



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 53

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

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. Consumer advocate: Businesses are typically motivated primarily by the desire to make as great a profit as possible, and advertising helps businesses to achieve this goal. But it is clear that the motive of maximizing profits does not impel businesses to present accurate information in their advertisements. It follows that consumers should be skeptical of the claims made in advertisements.

Each of the following, if true, would strengthen the consumer advocate's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Businesses know that they can usually maximize their profits by using inaccurate information in their advertisements.
 - (B) Businesses have often included inaccurate information in their advertisements.
 - (C) Many consumers have a cynical attitude toward advertising.
 - (D) Those who create advertisements are less concerned with the accuracy than with the creativity of advertisements.
 - (E) The laws regulating truth in advertising are not applicable to many of the most common forms of inaccurate advertising.
2. Elaine: The purpose of art museums is to preserve artworks and make them available to the public. Museums, therefore, should seek to acquire and display the best examples of artworks from each artistic period and genre, even if some of these works are not recognized by experts as masterpieces.
- Frederick: Art museums ought to devote their limited resources to acquiring the works of recognized masters in order to ensure the preservation of the greatest artworks.
- Elaine's and Frederick's statements provide the most support for the claim that they would disagree about whether
- (A) many artistic masterpieces are not recognized as such by art experts
 - (B) museums should seek to represent all genres of art in their collections
 - (C) art museums should seek to preserve works of art
 - (D) an art museum ought to acquire an unusual example of a period or genre if more characteristic examples are prohibitively expensive
 - (E) all of the artworks that experts identify as masterpieces are actually masterpieces

3. Science columnist: It is clear why humans have so many diseases in common with cats. Many human diseases are genetically based, and cats are genetically closer to humans than are any other mammals except nonhuman primates. Each of the genes identified so far in cats has an exact counterpart in humans.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the science columnist's explanation for the claim that humans have so many diseases in common with cats?

- (A) Cats have built up resistance to many of the diseases they have in common with humans.
 - (B) Most diseases that humans have in common with cats have no genetic basis.
 - (C) Cats have more diseases in common with nonhuman primates than with humans.
 - (D) Many of the diseases humans have in common with cats are mild and are rarely diagnosed.
 - (E) Humans have more genes in common with nonhuman primates than with cats.
4. This region must find new ways to help business grow. After all, shoe manufacturing used to be a major local industry, but recently has experienced severe setbacks due to overseas competition, so there is a need for expansion into new manufacturing areas. Moreover, our outdated public policy generally inhibits business growth.
- Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion drawn in the argument?
- (A) The region needs to find new ways to enhance business growth.
 - (B) Shoe manufacturing is no longer a major source of income in the region.
 - (C) Shoe manufacturing in the region has dramatically declined due to overseas competition.
 - (D) Business in the region must expand into new areas of manufacturing.
 - (E) Outdated public policy inhibits business growth in the region.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

5. As a result of modern medicine, more people have been able to enjoy long and pain-free lives. But the resulting increase in life expectancy has contributed to a steady increase in the proportion of the population that is of advanced age. This population shift is creating potentially devastating financial problems for some social welfare programs.

Which one of the following propositions is most precisely exemplified by the situation presented above?

- (A) Technical or scientific innovation cannot be the solution to all problems.
 - (B) Implementing technological innovations should be delayed until the resulting social changes can be managed.
 - (C) Every enhancement of the quality of life has unavoidable negative consequences.
 - (D) All social institutions are affected by a preoccupation with prolonging life.
 - (E) Solving one set of problems can create a different set of problems.
6. Since Jackie is such a big fan of Moral Vacuum's music, she will probably like The Cruel Herd's new album. Like Moral Vacuum, The Cruel Herd on this album plays complex rock music that employs the acoustic instrumentation and harmonic sophistication of early sixties jazz. The Cruel Herd also has very witty lyrics, full of puns and sardonic humor, like some of Moral Vacuum's best lyrics.

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

- (A) Jackie has not previously cared for The Cruel Herd, but on the new album The Cruel Herd's previous musical arranger has been replaced by Moral Vacuum's musical arranger.
- (B) Though The Cruel Herd's previous albums' production quality was not great, the new album is produced by one of the most widely employed producers in the music industry.
- (C) Like Moral Vacuum, The Cruel Herd regularly performs in clubs popular with many students at the university that Jackie attends.
- (D) All of the music that Jackie prefers to listen to on a regular basis is rock music.
- (E) Jackie's favorite Moral Vacuum songs have lyrics that are somber and marked by a strong political awareness.

