intake increased by 25 percent. This increase was entirely in the form of alcohol. Another group of similar subjects had alcohol replace nonalcoholic sources of 25 percent of their normal daily caloric intake. All subjects gained body fat over the course of the study, and the amount of body fat gained was the same for both groups.

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

- (A) Alcohol is metabolized more quickly by the body than are other foods or drinks.
- (B) In the general population, alcohol is the primary cause of gains in body fat.
- (C) An increased amount of body fat does not necessarily imply a weight gain.
- (D) Body fat gain is not dependent solely on the number of calories one consumes.
- (E) The proportion of calories from alcohol in a diet is more significant for body fat gain than are the total calories from alcohol.

23. When investigators discovered that the director of a local charity had repeatedly overstated the number of people his charity had helped, the director accepted responsibility for the deception. However, the investigators claimed that journalists were as much to blame as the director was for inflating the charity's reputation, since they had naïvely accepted what the director told them, and simply reported as fact the numbers he gave them.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the investigators' claim?

- (A) Anyone who works for a charitable organization is obliged to be completely honest about the activities of that organization.
- (B) Anyone who knowingly aids a liar by trying to conceal the truth from others is also a liar.
- (C) Anyone who presents as factual a story that turns out to be untrue without first attempting to verify that story is no less responsible for the consequences of that story than anyone else is.
- (D) Anyone who lies in order to advance his or her own career is more deserving of blame than someone who lies in order to promote a good cause.
- (E) Anyone who accepts responsibility for a wrongful act that he or she committed is less deserving of blame than someone who tries to conceal his or her own wrongdoing.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Telephone companies are promoting “voice mail” as an alternative to the answering machine. By recording messages from callers when a subscriber does not have access to his or her telephone, voice mail provides a service similar to that of an answering machine. The companies promoting this service argue that it will soon make answering machines obsolete, since it is much more convenient, more flexible, and less expensive than an answering machine.

Which one of the following, if true, most calls into question the argument made by the companies promoting voice mail?

- (A) Unlike calls made to owners of answering machines, all telephone calls made to voice-mail subscribers are completed, even if the line called is in use at the time of the call.
- (B) The surge in sales of answering machines occurred shortly after they were first introduced to the electronics market.
- (C) Once a telephone customer decides to subscribe to voice mail, that customer can cancel the service at any time.
- (D) Answering machines enable the customer to hear who is calling before the customer decides whether to answer the telephone, a service voice mail does not provide.
- (E) The number of messages a telephone answering machine can record is limited by the length of the magnetic tape on which calls are recorded.

25. The judgment that an artist is great always rests on assessments of the work the artist has produced. A series of great works is the only indicator of greatness. Therefore, to say that an artist is great is just to summarize the quality of his or her known works, and the artist’s greatness can provide no basis for predicting the quality of the artist’s unknown or future works.

Which one of the following contains questionable reasoning most similar to that in the argument above?

- (A) The only way of knowing whether someone has a cold is to observe symptoms. Thus, when a person is said to have a cold, this means only that he or she has displayed the symptoms of a cold, and no prediction about the patient’s future symptoms is justified.
- (B) Although colds are very common, there are some people who never or only very rarely catch colds. Clearly these people must be in some way physiologically different from people who catch colds frequently.
- (C) Someone who has a cold is infected by a cold virus. No one can be infected by the same cold virus twice, but there are indefinitely many different cold viruses. Therefore, it is not possible to predict from a person’s history of infection how susceptible he or she will be in the future.
- (D) The viruses that cause colds are not all the same, and they differ in their effects. Therefore, although it may be certain that a person has a cold, it is impossible to predict how the cold will progress.
- (E) Unless a person displays cold symptoms, it cannot properly be said that the person has a cold. But each of the symptoms of a cold is also the symptom of some other disease. Therefore, one can never be certain that a person has a cold.

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:

Whit Gibbons, "Zoos have a role in preserving species." © 1994 by The Tuscaloosa News.

Theodore Rosengarten, "The Secret of the Marshes." © 1994 by The New York Times.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Houlihan must choose between two job offers. Write an argument in favor of one of the two, taking into account the following guidelines:

- Houlihan, a recent graduate of journalism school, is concerned about repaying her student loans.
- Houlihan's career goal is to have a column in a major newspaper.

The Herald, the only daily paper in a small town, has offered Houlihan a job as a reporter. According to its editor, Houlihan's initial job responsibility would be writing about local politics, including school board activities, city elections, and tax assessments. Houlihan would have sole responsibility for the focus of her assigned stories and would have the opportunity to develop other stories on her own. Because of its small staff, journalists for *The Herald* are expected to move into positions of responsibility quickly. The editor of *The Herald* can pay Houlihan only a modest salary, but the cost of living in the town is low and a modest salary will be more than enough to cover her living expenses.

The Sun Journal, one of two daily newspapers in a major city, has offered Houlihan a job on its metropolitan desk. The entry-level job involves more fact checking and research than actual reporting. Promotion to staff writer, which usually takes 12 to 18 months, is a reward for hard work and perseverance. At the staff writer level, there are many reporters and competition for the best assignments is fierce. Houlihan's first assignment would likely be to the police beat, covering local crime. It would probably be five years or so before she would be covering stories, such as profiles of prominent people in business and government, that are likely to be picked up by the national news services. The cost of living in the city is high and Houlihan will have to budget carefully if she is to cover her living expenses.

[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 XXX**

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

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

1-800-KAP-TEST | kaptest.com



LL3149A