



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 33

DECEMBER 2000

TEST ID: LL3033



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

SECTION I

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. Marmosets are the only primates other than humans known to display a preference for using one hand rather than the other. Significantly more marmosets are left-handed than are right-handed. Since infant marmosets engage in much imitative behavior, researchers hypothesize that it is by imitation that infant marmosets learn which hand to use, so that offspring reared by left-handed parents generally share their parents' handedness.

Which one of the following, if true, most supports the researchers' hypothesis?

- (A) A study conducted on adult marmosets revealed that many were right-handed.
- (B) Right-handed marmosets virtually all have at least one sibling who is left-handed.
- (C) According to the study, 33 percent of marmosets are ambidextrous, showing equal facility using either their left hand or their right hand.
- (D) Ninety percent of humans are right-handed, but those who are left-handed are likely to have at least one left-handed parent.
- (E) Marmosets raised in captivity with right-handed adult marmosets to whom they are not related are more likely to be right-handed than left-handed.

2. Sheila: It has been argued that using computer technology to add color to a movie originally filmed in black and white damages the integrity of the original film. But no one argues that we should not base a movie on a novel or a short story because doing so would erode the value of the book or story. The film adaptation of the written work is a new work that stands on its own. Judgments of it do not reflect on the original. Similarly, the colorized film is a new work distinct from the original and should be judged on its own merit. It does not damage the integrity of the original black-and-white film.

Sheila's argument uses which one of the following techniques of argumentation?

- (A) It appeals to an analogy between similar cases.
- (B) It offers a counterexample to a general principle.
- (C) It appeals to popular opinion on the matter at issue.
- (D) It distinguishes facts from value judgments.
- (E) It draws an inference from a general principle and a set of facts.

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Questions 3–4

Juan: Unlike the ancient Olympic games on which they are based, the modern Olympics include professional as well as amateur athletes. But since amateurs rarely have the financial or material resources available to professionals, it is unlikely that the amateurs will ever offer a serious challenge to professionals in those Olympic events in which amateurs compete against professionals. Hence, the presence of professional athletes violates the spirit of fairness essential to the games.

Michiko: But the idea of the modern Olympics is to showcase the world's finest athletes, regardless of their backgrounds or resources. Hence, professionals should be allowed to compete.

3. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the point at issue between Juan and Michiko?
 - (A) whether the participation of both amateur and professional athletes is in accord with the ideals of the modern Olympics
 - (B) whether both amateur and professional athletes competed in the ancient Olympic games upon which the modern Olympics are based
 - (C) whether the athletes who compete in the modern Olympics are the world's finest
 - (D) whether any amateur athletes have the financial or material resources that are available to professional athletes
 - (E) whether governments sponsor professional as well as amateur athletes in the modern Olympics
4. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines Juan's argument?
 - (A) In general, amateur athletes tend to outnumber professional athletes in the modern Olympics.
 - (B) In certain events in the modern Olympics the best few competitors are amateurs; in certain other events the best few competitors are professionals.
 - (C) The concept of "amateur" and "professional" athletics would have been unfamiliar to the ancient Greeks on whose games the modern Olympics are based.
 - (D) In the modern Olympics there has been no noticeable correlation between the financial or material resources expended on the training of individual athletes and the eventual performance of those athletes.
 - (E) Many amateur athletes who take part in international competitions receive no financial or material support from the governments of the countries that the amateurs represent.

Questions 5–6

A recent national study of the trash discarded in several representative areas confirmed that plastics constitute a smaller proportion of all trash than paper products do, whether the trash is measured by weight or by volume. The damage that a given weight or volume of trash does to the environment is roughly the same whether the trash consists of plastics or paper products. Contrary to popular opinion, therefore, the current use of plastics actually does less harm to the environment nationwide than that of paper products.

5. The main conclusion of the argument is that
 - (A) plastics constitute a smaller proportion of the nation's total trash than do paper products
 - (B) the ratio of weight to volume is the same for plastic trash as it is for paper trash
 - (C) popular opinion regards the use of paper products as less harmful to the environment than the use of products made from plastic
 - (D) contrary to popular opinion, a shift away from the use of paper products to the use of plastics would benefit the environment nationwide
 - (E) at this time more harm is being done to the environment nationwide by the use of paper than by the use of plastics
6. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
 - (A) A given weight of paper product may increase in volume after manufacture and before being discarded as trash.
 - (B) According to popular opinion, volume is a more important consideration than weight in predicting the impact of a given quantity of trash on the environment.
 - (C) The sum of damage caused to the environment by paper trash and by plastic trash is greater than that caused by any other sort of trash that was studied.
 - (D) The production of any paper product is more harmful to the environment than is the production of an equal weight or volume of any plastic.
 - (E) The proportion of plastic trash to paper trash varies from one part of the country to another.

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7. Consultant: Most workers do not have every item they produce judged for quality, but each piece a freelance writer authors is evaluated. That is why freelance writers produce such high-quality work.

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

- (A) A piece authored by a freelance writer is generally evaluated more strictly than the majority of items most workers produce.
 - (B) By having every piece of their work evaluated, some workers are caused to produce high-quality work.
 - (C) No other workers produce higher quality work than do freelance writers.
 - (D) Only freelance writers have every item they produce evaluated for quality.
 - (E) Some workers produce high-quality work in spite of the fact that not every item they produce is judged for quality.
8. Few animals brave the midday heat of the Sahara desert. An exception is the silver ant, which chooses this time of day to leave its nest and scout for food, typically the corpses of heat-stricken animals. Even the silver ant, however, must be careful: at such times they can become victims of the heat themselves.

Which one of the following, if true, LEAST helps to explain the silver ant's choice of scavenging times?

- (A) The chief predators of the silver ant must take cover from the sun during midday.
- (B) The cues that silver ants use to navigate become less reliable as the afternoon progresses.
- (C) Other scavengers remove any remaining corpses as soon as the temperature begins to drop in the afternoon.
- (D) The temperature inside the silver ants' nests often exceeds the surface temperature during the hottest times of the day.
- (E) Silver ants cool themselves by climbing onto small pieces of dried vegetation to take advantage of random light breezes.

9. The same task triggers different levels of awareness of one's surroundings, called environmental awareness, in different individuals. Mathematical puzzles, for example, cause most people to increase such an awareness. Some people—those who formulate the answer visually, imagining the numbers in their mind's eye—will, in an attempt to freeze the picture, experience a decrease in environmental awareness while solving the puzzle. Other people's environmental awareness may rise during the exercise, because their brains are signaling a rest at the end of every stage of problem solving.

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

- (A) There are some people for whom mathematical puzzles do not cause an increase in their level of environmental awareness.
 - (B) People who visually formulate answers differ from other problem solvers in that the former are aware of their surroundings.
 - (C) People tend to be more aware of their surroundings when solving mathematical problems than when solving nonmathematical problems.
 - (D) Mathematical problem solvers who rely on visual techniques become aware of their surroundings only during periods of rest.
 - (E) Mathematical problem solving requires frequent periods of rest in the form of increased awareness of the problem solver's surroundings.
10. Art historian: Great works of art have often elicited outrage when first presented; in Europe, Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* prompted a riot, and Manet's *Déjeuner sur l'herbe* elicited outrage and derision. So, since it is clear that art is often shocking, we should not hesitate to use public funds to support works of art that many people find shocking.

Which one of the following is an assumption that the art historian's argument requires in order for its conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) Most art is shocking.
- (B) Stravinsky and Manet received public funding for their art.
- (C) Art used to be more shocking than it currently is.
- (D) Public funds should support art.
- (E) Anything that shocks is art.

11. Researchers have discovered that caffeine can be as physically addictive as other psychoactive substances. Some people find that they become unusually depressed, drowsy, or even irritable if they do not have their customary dose of caffeine. This is significant because as many people consume caffeine as consume any one of the other addictive psychoactive substances.

Which one of the following can be logically concluded from the information above?

- (A) There is no psychoactive substance to which more people are physically addicted than are addicted to caffeine.
 - (B) A physical addiction to a particular psychoactive substance will typically give rise to diverse psychological symptoms.
 - (C) Not all substances to which people can become physically addicted are psychoactive.
 - (D) If one is physically addicted to a psychoactive substance, one will become unusually depressed when one is no longer ingesting that substance.
 - (E) If alcohol is a physically addictive psychoactive substance, there are not more people who consume alcohol than consume caffeine.
12. A nationwide poll of students, parents, and teachers showed that over 90 percent believe that an appropriate percentage of their school's budget is being spent on student counseling programs. It seems, then, that any significant increase in a school's budget should be spent on something other than student counseling programs.

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

- (A) The argument confuses a mere coincidence with a causal relationship.
- (B) The argument confuses the percentage of the budget spent on a program with the overall amount spent on that program.
- (C) The argument fails to justify its presumption that what is true of a part of the budget is also true of the total budget.
- (D) The argument fails to consider the possibility that money could be saved by training students as peer counselors.
- (E) The argument fails to consider that if more money is spent on a program, then more money cannot also be used for other purposes.

13. Ethicist: Studies have documented the capacity of placebos to reduce pain in patients who believe that they are receiving beneficial drugs. Some doctors say that they administer placebos because medically effective treatment reinforced by the placebo effect sometimes helps patients recover faster than good treatment alone. But administering placebos is nonetheless ethically questionable, for even if a placebo benefits a patient, a doctor might, for example, have prescribed it just to give the patient satisfaction that something was being done.