7. Superconductors are substances that conduct electricity without resistance at low temperatures. Their use, however, will never be economically feasible, unless there is a substance that superconducts at a temperature above minus 148 degrees Celsius. If there is such a substance, that substance must be an alloy of niobium and germanium. Unfortunately, such alloys superconduct at temperatures no higher than minus 160 degrees Celsius.

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

- (A) The use of superconductors will never be economically feasible.
 - (B) If the alloys of niobium and germanium do not superconduct at temperatures above minus 148 degrees Celsius, then there are other substances that will do so.
 - (C) The use of superconductors could be economically feasible if there is a substance that superconducts at temperatures below minus 148 degrees Celsius.
 - (D) Alloys of niobium and germanium do not superconduct at temperatures below minus 160 degrees Celsius.
 - (E) No use of alloys of niobium and germanium will ever be economically feasible.
8. Doctor: In three separate studies, researchers compared children who had slept with night-lights in their rooms as infants to children who had not. In the first study, the children who had slept with night-lights proved more likely to be nearsighted, but the later studies found no correlation between night-lights and nearsightedness. However, the children in the first study were younger than those in the later studies. This suggests that if night-lights cause nearsightedness, the effect disappears with age.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the doctor's argument?

- (A) A fourth study comparing infants who were currently sleeping with night-lights to infants who were not did not find any correlation between night-lights and nearsightedness.
- (B) On average, young children who are already very nearsighted are no more likely to sleep with night-lights than young children who are not already nearsighted.
- (C) In a study involving children who had not slept with night-lights as infants but had slept with night-lights when they were older, most of the children studied were not nearsighted.
- (D) The two studies in which no correlation was found did not examine enough children to provide significant support for any conclusion regarding a causal relationship between night-lights and nearsightedness.
- (E) In a fourth study involving 100 children who were older than those in any of the first three studies, several of the children who had slept with night-lights as infants were nearsighted.

9. Global surveys estimate the earth's population of nesting female leatherback turtles has fallen by more than two-thirds in the past 15 years. Any species whose population declines by more than two-thirds in 15 years is in grave danger of extinction, so the leatherback turtle is clearly in danger of extinction.

Which one of the following is an assumption that the argument requires?

- (A) The decline in the population of nesting female leatherback turtles is proportional to the decline in the leatherback turtle population as a whole.
 - (B) If the global population of leatherback turtles falls by more than two-thirds over the next 15 years, the species will eventually become extinct.
 - (C) The global population of leatherback turtles consists in roughly equal numbers of females and males.
 - (D) Very few leatherback turtles exist in captivity.
 - (E) The only way to ensure the continued survival of leatherback turtles in the wild is to breed them in captivity.
10. Public health experts have waged a long-standing educational campaign to get people to eat more vegetables, which are known to help prevent cancer. Unfortunately, the campaign has had little impact on people's diets. The reason is probably that many people simply dislike the taste of most vegetables. Thus, the campaign would probably be more effective if it included information on ways to make vegetables more appetizing.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
- (A) The campaign to get people to eat more vegetables has had little impact on the diets of most people who love the taste of vegetables.
 - (B) Some ways of making vegetables more appetizing diminish vegetables' ability to help prevent cancer.
 - (C) People who find a few vegetables appetizing typically do not eat substantially more vegetables than do people who dislike the taste of most vegetables.
 - (D) People who dislike the taste of most vegetables would eat many more vegetables if they knew how to make them more appetizing.
 - (E) The only way to make the campaign to get people to eat more vegetables more effective would be to ensure that anyone who at present dislikes the taste of certain vegetables learns to find those vegetables appetizing.

11. Pure science—research with no immediate commercial or technological application—is a public good. Such research requires a great amount of financial support and does not yield profits in the short term. Since private corporations will not undertake to support activities that do not yield short-term profits, a society that wants to reap the benefits of pure science ought to use public funds to support such research.

The claim about private corporations serves which one of the following functions in the argument?

- (A) It expresses the conclusion of the argument.
 - (B) It explains what is meant by the expression "pure research" in the context of the argument.
 - (C) It distracts attention from the point at issue by introducing a different but related goal.
 - (D) It supports the conclusion by ruling out an alternative way of achieving the benefits mentioned.
 - (E) It illustrates a case where unfortunate consequences result from a failure to accept the recommendation offered.
12. Melinda: Hazard insurance decreases an individual's risk by judiciously spreading the risk among many policyholders.
- Jack: I disagree. It makes sense for me to buy fire insurance for my house, but I don't see how doing so lessens the chances that my house will burn down.
- Jack's response most clearly trades on an ambiguity in which one of the following expressions used by Melinda?
- (A) judiciously spreading
 - (B) many policyholders
 - (C) risk
 - (D) decreases
 - (E) hazard insurance

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

13. Some doctors believe that a certain drug reduces the duration of episodes of vertigo, claiming that the average duration of vertigo for people who suffer from it has decreased since the drug was introduced. However, during a recent three-month shortage of the drug, there was no significant change in the average duration of vertigo. Thus, we can conclude that the drug has no effect on the duration of vertigo.

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

- (A) If a drug made a difference in the duration of vertigo, a three-month shortage of that drug would have caused a significant change in the average duration of vertigo.
- (B) If there were any change in the average duration of vertigo since the introduction of the drug, it would have demonstrated that the drug has an effect on the duration of vertigo.
- (C) A period of time greater than three months would not have been better to use in judging whether the drug has an effect on the duration of vertigo.
- (D) Changes in diet and smoking habits are not responsible for any change in the average duration of vertigo since the introduction of the drug.
- (E) There are various significant factors other than drugs that decrease the duration of vertigo for many people who suffer from it.

14. It has been suggested that a television set should be thought of as nothing more than “a toaster with pictures” and that since we let market forces determine the design of kitchen appliances we can let them determine what is seen on television. But that approach is too simple. Some governmental control is needed, since television is so important politically and culturally. It is a major source of commercial entertainment. It plays an important political role because it is the primary medium through which many voters obtain information about current affairs. It is a significant cultural force in that in the average home it is on for more than five hours a day.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the role played in the argument by the claim that television is so important politically and culturally?

- (A) It states a view that the argument as a whole is designed to discredit.
- (B) It is an intermediate conclusion that is offered in support of the claim that a television set should be thought of as nothing more than “a toaster with pictures” and for which the claim that we can let market forces determine what is seen on television is offered as support.
- (C) It is a premise that is offered in support of the claim that we let market forces determine the design of kitchen appliances.
- (D) It is an intermediate conclusion that is offered in support of the claim that some governmental control of television is needed and for which the claim that the television is on for more than five hours a day in the average home is offered as partial support.
- (E) It is a premise that is offered in support of the claim that television is the primary medium through which many voters obtain information about current affairs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. Earthworms, vital to the health of soil, prefer soil that is approximately neutral on the acid-to-alkaline scale. Since decomposition of dead plants makes the top layer of soil highly acidic, application of crushed limestone, which is highly alkaline, to the soil's surface should make the soil more attractive to earthworms.

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

- (A) As far as soil health is concerned, aiding the decomposition of dead plants is the most important function performed by earthworms.
 - (B) After its application to the soil's surface, crushed limestone stays in the soil's top layer long enough to neutralize some of the top layer's acidity.
 - (C) Crushed limestone contains available calcium and magnesium, both of which are just as vital as earthworms to healthy soil.
 - (D) By itself, acidity of soil does nothing to hasten decomposition of dead plants.
 - (E) Alkaline soil is significantly more likely to benefit from an increased earthworm population than is highly acidic soil.
16. Jurist: A nation's laws must be viewed as expressions of a moral code that transcends those laws and serves as a measure of their adequacy. Otherwise, a society can have no sound basis for preferring any given set of laws to all others. Thus, any moral prohibition against the violation of statutes must leave room for exceptions.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the jurist's statements?

- (A) Those who formulate statutes are not primarily concerned with morality when they do so.
- (B) Sometimes criteria other than the criteria derived from a moral code should be used in choosing one set of laws over another.
- (C) Unless it is legally forbidden ever to violate some moral rules, moral behavior and compliance with laws are indistinguishable.
- (D) There is no statute that a nation's citizens have a moral obligation to obey.
- (E) A nation's laws can sometimes come into conflict with the moral code they express.

17. An association between two types of conditions does not establish that conditions of one type cause conditions of the other type. Even persistent and inviolable association is inconclusive; such association is often due to conditions of both types being effects of the same kind of cause.

Which one of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principle stated above?