The ethicist's argument depends on which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) A patient's psychological satisfaction is not a consideration in administering medical treatment.
- (B) The motivation for administering a placebo can be relevant to the ethical justification for doing so.
- (C) Medical treatment that relies on the placebo effect alone is ethically indefensible.
- (D) The pain relief produced by the placebo effect justifies the deception involved in administering a placebo.
- (E) Administering a placebo is not ethically justified if that treatment is not prescribed by a doctor.

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14. After the United Nations Security Council authorized military intervention by a coalition of armed forces intended to halt civil strife in a certain country, the parliament of one UN member nation passed a resolution condemning its own prime minister for promising to commit military personnel to the action. A parliamentary leader insisted that the overwhelming vote for the resolution did not imply the parliament's opposition to the anticipated intervention; on the contrary, most members of parliament supported the UN plan.

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

- (A) The UN Security Council cannot legally commit the military of a member nation to armed intervention in other countries.
 - (B) In the parliamentary leader's nation, it is the constitutional prerogative of the parliament, not of the prime minister, to initiate foreign military action.
 - (C) The parliament would be responsible for providing the funding necessary in order to contribute military personnel to the UN intervention.
 - (D) The public would not support the military action unless it was known that the parliament supported the action.
 - (E) Members of the parliament traditionally are more closely attuned to public sentiment, especially with regard to military action, than are prime ministers.
15. People who are good at playing the game Drackedary are invariably skilled with their hands. Mary is a very competent watchmaker. Therefore, Mary would make a good Drackedary player.

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

- (A) People with long legs make good runners. Everyone in Daryl's family has long legs. Therefore, Daryl would make a good runner.
- (B) People who write for a living invariably enjoy reading. Julie has been a published novelist for many years. Therefore, Julie enjoys reading.
- (C) All race car drivers have good reflexes. Chris is a champion table tennis player. Therefore, Chris would make a good race car driver.
- (D) The role of Santa Claus in a shopping mall is often played by an experienced actor. Erwin has played Santa Claus in shopping malls for years. Therefore, Erwin must be an experienced actor.
- (E) Any good skier can learn to ice-skate eventually. Erica is a world-class skier. Therefore, Erica could learn to ice-skate in a day or two.

16. Notice to subscribers: In order for us to provide you with efficient and reliable newspaper service, please note the following policies. You will be billed for home delivery every four weeks, in advance. If you do not receive delivery, call us promptly to receive a replacement copy. Credit can be given only if the missed copy is reported to us within twenty-four hours and only if a replacement copy is unavailable. Request for temporary nondelivery must be made at least three days prior to the first day on which delivery is to stop. No subscription will be canceled unless the subscriber explicitly requests the cancellation beforehand and in writing.

The Daily Gazette

If *The Daily Gazette* denies each of the following subscriber's requests, each of the denials could be justified solely on the basis of the policy stated above EXCEPT:

- (A) Mr. Rathanan did not send in his advance payment two weeks ago; he states that his inaction was intended as cancellation and requests that he not be charged for the past two weeks of delivery of *The Daily Gazette*.
- (B) Dr. Broder called *The Daily Gazette* Monday morning to report that her Sunday edition had not been delivered; she requests credit instead of the offered replacement copy.
- (C) *The Daily Gazette* was delivered to Ms. Herrera during her one-week vacation even though she called on a Wednesday to stop delivery the following Monday for the entire week; she requests credit for the full week's delivery.
- (D) Although Ms. Jackson telephoned *The Daily Gazette* at the beginning of June requesting that her subscription be canceled on June 30, delivery was continued until July 3 when she called to complain; she requests that she not be charged for the papers delivered in July.
- (E) Ms. Silverman was out of town on Sunday and Monday and when she returned on Tuesday she found that her Sunday edition had not been delivered; she called *The Daily Gazette* on Tuesday afternoon requesting credit for the undelivered copy.

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17. Expert witness: Ten times, and in controlled circumstances, a single drop of the defendant's blood was allowed to fall onto the fabric. And in all ten cases, the stained area was much less than the expected 9.5 cm^2 . In fact, the stained area was always between 4.5 and 4.8 cm^2 . I conclude that a single drop of the defendant's blood stains much less than 9.5 cm^2 of the fabric.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the value of the evidence for the expert witness's conclusion?

- (A) If similar results had been found after 100 test drops of the defendant's blood, the evidence would be even stronger.
 - (B) Expert witnesses have sometimes been known to fudge their data to accord with the prosecution's case.
 - (C) In an eleventh test drop of the defendant's blood, the area stained was also less than 9.5 cm^2 —this time staining 9.3 cm^2 .
 - (D) Another person's blood was substituted, and in otherwise identical circumstances, stained between 9.8 and 10.6 cm^2 of the fabric.
 - (E) Not all expert witnesses are the authorities in their fields that they claim to be.
18. The use of space-based satellites to study environmental conditions on Earth is an important development in the conservation movement's history. Environmental problems may now be observed long before they otherwise would be noticed, allowing for intervention before they reach the crisis stage. It is no wonder that environmentalists fail to consider both that spacecraft may damage the ozone layer and that this damage could be serious enough to warrant discontinuing spaceflight.

The reasoning above most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?

- (A) People tend to ignore possible objectionable consequences of actions that support their activities.
- (B) A negative consequence of an activity may be outweighed by its great positive consequences.
- (C) Technology usually has at least some negative impact on the environment, even if it is largely beneficial.
- (D) Even well-intentioned attempts to solve problems sometimes make them worse.
- (E) Attempts to employ technology often have unforeseen consequences that may be negative.

19. Historian: The spread of literacy informs more people of injustices and, in the right circumstances, leads to increased capacity to distinguish true reformers from mere opportunists. However, widespread literacy invariably emerges before any comprehensive system of general education; thus, in the interim, the populace is vulnerable to clever demagogues calling for change. Consequently, some relatively benign regimes may ironically be toppled by their own "enlightened" move to increase literacy.

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

- (A) A demagogue can never enlist the public support necessary to topple an existing regime unless a comprehensive system of general education is in place.
 - (B) Without literacy there can be no general awareness of the injustice in a society.
 - (C) Any comprehensive system of general education will tend to preserve the authority of benign regimes.
 - (D) A lack of general education affects the ability to differentiate between legitimate and illegitimate calls for reform.
 - (E) Any benign regime that fails to provide comprehensive general education will be toppled by a clever demagogue.
20. Recently discovered prehistoric rock paintings on small islands off the northern coast of Norway have archaeologists puzzled. The predominant theory about northern cave paintings was that they were largely a description of the current diets of the painters. This theory cannot be right, because the painters must have needed to eat the sea animals populating the waters north of Norway if they were to make the long journey to and from the islands, and there are no paintings that unambiguously depict such creatures.
- Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument against the predominant theory about northern cave paintings EXCEPT:
- (A) Once on these islands, the cave painters hunted and ate land animals.
 - (B) Parts of the cave paintings on the islands did not survive the centuries.
 - (C) The cave paintings that were discovered on the islands depicted many land animals.
 - (D) Those who did the cave paintings that were discovered on the islands had unusually advanced techniques of preserving meats.
 - (E) The cave paintings on the islands were done by the original inhabitants of the islands who ate the meat of land animals.

21. Attacks on an opponent's character should be avoided in political debates. Such attacks do not confront the opponent's argument; instead they attempt to cast doubt on the opponent's moral right to be in the debate at all.

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

- (A) Attacks on an opponent's character result from an inability to confront the opponent's argument properly.
- (B) Attacks on an opponent's character should not impress those watching a political debate.
- (C) Debating techniques that do not confront every argument should be avoided.
- (D) Attacking the character of one's opponent does nothing to preserve one's moral right to enter into further political debates.
- (E) Questions of character should be raised in political debate if they are relevant to the opponent's argument.

22. Lawyer: Did Congleton assign the best available graphic artist to the project?

Witness: Yes.

Lawyer: And the best writer?

Witness: Yes.

Lawyer: In fact everyone she assigned to work on the project was top notch?

Witness: That's true.

Lawyer: So, you lied to the court when you said, earlier, that Congleton wanted the project to fail?

Each of the following accurately describes a flaw in the lawyer's reasoning displayed above EXCEPT:

- (A) It takes for granted that Congleton was not forced to assign the people she did to the project.
- (B) It takes for granted that the project could fail only if Congleton wanted it to fail.
- (C) It ignores the possibility that Congleton knew that the people assigned to the project would not work well together.
- (D) It ignores the possibility that the witness failed to infer from known facts what should have been inferred and therefore was not lying.
- (E) It ignores the possibility that Congleton failed to allot enough time or resources to the project team.

23. An air traveler in Beijing cannot fly to Lhasa without first flying to Chengdu. Unfortunately, an air traveler in Beijing must fly to Xian before flying to Chengdu. Any air traveler who flies from Beijing to Lhasa, therefore, cannot avoid flying to Xian.

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

- (A) A doctor cannot prescribe porozine for a patient without first prescribing anthroxine for that patient. Unfortunately, anthroxine makes most patients who take it feel either extremely drowsy or else extremely nervous. It is likely, therefore, that a patient who has taken porozine has felt extremely nervous.
- (B) An ice-sculpture artist cannot reach the yellow level of achievement without first achieving the green level. The green level is impossible to achieve unless the white level has already been achieved. Therefore, an ice-sculpture artist who has reached the yellow level must have previously achieved the white level.
- (C) One cannot properly identify a mushroom without first examining its spores. A powerful microscope can be used to examine the spores of a mushroom. A powerful microscope, therefore, is necessary for anyone wishing to identify mushrooms properly.
- (D) It is impossible to be fluent in a language without knowing its grammatical rules. A person who knows the grammatical rules of a language has learned them by means of exhaustive and difficult study or else by growing up in an environment in which the language is spoken. There are two major ways, therefore, for a person to become fluent in a language.
- (E) In the City Ballet Company any dancer who has danced in *Giselle* has also danced in *Sleeping Beauty*, and some dancers who have danced in *Sleeping Beauty* have also danced in *Swan Lake*. Therefore, some dancers in the City Ballet Company who have danced in *Giselle* have also danced in *Swan Lake*.

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24. Supervisor: Our next budget proposal will probably be approved, because normally about half of all budget proposals that the vice president considers are approved, and our last five budget proposals have all been turned down.

The supervisor's reasoning is flawed because it presumes, without giving warrant, that

- (A) the last five budget proposals' having been turned down guarantees that the next five budget proposals will be approved
- (B) the vice president is required to approve at least half of all budget proposals submitted
- (C) having the last five budget proposals turned down affects the likelihood that the next budget proposal will be turned down
- (D) the majority of the last five budget proposals deserved to be turned down
- (E) the likelihood that a budget proposal will be approved is influenced by the amount of money that budget proposal requests

25. The number of airplanes equipped with a new anticollision device has increased steadily during the past two years. During the same period, it has become increasingly common for key information about an airplane's altitude and speed to disappear suddenly from air traffic controllers' screens. The new anticollision device, which operates at the same frequency as air traffic radar, is therefore responsible for the sudden disappearance of key information.

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

- (A) The new anticollision device has already prevented a considerable number of mid-air collisions.
- (B) It was not until the new anticollision device was introduced that key information first began disappearing suddenly from controllers' screens.
- (C) The new anticollision device is scheduled to be moved to a different frequency within the next two to three months.
- (D) Key information began disappearing from controllers' screens three months before the new anticollision device was first tested.
- (E) The sudden disappearance of key information from controllers' screens has occurred only at relatively large airports.

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

28 Questions

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

- Many political economists believe that the soundest indicator of the economic health of a nation is the nation's gross national product (GNP) per capita—a figure reached by dividing the total value of the goods produced yearly in a nation by its population and taken to be a measure of the welfare of the nation's residents. But there are many factors affecting residents' welfare that are not captured by per capita GNP; human indicators, while sometimes more difficult to calculate or document, provide sounder measures of a nation's progress than does the indicator championed by these economists. These human indicators include nutrition and life expectancy; birth weight and level of infant mortality; ratio of population level to availability of resources; employment opportunities; and the ability of governments to provide services such as education, clean water, medicine, public transportation, and mass communication for their residents.

- The economists defend their use of per capita GNP as the sole measure of a nation's economic health by claiming that improvements in per capita GNP eventually stimulate improvements in human indicators. But, in actuality, this often fails to occur. Even in nations where economic stimulation has brought about substantial improvements in per capita GNP, economic health as measured by human indicators does not always reach a level commensurate with the per capita GNP. Nations that have achieved a relatively high per capita GNP, for example, sometimes experience levels of infant survival, literacy, nutrition, and life expectancy no greater than levels in nations where per capita GNP is relatively low. In addition, because per capita GNP is an averaged figure, it often presents a distorted picture of the wealth of a nation; for example, in a relatively sparsely populated nation where a small percentage of residents receives most of the economic benefits of production while the majority receives very little benefit, per capita GNP may nevertheless be high. The welfare of a nation's residents is a matter not merely of total economic benefit, but also of the distribution of economic benefits across the entire society. Measuring a nation's economic health only by total wealth frequently obscures a lack of distribution of wealth across the society as a whole.

- In light of the potential for such imbalances in distribution of economic benefits, some nations have begun to realize that their domestic economic efforts are better directed away from attempting to raise per capita GNP and instead toward ensuring that the conditions measured by human indicators are salutary.

- (55) They recognize that unless a shift in focus away from using material wealth as the sole indicator of economic success is effected, the well-being of the nation may be endangered, and that nations that do well according to human indicators may thrive even if their per capita GNP remains stable or lags behind that of other nations.

1. Which one of the following titles most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) "The Shifting Meaning of Per Capita GNP: A Historical Perspective"
 - (B) "A Defense of Per Capita GNP: An Economist's Rejoinder"
 - (C) "The Preferability of Human Indicators as Measures of National Economic Health"
 - (D) "Total Wealth vs. Distribution of Wealth as a Measure of Economic Health"
 - (E) "A New Method of Calculating Per Capita GNP to Measure National Economic Health"
2. The term "welfare" is used in the first paragraph to refer most specifically to which one of the following?
 - (A) the overall quality of life for individuals in a nation
 - (B) the services provided to individuals by a government
 - (C) the material wealth owned by individuals in a nation
 - (D) the extent to which the distribution of wealth among individuals in a nation is balanced
 - (E) government efforts to redistribute wealth across society as a whole

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3. The passage provides specific information about each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) how per capita GNP is calculated
 - (B) what many political economists believe to be an accurate measure of a nation's economic health
 - (C) how nations with a relatively low per capita GNP can sometimes be economically healthier than nations whose per capita GNP is higher
 - (D) why human indicators may not provide the same picture of a nation's economic health that per capita GNP does
 - (E) how nations can adjust their domestic economic efforts to bring about substantial improvements in per capita GNP
4. Which one of the following scenarios, if true, would most clearly be a counterexample to the views expressed in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing the levels of human indicators results in slower growth in its per capita GNP.
 - (B) The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing domestic production of goods results in significant improvements in the levels of human indicators.
 - (C) The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing the levels of human indicators results in increased growth in per capita GNP.
 - (D) The decision by a nation with a low per capita GNP to focus on improving its level of economic health as measured by human indicators fails to bring about an increase in per capita GNP.
 - (E) The decision by a nation with a low per capita GNP to focus on increasing domestic production of goods fails to improve its economic health as measured by human indicators.
5. The primary function of the last paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) offer a synthesis of the opposing positions outlined in the first two paragraphs
 - (B) expose the inadequacies of both positions outlined in the first two paragraphs
 - (C) summarize the argument made in the first two paragraphs
 - (D) correct a weakness in the political economists' position as outlined in the second paragraph
 - (E) suggest policy implications of the argument made in the first two paragraphs

6. Based on the passage, the political economists discussed in the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) A change in a nation's per capita GNP predicts a similar future change in the state of human indicators in that nation.
 - (B) The level of human indicators in a nation is irrelevant to the welfare of the individuals in that nation.
 - (C) A high per capita GNP in a nation usually indicates that the wealth in the nation is not distributed across the society as a whole.
 - (D) The welfare of a nation's residents is irrelevant to the economic health of the nation.
 - (E) The use of indicators other than material wealth to measure economic well-being would benefit a nation.
7. In the passage, the author's primary concern is to
- (A) delineate a new method of directing domestic economic efforts
 - (B) point out the weaknesses in one standard for measuring a nation's welfare
 - (C) explain the fact that some nations have both a high per capita GNP and a low quality of life for its citizens
 - (D) demonstrate that unequal distribution of wealth is an inevitable result of a high per capita GNP
 - (E) argue that political economists alone should be responsible for economic policy decisions

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The autobiographical narrative *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Written by Herself* (1861), by Harriet A. Jacobs, a slave of African descent, not only recounts an individual life but also provides, implicitly and

- (5) explicitly, a perspective on the larger United States culture from the viewpoint of one denied access to it. Jacobs, as a woman and a slave, faced the stigmas to which those statuses were subject. Jacobs crafted her narrative, in accordance with the mainstream literary
- (10) genre of the sentimental domestic novel, as an embodiment of cherished cultural values such as the desirability of marriage and the sanctity of personal identity, home, and family. She did so because she was writing to the free women of her day—the principal
- (15) readers of domestic novels—in the hopes that they would sympathize with and come to understand her unique predicament as a female slave. By applying these conventions of the genre to her situation, Jacobs demonstrates to her readers that family and domesticity
- (20) are no less prized by those forced into slavery, thus leading her free readers to perceive those values within a broader social context.

Some critics have argued that, by conforming to convention, Jacobs shortchanged her own experiences;

- (25) one critic, for example, claims that in Jacobs's work the purposes of the domestic novel overshadow those of the typical slave narrative. But the relationship between the two genres is more complex: Jacobs's attempt to frame her story as a domestic novel creates a
- (30) tension between the usual portrayal of women in this genre and her actual experience, often calling into question the applicability of the hierarchy of values espoused by the domestic novel to those who are in her situation. Unlike the traditional romantic episodes in
- (35) domestic novels in which a man and woman meet, fall in love, encounter various obstacles but eventually marry, Jacobs's protagonist must send her lover, a slave, away in order to protect him from the wrath of her jealous master. In addition, by the end of the
- (40) narrative, Jacobs's protagonist achieves her freedom by escaping to the north, but she does not achieve the domestic novel's ideal of a stable home complete with family, as the price she has had to pay for her freedom is separation from most of her family, including one of
- (45) her own children. Jacobs points out that slave women view certain events and actions from a perspective different from that of free women, and that they must make difficult choices that free women need not. Her narrative thus becomes an antidomestic novel, for
- (50) Jacobs accepts readily the goals of the genre, but demonstrates that its hierarchy of values does not apply when examined from the perspective of a female slave, suggesting thereby that her experience, and that of any female slave, cannot be fully understood without
- (55) shedding conventional perspectives.