- (A) Some people claim that rapid growth of the money supply is what causes inflation. But this is a naive view. What these people do not realize is that growth in the money supply and inflation are actually one and the same phenomenon.
- (B) People who have high blood pressure tend to be overweight. But before we draw any inferences, we should consider that an unhealthy lifestyle can cause high blood pressure, and weight gain can result from living unhealthily.
- (C) In some areas, there is a high correlation between ice cream consumption and the crime rate. Some researchers have proposed related third factors, but we cannot rule out that the correlation is purely coincidental.
- (D) People's moods seem to vary with the color of the clothes they wear. Dark colors are associated with gloomy moods, and bright colors are associated with cheerful moods. This correlation resolves nothing, however. We cannot say whether it is the colors that cause the moods or the converse.
- (E) Linguists propose that the similarities between Greek and Latin are due to their common descent from an earlier language. But how are we to know that the similarities are not actually due to the two languages having borrowed structures from one another, as with the languages Marathi and Telegu?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. Salesperson: When a salesperson is successful, it is certain that that person has been in sales for at least three years. This is because to succeed as a salesperson, one must first establish a strong client base, and studies have shown that anyone who spends at least three years developing a client base can eventually make a comfortable living in sales.

The reasoning in the salesperson's argument is vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) salespeople who have spent three years developing a client base might not yet be successful in sales
- (B) some salespeople require fewer than three years in which to develop a strong client base
- (C) a salesperson who has not spent three years developing a client base may not succeed in sales
- (D) it takes longer than three years for a salesperson to develop a strong client base
- (E) few salespeople can afford to spend three years building a client base

19. People who have habitually slept less than six hours a night and then begin sleeping eight or more hours a night typically begin to feel much less anxious. Therefore, most people who sleep less than six hours a night can probably cause their anxiety levels to fall by beginning to sleep at least eight hours a night.

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

- (A) When a small company first begins to advertise on the Internet, its financial situation generally improves. This shows that most small companies that have never advertised on the Internet can probably improve their financial situation by doing so.
- (B) Certain small companies that had never previously advertised on the Internet have found that their financial situations began to improve after they started to do so. So most small companies can probably improve their financial situations by starting to advertise on the Internet.
- (C) It must be true that any small company that increases its Internet advertising will improve its financial situation, since most small companies that advertise on the Internet improved their financial situations soon after they first began to do so.
- (D) Usually, the financial situation of a small company that has never advertised on the Internet will improve only if that company starts to advertise on the Internet. Therefore, a typical small company that has never advertised on the Internet can probably improve its financial situation by doing so.
- (E) A small company's financial situation usually improves soon after that company first begins to advertise on the Internet. Thus, most small companies that have never advertised on the Internet could probably become financially strong.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. Biologist: Lions and tigers are so similar to each other anatomically that their skeletons are virtually indistinguishable. But their behaviors are known to be quite different: tigers hunt only as solitary individuals, whereas lions hunt in packs. Thus, paleontologists cannot reasonably infer solely on the basis of skeletal anatomy that extinct predatory animals, such as certain dinosaurs, hunted in packs.

The conclusion is properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) The skeletons of lions and tigers are at least somewhat similar in structure in certain key respects to the skeletons of at least some extinct predatory animals.
- (B) There have existed at least two species of extinct predatory dinosaurs that were so similar to each other that their skeletal anatomy is virtually indistinguishable.
- (C) If skeletal anatomy alone is ever an inadequate basis for inferring a particular species' hunting behavior, then it is never reasonable to infer, based on skeletal anatomy alone, that a species of animals hunted in packs.
- (D) If any two animal species with virtually indistinguishable skeletal anatomy exhibit quite different hunting behaviors, then it is never reasonable to infer, based solely on the hunting behavior of those species, that the two species have the same skeletal anatomy.
- (E) If it is unreasonable to infer, solely on the basis of differences in skeletal anatomy, that extinct animals of two distinct species differed in their hunting behavior, then the skeletal remains of those two species are virtually indistinguishable.

21. The trees always blossom in May if April rainfall exceeds 5 centimeters. If April rainfall exceeds 5 centimeters, then the reservoirs are always full on May 1. The reservoirs were not full this May 1 and thus the trees will not blossom this May.