8. The author of the passage displays which one of the following attitudes toward the position of the critics mentioned in line 23?
- (A) complete rejection
(B) reluctant rejection
(C) complete neutrality
(D) reluctant agreement
(E) complete agreement
9. According to the passage, Jacobs's narrative departs from the conventions of a typical domestic novel in which one of the following ways?
- (A) Jacobs's protagonist does not ultimately achieve her freedom.
(B) Jacobs's protagonist does not wish for the same ideals as the protagonists of domestic novels.
(C) Jacobs's protagonist does not encounter various obstacles in her quest for love.
(D) Jacobs's protagonist does not ultimately achieve the ideals of home and family.
(E) Jacobs's protagonist does not experience the stigmas to which women and slaves were subject.
10. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the critics mentioned in line 23 hold which one of the following views?
- (A) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative often creates a useful tension that adds value to the narrative.
(B) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative tends to cause the goals of both genres to be compromised.
(C) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative tends to favor the genre having the greater degree of realism.
(D) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative tends to favor the genre having the lesser degree of sentimentality.
(E) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative can sometimes cause the goals of one of the genres to be compromised.

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11. Which one of the following, if true, would most support the position of the critics mentioned line 23?
- (A) Most readers of Jacobs's narrative when it was first published concluded that it was simply a domestic novel and were thus disinclined to see it as an attempt to provoke thought.
 - (B) Many reviewers of Jacobs's narrative included passionate statements in their reviews calling for the immediate abolition of slavery.
 - (C) Most scholars believe that Jacobs's narrative would not have been able to communicate its message effectively if it had not adopted the conventions of the domestic novel.
 - (D) Jacobs's narrative was modeled not only after domestic novels of the period but after realistic novels whose goal was to point out social injustices.
 - (E) Jacobs's goal in crafting her narrative was not only to preach against the injustices of slavery but also to tell a powerful story that would make those injustices vivid to readers.
12. The author describes Jacobs's narrative as an "antidomesic novel" (line 49) for which one of the following reasons?
- (A) Jacobs's protagonist does not lament her separation from her family.
 - (B) Jacobs's protagonist is disinclined toward stereotypical domestic aspirations.
 - (C) Jacobs's narrative reveals the limitations of the hierarchy of values espoused by the domestic novel genre.
 - (D) Jacobs's narrative implicitly suggests that the desire for domestic ideals contributes to the protagonist's plight.
 - (E) Jacobs's narrative condemns domestic values as a hindrance to its protagonist's development of personal identity.
13. With which one of the following statements would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) Some authors of slave narratives allowed the purposes of the genre to overshadow their own experiences.
 - (B) The slave narrative, no less than the domestic novel, constitutes a literary genre.
 - (C) Authors who write in a particular genre must obey the conventions of that genre.
 - (D) An autobiography, no less than a novel, should tell a powerful story.
 - (E) Autobiographies should be evaluated not on their literary merit but on their historical accuracy.
14. Which one of the following principles most likely governs the author's evaluation of Jacobs's narrative?
- (A) Those autobiographical narratives that capture the mood of a particular period are thereby more valuable.
 - (B) Those autobiographical narratives that focus on accurately depicting the events in the individual's life are thereby more valuable.
 - (C) Those autobiographical narratives that force readers to view certain familiar cultural values in a wider context are thereby more valuable.
 - (D) Those autobiographical narratives that are written from a perspective familiar to the majority of their readers are thereby more valuable.
 - (E) Those autobiographical narratives that employ the conventions of another literary genre are thereby more valuable.

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- Experts anticipate that global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂) will have doubled by the end of the twenty-first century. It is known that CO₂ can contribute to global warming by trapping solar energy that is being reradiated as heat from the Earth's surface. However, some research has suggested that elevated CO₂ levels could enhance the photosynthetic rates of plants, resulting in a lush world of agricultural abundance, and that this CO₂ fertilization effect might eventually decrease the rate of global warming. The increased vegetation in such an environment could be counted on to draw more CO₂ from the atmosphere. The level of CO₂ would thus increase at a lower rate than many experts have predicted.

- However, while a number of recent studies confirm that plant growth would be generally enhanced in an atmosphere rich in CO₂, they also suggest that increased CO₂ would differentially increase the growth rate of different species of plants, which could eventually result in decreased agricultural yields. Certain important crops such as corn and sugarcane that currently have higher photosynthetic efficiencies than other plants may lose that edge in an atmosphere rich in CO₂. Patterson and Flint have shown that these important crops may experience yield reductions because of the increased performance of certain weeds. Such differences in growth rates between plant species could also alter ecosystem stability. Studies have shown that within rangeland regions, for example, a weedy grass grows much better with plentiful CO₂ than do three other grasses. Because this weedy grass predisposes land to burning, its potential increase may lead to greater numbers of and more severe wildfires in future rangeland communities.

- It is clear that the CO₂ fertilization effect does not guarantee the lush world of agricultural abundance that once seemed likely, but what about the potential for the increased uptake of CO₂ to decrease the rate of global warming? Some studies suggest that the changes accompanying global warming will not improve the ability of terrestrial ecosystems to absorb CO₂. Billings' simulation of global warming conditions in wet tundra grasslands showed that the level of CO₂ actually increased. Plant growth did increase under these conditions because of warmer temperatures and increased CO₂ levels. But as the permafrost melted, more peat (accumulated dead plant material) began to decompose. This process in turn liberated more CO₂ to the atmosphere. Billings estimated that if summer temperatures rose four degrees Celsius, the tundra would liberate 50 percent more CO₂ than it does currently. In a warmer world, increased plant growth, which could absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere, would not compensate for this rapid increase in decomposition rates. This observation is particularly important because high-latitude habitats such as the tundra are expected to experience the greatest temperature increase.

15. Which one of the following best states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Elevated levels of CO₂ would enhance photosynthetic rates, thus increasing plant growth and agricultural yields.
 - (B) Recent studies have yielded contradictory findings about the benefits of increased levels of CO₂ on agricultural productivity.
 - (C) The possible beneficial effects of increased levels of CO₂ on plant growth and global warming have been overstated.
 - (D) Increased levels of CO₂ would enhance the growth rates of certain plants, but would inhibit the growth rates of other plants.
 - (E) Increased levels of CO₂ would increase plant growth, but the rate of global warming would ultimately increase.
16. The passage suggests that the hypothesis mentioned in the first paragraph is not entirely accurate because it fails to take into account which one of the following in predicting the effects of increased vegetation on the rate of global warming?
- (A) Increased levels of CO₂ will increase the photosynthetic rates of many species of plants.
 - (B) Increased plant growth cannot compensate for increased rates of decomposition caused by warmer temperatures.
 - (C) Low-latitude habitats will experience the greatest increases in temperature in an atmosphere high in CO₂.
 - (D) Increased levels of CO₂ will change patterns of plant growth and thus will alter the distribution of peat.
 - (E) Increases in vegetation can be counted on to draw more CO₂ from the atmosphere.
17. Which one of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It presents research that may undermine a hypothesis presented in the first paragraph.
 - (B) It presents solutions for a problem discussed in the first and second paragraphs.
 - (C) It provides an additional explanation for a phenomenon described in the first paragraph.
 - (D) It provides experimental data in support of a theory described in the preceding paragraph.
 - (E) It raises a question that may cast doubt on information presented in the preceding paragraph.

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18. The passage suggests that Patterson and Flint would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about increased levels of CO₂ in the Earth's atmosphere?
- (A) They will not increase the growth rates of most species of plants.
 - (B) They will inhibit the growth of most crops, thus causing substantial decreases in agricultural yields.
 - (C) They are unlikely to increase the growth rates of plants with lower photosynthetic efficiencies.
 - (D) They will increase the growth rates of certain species of plants more than the growth rates of other species of plants.
 - (E) They will not affect the photosynthetic rates of plants that currently have the highest photosynthetic efficiencies.
19. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the conclusions drawn on the basis of the research on plant growth mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased levels of CO₂ will increase the photosynthetic rates of certain plants.
 - (B) The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased levels of CO₂ will guarantee abundances of certain important crops.
 - (C) The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased plant growth will reverse the process of global warming.
 - (D) The conclusions are incorrect in suggesting that enhanced plant growth could lead to abundances of certain species of plants.
 - (E) The conclusions are incorrect in suggesting that vegetation can draw CO₂ from the atmosphere.
20. The passage supports which one of the following statements about peat in wet tundra grasslands?
- (A) More of it would decompose if temperatures rose four degrees Celsius.
 - (B) It could help absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere if temperatures rose four degrees Celsius.
 - (C) It will not decompose unless temperatures rise four degrees Celsius.
 - (D) It decomposes more quickly than peat found in regions at lower latitudes.
 - (E) More of it accumulates in regions at lower latitudes.

21. Which one of the following, if true, is LEAST consistent with the hypothesis mentioned in lines 22–25 of the passage?
- (A) The roots of a certain tree species grow more rapidly when the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere increases, thus permitting the trees to expand into habitats formerly dominated by grasses with high photosynthetic efficiencies.
 - (B) When grown in an atmosphere high in CO₂, certain weeds with low photosynthetic efficiencies begin to thrive in cultivated farmlands formerly dominated by agricultural crops.
 - (C) When trees of a species with a high photosynthetic efficiency and grasses of a species with a low photosynthetic efficiency were placed in an atmosphere high in CO₂, the trees grew more quickly than the grasses.
 - (D) When two different species of grass with equivalent photosynthetic efficiency were placed in an atmosphere high in CO₂, one species grew much more rapidly and crowded the slower-growing species out the growing area.
 - (E) The number of leguminous plants decreased in an atmosphere rich in CO₂, thus diminishing soil fertility and limiting the types of plant species that could thrive in certain habitats.
22. According to the passage, Billings' research addresses which one of the following questions?
- (A) Which kind of habitat will experience the greatest temperature increase in an atmosphere high in CO₂?
 - (B) How much will summer temperatures rise if levels of CO₂ double by the end of the twenty-first century?
 - (C) Will enhanced plant growth necessarily decrease the rate of global warming that has been predicted by experts?
 - (D) Would plant growth be differentially enhanced if atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ were to double by the end of the twenty-first century?
 - (E) Does peat decompose more rapidly in wet tundra grasslands than it does in other types of habitats when atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ increase?

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- By the time Bentham turned his interest to the subject, late in the eighteenth century, most components of modern evidence law had been assembled. Among common-law doctrines regarding
- (5) evidence there were, however, principles that today are regarded as bizarre; thus, a well-established (but now abandoned) rule forbade the parties to a case from testifying. Well into the nineteenth century, even defendants in criminal cases were denied the right to
- (10) testify to facts that would prove their innocence.

- Although extreme in its irrationality, this proscription was in other respects quite typical of the law of evidence. Much of that law consisted of rules excluding relevant evidence, usually on some rational
- (15) grounds. Hearsay evidence was generally excluded because absent persons could not be cross-examined. Yet such evidence was mechanically excluded even where out-of-court statements were both relevant and reliable, but the absent persons could not appear in
- (20) court (for example, because they were dead).

- The morass of evidentiary technicalities often made it unlikely that the truth would emerge in a judicial contest, no matter how expensive and protracted. Reform was frustrated both by the vested interests of
- (25) lawyers and by the profession's reverence for tradition and precedent. Bentham's prescription was revolutionary: virtually all evidence tending to prove or disprove the issue in dispute should be admissible. Narrow exceptions were envisioned: instances in
- (30) which the trouble or expense of presenting or considering proof outweighed its value, confessions to a Catholic priest, and a few other instances.

- One difficulty with Bentham's nonexclusion principle is that some kinds of evidence are inherently
- (35) unreliable or misleading. Such was the argument underlying the exclusions of interested-party testimony and hearsay evidence. Bentham argued that the character of evidence should be weighed by the jury: the alternative was to prefer ignorance to knowledge.
- (40) Yet some evidence, although relevant, is actually more likely to produce a false jury verdict than a true one. To use a modern example, evidence of a defendant's past bank robberies is excluded, since the prejudicial character of the evidence substantially outweighs its
- (45) value in helping the jury decide correctly. Further, in granting exclusions such as sacramental confessions, Bentham conceded that competing social interests or values might override the desire for relevant evidence. But then, why not protect conversations between social
- (50) workers and their clients, or parents and children?

- Despite concerns such as these, the approach underlying modern evidence law began to prevail soon after Bentham's death: relevant evidence should be admitted unless there are clear grounds of policy for
- (55) excluding it. This clear-grounds proviso allows more exclusions than Bentham would have liked, but the main thrust of the current outlook is Bentham's own nonexclusion principle, demoted from a rule to a presumption.

23. Which one of the following is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Bentham questioned the expediency of modern rules of legal evidence.
- (B) Bentham's proposed reform of rules of evidence was imperfect but beneficial.
- (C) Bentham's nonexclusion principle should be reexamined in the light of subsequent developments.
- (D) Rules of legal evidence inevitably entail imperfect mediations of conflicting values and constraints.
- (E) Despite their impairment of judicial efficiency, rules of legal evidence are resistant to change.
24. The author's attitude toward eighteenth-century lawyers can best be described as
- (A) sympathetic
- (B) critical
- (C) respectful
- (D) scornful
- (E) ambivalent
25. The author mentions "conversations between social workers and their clients" (lines 49–50) most probably in order to
- (A) suggest a situation in which application of the nonexclusion principle may be questionable
- (B) cite an example of objections that were raised to Bentham's proposed reform
- (C) illustrate the conflict between competing social interests
- (D) demonstrate the difference between social interests and social values
- (E) emphasize that Bentham's exceptions to the nonexclusion principle covered a wide range of situations

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26. Which one of the following statements concerning the history of the law of evidence is supported by information in the passage?
- (A) Common-law rules of evidence have been replaced by modern principles.
 - (B) Modern evidence law is less rigid than was eighteenth-century evidence law.
 - (C) Some current laws regarding evidence do not derive from common-law doctrines.
 - (D) The late eighteenth century marked the beginning of evidence law.
 - (E) Prior to the eighteenth century, rules of evidence were not based on common law.
27. The passage is primarily concerned with which one of the following?
- (A) suggesting the advantages and limitations of a legal reform
 - (B) summarizing certain deficiencies of an outmoded legal system
 - (C) justifying the apparent inadequacies of current evidence law
 - (D) detailing objections to the nonexclusion principle
 - (E) advocating reexamination of a proposal that has been dismissed by the legal profession
28. According to the fourth paragraph of the passage, what specifically does Bentham characterize as preference of ignorance to knowledge?
- (A) uncritical acceptance of legal conventions
 - (B) failure to weigh the advantages of legal reform
 - (C) exclusion of sacramental confessions
 - (D) refusal to allow the jury to hear and assess relevant testimony
 - (E) rejection of exceptions to Bentham's nonexclusion principle

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. North American eastern white cedars grow both on cliff faces and in forests. Cedars growing on exposed cliff faces receive very few nutrients, and rarely grow bigger than one-tenth the height of cedars growing in forests, where they benefit from moisture and good soil. Yet few eastern white cedars found in forests are as old as four hundred years, while many on cliff faces are more than five hundred years old.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the difference in the ages of the cedars on cliff faces and those in forests?

- (A) The conditions on cliff faces are similar to those in most other places where there are few tall trees.
- (B) In areas where eastern white cedars grow, forest fires are relatively frequent, but fires cannot reach cliff faces.
- (C) Trees that are older than a few hundred years start to lose the protective outer layer of their bark.
- (D) The roots of cedars on cliff faces lodge in cracks in the cliff, and once the roots are so large that they fill a crack, the tree is unable to grow any taller.
- (E) Eastern white cedar wood is too soft to be used for firewood or modern buildings, but it is occasionally used to make furniture.

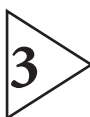
2. Brewer: All children should be given the opportunity to participate in competitive sports; these activities provide an unsurpassed opportunity to engage children's emotions and so stimulate them to put maximum effort into attaining high athletic standards.

Polanski: I disagree. Competitive athletics does, over time, produce a handful of highly motivated children with a desire to excel at an activity, but many children have no taste for competition, and to make them participate would only cause them to develop an antipathy toward athletics.

Polanski's response most strongly supports the contention that Polanski misunderstood Brewer to be asserting that

- (A) characteristics acquired by playing competitive sports carry over into the rest of one's life
- (B) winning at competitive sports is essential to motivation to excel at athletics
- (C) children should put more effort into athletic activities than any other form of activity
- (D) children should be required to participate in competitive sports regardless of their interests
- (E) children cannot be motivated without their emotions being engaged

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3. The most common bird in Stillwater Marsh is a species of marsh hen, yet this species is rarely seen, even by experienced bird-watchers who seek it. In fact, this bird is seen far less frequently than any other bird inhabiting the marsh, including those that are much smaller and much less abundant.

Each of the following, if true, helps to reconcile the statements above EXCEPT:

- (A) The coloration of the marsh hen blends in particularly well with the marsh grass where the marsh hen nests.
 - (B) The marsh hen's call is harsh and repetitive, whereas the calls of many other marsh birds are pleasant and melodious.
 - (C) Unlike many small marsh birds, which dash along the banks of the marsh, the marsh hen remains completely still for long periods of time.
 - (D) Many marsh birds are most active during daylight hours, but the marsh hen is usually most active at night.
 - (E) Although many small marsh birds fly in groups to several feeding areas each day, the marsh hen tends to be solitary and flies only when it is in danger.
4. Limited research indicates that therapeutic intervention before the onset of mental disorders can mitigate factors identified as major contributors to them. But a much more comprehensive research program is needed to verify these results and allow for the design of specific health care measures. Thus, in order to explore a potential means of cost-effectively helping people prone to mental disorders, we should increase funding for intervention research.

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

- (A) Most minor mental disorders are more expensive to treat than other minor health problems.
- (B) Prevention research can be coordinated by drawing together geneticists, neurologists, and behavioral scientists.
- (C) Reducing known risk factors for mental disorders is relatively inexpensive compared to the long-term treatment required.
- (D) Current funding for intervention research is now higher than it has ever been before.
- (E) Once a mental disorder disappears, there is a fair chance that it will recur, given that complete cures are rare.

5. The radiation absorbed by someone during an ordinary commercial airline flight is no more dangerous than that received during an ordinary dental X-ray. Since a dental X-ray does negligible harm to a person, we can conclude that the radiation absorbed by members of commercial airline flight crews will also do them negligible harm.

A flaw in the argument is its failure to consider that

- (A) there may be many forms of dangerous radiation other than X-rays and the kinds of radiation absorbed by members of commercial airline flight crews
 - (B) receiving a dental X-ray may mitigate other health risks, whereas flying does not
 - (C) exposure to X-rays of higher intensity than dental X-rays may be harmful
 - (D) the longer and the more often one is exposed to radiation, the more radiation one absorbs and the more seriously one is harmed
 - (E) flying at high altitude involves risks in addition to exposure to minor radiation
6. The recent cleaning of frescoes in the Sistine Chapel has raised important aesthetic issues. Art historians are now acutely aware that the colors of the works they study may differ from the works' original colors. Art historians have concluded from this that interpretations of the frescoes that seemed appropriate before the frescoes' restoration may no longer be appropriate.
- Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the art historians' reasoning?
- (A) The appropriateness of an interpretation of an artwork is relative to the general history of the period in which the interpretation is made.
 - (B) The restoration of an artwork may alter it such that it will have colors that the artist did not intend for it to have.
 - (C) The colors of an artwork are relevant to an appropriate interpretation of that work.
 - (D) Art historians are the best judges of the value of an artwork.
 - (E) Interpretations of an artwork are appropriate if they originated during the period when the work was created.

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7. Unlike newspapers in the old days, today's newspapers and televised news programs are full of stories about murders and assaults in our city. One can only conclude from this change that violent crime is now out of control, and, to be safe from personal attack, one should not leave one's home except for absolute necessities.
- Which one of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the conclusion?
- (A) Newspapers and televised news programs have more comprehensive coverage of violent crime than newspapers did in the old days.
 - (B) National data show that violent crime is out of control everywhere, not just in the author's city.
 - (C) Police records show that people experience more violent crimes in their own neighborhoods than they do outside their neighborhoods.
 - (D) Murder comprised a larger proportion of violent crimes in the old days than it does today.
 - (E) News magazines play a more important role today in informing the public about crime than they did in the old days.
8. Most people invest in the stock market without doing any research of their own. Some of these people rely solely on their broker's advice, whereas some others make decisions based merely on hunches. Other people do some research of their own, but just as often rely only on their broker or on hunches. Only a few always do their own research before investing. Nonetheless, a majority of investors in the stock market make a profit.

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

- (A) Some people who make a profit on their investments in the stock market do so without doing any research of their own.
- (B) Most people who invest in the stock market either rely solely on their broker or make decisions based merely on hunches.
- (C) Some people who do investment research on their own, while just as often relying on their broker or on hunches, make a profit in the stock market.
- (D) Most people who invest in the stock market without doing any research of their own make a profit.
- (E) Most people who rely solely on their broker rather than on hunches make a profit in the stock market.

9. At some point in any discussion of societal justice, the only possible doctrinal defense seems to be "That is the way we do things here." Different communities that each recognize the dignity and equality of all citizens will, for example, nevertheless settle on somewhat different provisions for the elderly. So we can see that general principles of justice are never sufficient to determine the details of social policies fixed within a particular state.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most strengthens the argument concerning the general principles of justice?

- (A) Although two socialist states each adhered to the same electoral principles, one had a different type of machine for counting ballots in public elections than the other did.
 - (B) Two democratic industrial states, both subscribing to capitalistic economic principles, differed markedly in the respective proportions of land they devoted to forestry.
 - (C) Although each adhered to its own principles, a democracy and a monarchy each had the same distribution of wealth in its population.
 - (D) Two states founded on and adhering to similar principles of justice had different requirements that had to be met in order to be eligible for government-subsidized day care.
 - (E) Two societies based on different principles of justice, each adhering to its own principles, had the same unemployment benefits.
10. The importance of the ozone layer to terrestrial animals is that it entirely filters out some wavelengths of light but lets others through. Holes in the ozone layer and the dangers associated with these holes are well documented. However, one danger that has not been given sufficient attention is that these holes could lead to severe eye damage for animals of many species.
- Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the statements above, if they are true?
- (A) All wavelengths of sunlight that can cause eye damage are filtered out by the ozone layer, where it is intact.
 - (B) Few species of animals live on a part of the earth's surface that is not threatened by holes in the ozone layer.
 - (C) Some species of animals have eyes that will not suffer any damage when exposed to unfiltered sunlight.
 - (D) A single wavelength of sunlight can cause severe damage to the eyes of most species of animals.
 - (E) Some wavelengths of sunlight that cause eye damage are more likely to reach the earth's surface where there are holes in the ozone layer than where there are not.



Questions 11–12

Some people claim that the reason herbs are not prescribed as drugs by licensed physicians is that the medical effectiveness of herbs is seriously in doubt. No drug can be offered for sale, however, unless it has regulatory-agency approval for medicinal use in specific illnesses or conditions. It costs about \$200 million to get regulatory-agency approval for a drug, and only the holder of a patent can expect to recover such large expenses. Although methods of extracting particular substances from herbs can be patented, herbs themselves and their medicinal uses cannot be. Therefore, under the current system licensed physicians cannot recommend the medicinal use of herbs.

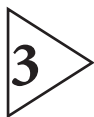
11. The argument depends on the assumption that
 - (A) the medical ineffectiveness of many herbs as treatments for specific illnesses or conditions is well established
 - (B) the only time a substance is properly used as a drug is when it is prescribed as a drug by a licensed physician
 - (C) a licensed physician cannot recommend the medicinal use of an herb unless that herb is offered for sale as a drug.
 - (D) some other substances, besides herbs, are not available as drugs because the illnesses they could effectively treat are too uncommon to allow those substances to be marketed profitably as drugs
 - (E) the cost of medical care would be substantially reduced if faster ways of obtaining regulatory-agency approval for new drugs could be found.
12. Which one of the following most accurately describes the argumentative technique used in the argument?
 - (A) questioning a claim about why something is the case by supplying an alternative explanation
 - (B) attacking the validity of the data on which a competing claim is based
 - (C) revealing an inconsistency in the reasoning used to develop an opposing position
 - (D) identifying all plausible explanations for why something is the case and arguing that all but one of them can be eliminated
 - (E) testing a theory by determining the degree to which a specific situation conforms to the predictions of that theory

13. Editorialist: Some people argue that ramps and other accommodations for people using wheelchairs are unnecessary in certain business areas because those areas are not frequented by wheelchair users. What happens, however, is that once ramps and other accommodations are installed in these business areas, people who use wheelchairs come there to shop and work.

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

- (A) Owners of business areas not frequented by wheelchair users generally are reluctant to make modifications.
 - (B) Businesses that install proper accommodations for wheelchair users have greater profits than those that do not.
 - (C) Many businesses fail to make a profit because they do not accommodate wheelchair users.
 - (D) Most businesses are not modified to accommodate wheelchair users.
 - (E) Some business areas are not frequented by wheelchair users because the areas lack proper accommodations.
14. Many people think that the only way to remedy the problem of crime is by increasing the number of police officers, but recent statistics show that many major cities had similar ratios of police officers to citizens, yet diverged widely in their crime rates.
The statistics cited function in the argument to
 - (A) establish that the number of police officers does not need to be increased
 - (B) illustrate the need for increasing the number of police officers in major cities
 - (C) prove that there are factors other than the number of police officers that are more important in reducing the crime rate
 - (D) demonstrate that there is no relation between the number of police officers and the crime rate
 - (E) suggest that the number of police officers is not the only influence on the crime rate

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



15. Scientists hoping to understand and eventually reverse damage to the fragile ozone layer in the Earth's upper atmosphere used a spacecraft to conduct crucial experiments. These experiments drew criticism from a group of environmentalists who observed that a single trip by the spacecraft did as much harm to the ozone layer as a year's pollution by the average factory, and that since the latter was unjustifiable so must be the former.

The reasoning in the environmentalists' criticism is questionable because it

- (A) treats as similar two cases that are different in a critical respect
 - (B) justifies a generalization on the basis of a single instance
 - (C) fails to distinguish the goal of reversing harmful effects from the goal of preventing those harmful effects
 - (D) attempts to compare two quantities that are not comparable in any way
 - (E) presupposes that experiments always do harm to their subjects
16. Curator: Since ancient times, the fine arts were developed and sustained with the aid of large subsidies from the aristocracies and religious institutions that were the public sectors of their day; it is doubtful that the arts would have survived without these subsidies. Clearly, contemporary societies should fulfill their obligation as stewards of cultural heritage without the assistance of aristocracies or religious institutions, so governments must help finance the maintenance, advancement, and enrichment of the fine arts today.

The curator's argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) The fine arts would be more highly developed now if they had been given greater governmental subsidies in the past.
- (B) If contemporary governments help to maintain and enrich the fine arts, private support for the arts will become unnecessary.
- (C) In contemporary societies, aristocracies and religious institutions are not willing to help finance the fine arts.
- (D) Serving as stewards of cultural heritage requires that contemporary societies help to maintain the fine arts.
- (E) Maintenance, advancement, and enrichment of the fine arts in any era require governmental subsidies.

17. In a business whose owners and employees all belong to one family, the employees can be paid exceptionally low wages. Hence, general operating expenses are much lower than they would be for other business ventures, making profits higher. So a family business is a family's surest road to financial prosperity.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) ignores the fact that businesses that achieve high levels of customer satisfaction are often profitable even if they pay high wages
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that businesses that pay the lowest wages have the lowest general operating expenses and thus the highest profits
- (C) ignores the fact that in a family business, paying family members low wages may itself reduce the family's prosperity
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that family members are willing to work for low wages in a family business because they believe that doing so promotes the family's prosperity
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that only businesses with low general operating expenses can succeed

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



18. Studies have shown that photosynthesis, the process by which plants manufacture life-sustaining proteins from sunlight and carbon, is actually intensified if the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increased. Since carbon dioxide levels are increased by the burning of fossil fuels and by other human industrial activities, it is obvious that these industrial activities are purely beneficial to agriculture and those of us who depend upon it.

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

- (A) Because a high fiber diet has been shown to be more healthful than a low fiber diet, a diet in which foods with a low fiber content have been entirely replaced by foods with a high fiber content is bound to be even more healthful.
- (B) Because exercise has been shown to prevent a number of diseases, injuries, and other human ills, clearly no harm, and a lot of good, can come from exercise.
- (C) Consistently consuming more calories than one expends inevitably leads to excessive weight gain, so if one wishes to avoid the health problems associated with this condition, one ought to fast periodically.
- (D) It has been shown that one can obtain more vitamins and minerals from fresh fruits and vegetables than from processed fruits and vegetables. One ought, therefore, to completely abandon consumption of the latter in favor of the former.
- (E) Excessive use of penicillin tends to increase one's susceptibility to penicillin-resistant infections. The best policy, therefore, is to avoid using penicillin, thereby strengthening the body's innate ability to resist disease.

19. **Raphaela:** Forcing people to help others is morally wrong. Therefore, no government has the right to redistribute resources via taxation. Anyone who wants can help others voluntarily.

Edward: Governments do have that right, insofar as they give people the freedom to leave and hence not to live under their authority.

Raphaela and Edward disagree about the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) Any government that does not permit emigration would be morally wrong to redistribute resources via taxation.
- (B) Any government that permits emigration has the right to redistribute resources via taxation.
- (C) Every government should allow people to help others voluntarily.
- (D) Any government that redistributes resources via taxation forces people to help others.
- (E) Any government that forces people to help others should permit emigration.

20. Galanin is a protein found in the brain. In an experiment, rats that consistently chose to eat fatty foods when offered a choice between lean and fatty foods were found to have significantly higher concentrations of galanin in their brains than did rats that consistently chose lean over fatty foods. These facts strongly support the conclusion that galanin causes rats to crave fatty foods.

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

- (A) The craving for fatty foods does not invariably result in a rat's choosing those foods over lean foods.
- (B) The brains of the rats that consistently chose to eat fatty foods did not contain significantly more fat than did the brains of rats that consistently chose lean foods.
- (C) The chemical components of galanin are present in both fatty foods and lean foods.
- (D) The rats that preferred fatty foods had the higher concentrations of galanin in their brains before they were offered fatty foods.
- (E) Rats that metabolize fat less efficiently than do other rats develop high concentrations of galanin in their brains.

21. Some government economists view their home countries as immune to outside influence. But economies are always open systems; international trade significantly affects prices and wages. Just as physicists learned the shortcomings of a mechanics based on idealizations such as the postulation of perfectly frictionless bodies, government economists must look beyond national borders if their nations' economies are to prosper.

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

- (A) A national economy cannot prosper unless every significant influence on it has been examined by that nation's government economists.
- (B) Economics is weakly analogous to the physical sciences.
- (C) Economic theories relying on idealizations are generally less accurate than economic theories that do not rely on idealizations.
- (D) International trade is the primary significant variable influencing prices and wages.
- (E) Some government economists have been ignoring the effects of international trade on prices and wages.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



22. If relativity theory is correct, no object can travel forward in time at a speed greater than the speed of light. Yet quantum mechanics predicts that the tachyon, a hypothetical subatomic particle, travels faster than light. Thus, if relativity theory is correct, either quantum mechanics' prediction about tachyons is erroneous or tachyons travel backward in time.

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

- (A) According to a magazine article, the view that present-day English is a descendant of the ancient Proto-Indo-European language is incorrect. Rather, English more likely descended from a Finno-Ugric language, judging from the similarities between English and other languages of Finno-Ugric descent.
- (B) If the defendant committed the crime, then either the defendant had a motive or the defendant is irrational, for only irrational persons act with no motive. If the psychologist is correct, then the defendant is not rational; on the other hand, according to the evidence, the defendant had a strong motive. Thus, since there is no reason to disbelieve the evidence, the defendant is guilty.
- (C) The human brain can survive without oxygen only for a few minutes, according to modern medicine. Surprisingly, a reliable witness reported that a shaman has survived for an entire week buried five feet underground. Thus, if modern medicine is not wrong, either the witness is mistaken or the shaman's brain did not suffer any lack of oxygen.
- (D) Alexander the Great was buried either in Alexandria or in Siwa, Egypt. However, the burial place is more likely to be Siwa. A limestone table engraved by Ptolemy, Alexander's lieutenant, was found in Siwa, attesting to Alexander's burial place.
- (E) If the big bang theory is correct, the universe is currently expanding: the galaxies are moving away from each other and from the center of an original explosion. The same theory also predicts that, eventually, the gravitational forces among galaxies will counterbalance the galaxies' kinetic energy. It follows that, at some point, the universe will stop expanding.

23. Maria won this year's local sailboat race by beating Sue, the winner in each of the four previous years. We can conclude from this that Maria trained hard.

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

- (A) Sue did not train as hard as Maria trained.
- (B) If Maria trained hard, she would win the sailboat race.
- (C) Maria could beat a four-time winner only if she trained hard.
- (D) If Sue trained hard, she would win the sailboat race.
- (E) Sue is usually a faster sailboat racer than Maria.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



24. Dietician: “The French Paradox” refers to the unusual concurrence in the population of France of a low incidence of heart disease and a diet high in fat. The most likely explanation is that the French consume a high quantity of red wine, which mitigates the ill effects of the fat they eat. So North Americans, with nearly the highest rate of heart disease in the world, should take a cue from the French: if you want to be healthier without cutting fat intake, drink more red wine.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most seriously undermines the conclusion of the dietician’s argument?

- (A) French men consume as much red wine as French women do, yet French men have a higher rate of heart disease than do French women.
- (B) A greater intake of red wine among North Americans would likely lead to a higher incidence of liver problems and other illnesses.
- (C) Not all French people have a diet that includes large amounts of fat and a high quantity of red wine.
- (D) All evidence suggests that the healthiest way to decrease the chance of heart disease is to exercise and keep a diet low in fat.
- (E) Many other regions have much lower rates of heart disease than France, though their populations consume even less red wine than do North Americans.

25. We are in a new industrial revolution that requires management trainees to develop “action learning” from real experience within business and industry, rather than getting tied up with theory and academia. Business schools seem unable, on their own, to tear themselves away from their largely academic roots and move closer to the realities of today’s business and industry; too often, trainees in business schools find themselves studying hypothetical cases instead of real ones. Furthermore, business schools have been slow to respond to the needs of business. Therefore, business schools should allow business executives to set curricula for management trainees that could then be taught by academics.

The argument relies on which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) Academics in business schools have no practical business experience that is valuable.
- (B) Academics in business schools deal only with hypothetical situations in their business case studies.
- (C) Academics are not capable of teaching curricula suitable for relevant management training.
- (D) Academic training outside of business schools is more responsive to the needs of business than is training within business schools.
- (E) Today’s business executives have valuable insight into business that academics in business schools do not have.

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

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

Each of seven television programs—H, J, L, P, Q, S, V—is assigned a different rank: from first through seventh (from most popular to least popular). The ranking is consistent with the following conditions:

J and L are each less popular than H.

J is more popular than Q.

S and V are each less popular than L.

P and S are each less popular than Q.

S is not seventh.

1. Which one of the following could be the order of the programs, from most popular to least popular?
 - (A) J, H, L, Q, V, S, P
 - (B) H, L, Q, J, S, P, V
 - (C) H, J, Q, L, S, V, P
 - (D) H, J, V, L, Q, S, P
 - (E) H, L, V, J, Q, P, S
2. If J is more popular than L, and S is more popular than P, then which one of the following must be true of the ranking?
 - (A) J is second.
 - (B) J is third.
 - (C) L is third.
 - (D) Q is third.
 - (E) P is seventh.
3. Which one of the following programs CANNOT be ranked third?
 - (A) L
 - (B) J
 - (C) Q
 - (D) V
 - (E) P
4. If V is more popular than Q and J is less popular than L, then which one of the following could be true of the ranking?
 - (A) P is more popular than S.
 - (B) S is more popular than V.
 - (C) P is more popular than L.
 - (D) J is more popular than V.
 - (E) Q is more popular than V.
5. If Q is more popular than L, then each of the following must be true of the ranking EXCEPT:
 - (A) H is first.
 - (B) L is fourth.
 - (C) V is not fourth.
 - (D) J is not third.
 - (E) Q is third.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–12

Bird-watchers explore a forest to see which of the following six kinds of birds—grosbeak, harrier, jay, martin, shrike, wren—it contains. The findings are consistent with the following conditions:

- If harriers are in the forest, then grosbeaks are not.
- If jays, martins, or both are in the forest, then so are harriers.
- If wrens are in the forest, then so are grosbeaks.
- If jays are not in the forest, then shrikes are.

6. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the birds NOT in the forest?
 - (A) jays, shrikes
 - (B) harriers, grosbeaks
 - (C) grosbeaks, jays, martins
 - (D) grosbeaks, martins, shrikes, wrens
 - (E) martins, shrikes
7. If both martins and harriers are in the forest, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Shrikes are the only other birds in the forest.
 - (B) Jays are the only other birds in the forest.
 - (C) The forest contains neither jays nor shrikes.
 - (D) There are at least two other kinds of birds in the forest.
 - (E) There are at most two other kinds of birds in the forest.
8. If jays are not in the forest, then which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) Martins are in the forest.
 - (B) Harriers are in the forest.
 - (C) Neither martins nor harriers are in the forest.
 - (D) Neither martins nor shrikes are in the forest.
 - (E) Harriers and shrikes are the only birds in the forest.
9. Which one of the following is the maximum number of the six kinds of birds the forest could contain?
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six
10. Which one of the following pairs of birds CANNOT be among those birds contained in the forest?
 - (A) jays, wrens
 - (B) jays, shrikes
 - (C) shrikes, wrens
 - (D) jays, martins
 - (E) shrikes, martins
11. If grosbeaks are in the forest, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Shrikes are in the forest.
 - (B) Wrens are in the forest.
 - (C) The forest contains both wrens and shrikes.
 - (D) At most two kinds of birds are in the forest.
 - (E) At least three kinds of birds are in the forest.
12. Suppose the condition is added that if shrikes are in the forest, then harriers are not. If all other conditions remain in effect, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) The forest contains both jays and shrikes.
 - (B) The forest contains both wrens and shrikes.
 - (C) The forest contains both martins and shrikes.
 - (D) Jays are not in the forest, whereas martins are.
 - (E) Only two of the six kinds of birds are not in the forest.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 13–18

From among ten stones, a jeweler will select six, one for each of six rings. Of the stones, three—F, G, and H—are rubies; three—J, K, and M—are sapphires; and four—W, X, Y, and Z—are topazes. The selection of stones must meet the following restrictions:

At least two of the topazes are selected.

If exactly two of the sapphires are selected, exactly one of the rubies is selected.

If W is selected, neither H nor Z is selected.

If M is selected, W is also selected.

13. Which one of the following could be the selection of stones?

(A) F, G, H, M, X, Y
 (B) F, G, J, K, M, W
 (C) F, G, J, K, W, X
 (D) G, H, J, X, Y, Z
 (E) G, H, K, W, X, Z

14. Which one of the following must be true?

(A) G is selected.
 (B) J is selected.
 (C) X is selected.
 (D) Of at least one of the three types of stones, exactly one stone is selected.
 (E) Of at least one of the three types of stones, exactly three stones are selected.

15. If Z is selected, which one of the following could be true?

(A) All three of the sapphires are selected.
 (B) Both J and M are selected.
 (C) Both K and M are selected.
 (D) None of the rubies is selected.
 (E) None of the sapphires is selected.

16. If exactly two rubies are selected, which one of the following must be true?

(A) H is selected.
 (B) J is selected.
 (C) Z is selected.
 (D) Exactly one sapphire is selected.
 (E) Exactly two topazes are selected.

17. Which one of the following must be true?

(A) The selection of stones includes at least one ruby.
 (B) The selection of stones includes at most two rubies.
 (C) The selection of stones includes either F or Z, or both.
 (D) The selection of stones includes either X or Y, or both.
 (E) The selection of stones includes either X or Z, or both.

18. If J and M are the only sapphires selected, which one of the following could be true?

(A) F and G are both selected.
 (B) F and X are both selected.
 (C) G and H are both selected.
 (D) G and K are both selected.
 (E) Y and Z are both selected.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 19–23

There are exactly ten stores and no other buildings on Oak Street. On the north side of the street, from west to east, are stores 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9; on the south side of the street, also from west to east, are stores 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. The stores on the north side are located directly across the street from those on the south side, facing each other in pairs, as follows: 1 and 2; 3 and 4; 5 and 6; 7 and 8; 9 and 10. Each store is decorated with lights in exactly one of the following colors: green, red, and yellow. The stores have been decorated with lights according to the following conditions:

No store is decorated with lights of the same color as those of any store adjacent to it.

No store is decorated with lights of the same color as those of the store directly across the street from it.

Yellow lights decorate exactly one store on each side of the street.

Red lights decorate store 4.

Yellow lights decorate store 5.

19. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the colors of the lights that decorate stores 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, respectively?
- (A) green, red, green, red, green
 - (B) green, red, green, yellow, red
 - (C) green, red, yellow, red, green
 - (D) yellow, green, red, green, red
 - (E) yellow, red, green, red, yellow
20. If green lights decorate store 7, then each of the following statements could be false EXCEPT:
- (A) Green lights decorate store 2.
 - (B) Green lights decorate store 10.
 - (C) Red lights decorate store 8.
 - (D) Red lights decorate store 9.
 - (E) Yellow lights decorate store 2.

21. Which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) Green lights decorate store 10.
 - (B) Red lights decorate store 1.
 - (C) Red lights decorate store 8.
 - (D) Yellow lights decorate store 8.
 - (E) Yellow lights decorate store 10.
22. If green lights decorate five stores on the street, then which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) Green lights decorate store 9.
 - (B) Red lights decorate store 2.
 - (C) Red lights decorate store 7.
 - (D) Red lights decorate store 10.
 - (E) Yellow lights decorate store 8.
23. Suppose that yellow lights decorate exactly two stores, not just one, on the south side of the street and decorate exactly one store on the north side. If all of the other conditions remain the same, then which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) Green lights decorate store 1.
 - (B) Red lights decorate store 7.
 - (C) Red lights decorate store 10.
 - (D) Yellow lights decorate store 2.
 - (E) Yellow lights decorate store 8.

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:

Robert J. Haggerty, "Mental illness: First, Prevent." © 1994 by the Tuscaloosa News.

Rushworth Kidder, "The North-South Affluence Gap." © 1988 by the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Donald N. McCloskey, "The Gulliver Effect." © 1995 by Scientific American, Inc.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The mayor of Highport, a small town on the North American east coast, must decide between two development proposals, each of which precludes the successful completion of the other. The proposed projects are roughly equivalent in cost. Write an argument in support of adopting one of the proposals, with the following criteria in mind:

- New projects undertaken by the town should enhance the flow of money to the area.
- The mayor wants to maintain Highport's desirability as a tourist destination.

The first proposal is to build a light rail system connecting Highport to several nearby urban centers. Although Highport is near several major metropolitan areas, it has no public transportation system linking it to these cities, even though Highport has a large population of residents who work in the nearby cities. Highport's present infrastructure consists of old, narrow roads and while traffic congestion is usually noticeable, it is particularly bad at rush hour. In addition to providing an additional incentive for tourists to travel to Highport, having a light rail system in place would help Highport increase its tax base by attracting new residents to the town who might otherwise choose to live in urban locations more convenient to their workplaces.

The second proposal is to restore and preserve a historic military fortress that lies directly in the path of the planned light rail system. Restoration experts agree that buildings on the historic site cannot be moved and that in order to preserve the fortress the light rail project must be abandoned. Highport has a rich history of both local and national importance, and over the past decade has been successfully cultivating its attractiveness as a tourist destination, to such an extent that tourism is now Highport's largest industry. Because the military fortress is a unique piece of national history, completion of this project will ensure that Highport receives new government grants for the maintenance and preservation of national historic sites.

[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 XXXIII**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	101
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	95	95
176	94	94
175	93	93
174	92	92
173	91	91
172	90	90
171	89	89
170	87	88
169	86	86
168	85	85
167	83	84
166	81	82
165	80	80
164	78	79
163	77	77
162	75	76
161	73	74
160	72	72
159	70	71
158	68	69
157	66	67
156	65	65
155	63	64
154	61	62
153	59	60
152	58	58
151	56	57
150	54	55
149	53	53
148	51	52
147	49	50
146	48	48
145	46	47
144	45	45
143	43	44
142	42	42
141	40	41
140	39	39
139	37	38
138	36	36
137	34	35
136	33	33
135	32	32
134	31	31
133	29	30
132	28	28
131	27	27
130	26	26
129	25	25
128	24	24
127	23	23
126	22	22
125	21	21
124	20	20
123	19	19
122	18	18
121	17	17
120	0	16

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

1.	C	8.	A	15.	C	22.	C
2.	A	9.	D	16.	B	23.	B
3.	E	10.	E	17.	A	24.	B
4.	B	11.	A	18.	D	25.	A
5.	E	12.	C	19.	A	26.	B
6.	A	13.	B	20.	A	27.	A
7.	B	14.	C	21.	C	28.	D

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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