Which one of the following exhibits a flawed pattern of reasoning most similar to the flawed pattern of reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) If the garlic is in the pantry, then it is still fresh. And the potatoes are on the basement stairs if the garlic is in the pantry. The potatoes are not on the basement stairs, so the garlic is not still fresh.
 - (B) The jar reaches optimal temperature if it is held over the burner for 2 minutes. The contents of the jar liquefy immediately if the jar is at optimal temperature. The jar was held over the burner for 2 minutes, so the contents of the jar must have liquefied immediately.
 - (C) A book is classified "special" if it is more than 200 years old. If a book was set with wooden type, then it is more than 200 years old. This book is not classified "special," so it is not printed with wooden type.
 - (D) The mower will operate only if the engine is not flooded. The engine is flooded if the foot pedal is depressed. The foot pedal is not depressed, so the mower will operate.
 - (E) If the kiln is too hot, then the plates will crack. If the plates crack, then the artisan must redo the order. The artisan need not redo the order. Thus, the kiln was not too hot.
22. Doctor: Being overweight has long been linked with a variety of health problems, such as high blood pressure and heart disease. But recent research conclusively shows that people who are slightly overweight are healthier than those who are considerably underweight. Therefore, to be healthy, it suffices to be slightly overweight.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument

- (A) ignores medical opinions that tend to lead to a conclusion contrary to the one drawn
- (B) never adequately defines what is meant by "healthy"
- (C) does not take into account the fact that appropriate weight varies greatly from person to person
- (D) holds that if a person lacks a property that would suffice to make the person unhealthy, then that person must be healthy
- (E) mistakes a merely relative property for one that is absolute

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. Robust crops not only withstand insect attacks more successfully than other crops, they are also less likely to be attacked in the first place, since insects tend to feed on weaker plants. Killing insects with pesticides does not address the underlying problem of inherent vulnerability to damage caused by insect attacks. Thus, a better way to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural crops to insect pest damage is to grow those crops in good soil—soil with adequate nutrients, organic matter, and microbial activity.

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

- (A) The application of nutrients and organic matter to farmland improves the soil's microbial activity.
 - (B) Insects never attack crops grown in soil containing adequate nutrients, organic matter, and microbial activity.
 - (C) The application of pesticides to weak crops fails to reduce the extent to which they are damaged by insect pests.
 - (D) Crops that are grown in good soil tend to be more robust than other crops.
 - (E) Growing crops without the use of pesticides generally produces less robust plants than when pesticides are used.
24. People perceive color by means of certain photopigments in the retina that are sensitive to certain wavelengths of light. People who are color-blind are unable to distinguish between red and green, for example, due to an absence of certain photopigments. What is difficult to explain, however, is that in a study of people who easily distinguish red from green, 10 to 20 percent failed to report distinctions between many shades of red that the majority of the subjects were able to distinguish.

Each of the following, if true, helps to explain the result of the study cited above EXCEPT:

- (A) People with abnormally low concentrations of the photopigments for perceiving red can perceive fewer shades of red than people with normal concentrations.
- (B) Questions that ask subjects to distinguish between different shades of the same color are difficult to phrase with complete clarity.
- (C) Some people are uninterested in fine gradations of color and fail to notice or report differences they do not care about.
- (D) Some people are unable to distinguish red from green due to an absence in the retina of the photopigment sensitive to green.
- (E) Some people fail to report distinctions between certain shades of red because they lack the names for those shades.

25. Occultist: The issue of whether astrology is a science is easily settled: it is both an art and a science. The scientific components are the complicated mathematics and the astronomical knowledge needed to create an astrological chart. The art is in the synthesis of a multitude of factors and symbols into a coherent statement of their relevance to an individual.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that any science must involve complicated mathematics
- (B) incorrectly infers that a practice is a science merely from the fact that the practice has some scientific components
- (C) denies the possibility that astrology involves components that are neither artistic nor scientific
- (D) incorrectly infers that astronomical knowledge is scientific merely from the fact that such knowledge is needed to create an astrological chart
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that any art must involve the synthesis of a multitude of factors and symbols

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

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

Five performers—Traugott, West, Xavier, Young, and Zinser—are recruited by three talent agencies—Fame Agency, Premier Agency, and Star Agency. Each performer signs with exactly one of the agencies and each agency signs at least one of the performers. The performers' signing with the agencies is in accord with the following:

Xavier signs with Fame Agency.

Xavier and Young do not sign with the same agency as each other.

Zinser signs with the same agency as Young.

If Traugott signs with Star Agency, West also signs with Star Agency.

1. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the performers who sign with each agency?
 - (A) Fame Agency: Xavier
Premier Agency: West
Star Agency: Traugott, Young, Zinser
 - (B) Fame Agency: Xavier
Premier Agency: Traugott, West
Star Agency: Young, Zinser
 - (C) Fame Agency: Xavier
Premier Agency: Traugott, Young
Star Agency: West, Zinser
 - (D) Fame Agency: Young, Zinser
Premier Agency: Xavier
Star Agency: Traugott, West
 - (E) Fame Agency: Xavier, Young, Zinser
Premier Agency: Traugott
Star Agency: West
2. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) West is the only performer who signs with Star Agency.
 - (B) West, Young, and Zinser all sign with Premier Agency.
 - (C) Xavier signs with the same agency as Zinser.
 - (D) Zinser is the only performer who signs with Star Agency.
 - (E) Three of the performers sign with Fame Agency.
3. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) West and Zinser do not sign with the same agency as each other.
 - (B) Fame Agency signs at most two of the performers.
 - (C) Fame Agency signs the same number of the performers as Star Agency.
 - (D) Traugott signs with the same agency as West.
 - (E) West does not sign with Fame Agency.
4. The agency with which each of the performers signs is completely determined if which one of the following is true?
 - (A) Traugott signs with Fame Agency.
 - (B) Traugott signs with Star Agency.
 - (C) West signs with Premier Agency.
 - (D) Xavier signs with Fame Agency.
 - (E) Zinser signs with Premier Agency.
5. If Zinser signs with Star Agency, which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) Premier Agency signs exactly one performer.
 - (B) Star Agency signs exactly three of the performers.
 - (C) Traugott signs with Star Agency.
 - (D) West signs with Star Agency.
 - (E) None of the other performers signs with the same agency as Xavier.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–11

A competition is being held to select a design for Yancy College's new student union building. Each of six architects—Green, Jackson, Liu, Mertz, Peete, and Valdez—has submitted exactly one design. There are exactly six designs, and they are presented one at a time to the panel of judges, each design being presented exactly once, consistent with the following conditions:

Mertz's design is presented at some time before Liu's and after Peete's.

Green's design is presented either at some time before Jackson's or at some time after Liu's, but not both.

Valdez's design is presented either at some time before Green's or at some time after Peete's, but not both.

6. Which one of the following could be the order in which the designs are presented, from first to last?
 - (A) Jackson's, Peete's, Mertz's, Green's, Valdez's, Liu's
 - (B) Peete's, Jackson's, Liu's, Mertz's, Green's, Valdez's
 - (C) Peete's, Mertz's, Jackson's, Liu's, Green's, Valdez's
 - (D) Peete's, Mertz's, Valdez's, Green's, Liu's, Jackson's
 - (E) Valdez's, Liu's, Jackson's, Peete's, Mertz's, Green's
7. Mertz's design CANNOT be presented
 - (A) sixth
 - (B) fifth
 - (C) fourth
 - (D) third
 - (E) second
8. If Liu's design is presented sixth, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Green's design is presented at some time before Jackson's.
 - (B) Jackson's design is presented at some time before Mertz's.
 - (C) Peete's design is presented at some time before Green's.
 - (D) Peete's design is presented at some time before Valdez's.
 - (E) Valdez's design is presented at some time before Green's.
9. If Jackson's design is presented at some time before Mertz's, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Jackson's design is presented second.
 - (B) Peete's design is presented third.
 - (C) Peete's design is presented fourth.
 - (D) Jackson's design is presented fifth.
 - (E) Liu's design is presented fifth.
10. Which one of the following designs CANNOT be the design presented first?
 - (A) Green's
 - (B) Jackson's
 - (C) Liu's
 - (D) Peete's
 - (E) Valdez's
11. Which one of the following could be an accurate partial list of the architects, each matched with his or her design's place in the order in which the designs are presented?
 - (A) first: Mertz; fourth: Liu; fifth: Green
 - (B) second: Green; third: Peete; fourth: Jackson
 - (C) second: Mertz; fifth: Green; sixth: Jackson
 - (D) fourth: Peete; fifth: Liu; sixth: Jackson
 - (E) fourth: Valdez; fifth: Green; sixth: Liu

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Questions 12–17

Detectives investigating a citywide increase in burglaries questioned exactly seven suspects—S, T, V, W, X, Y, and Z—each on a different one of seven consecutive days. Each suspect was questioned exactly once. Any suspect who confessed did so while being questioned. The investigation conformed to the following:

T was questioned on day three.

The suspect questioned on day four did not confess.

S was questioned after W was questioned.

Both X and V were questioned after Z was questioned.

No suspects confessed after W was questioned.

Exactly two suspects confessed after T was questioned.

12. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) X was questioned on day one.
 - (B) V was questioned on day two.
 - (C) Z was questioned on day four.
 - (D) W was questioned on day five.
 - (E) S was questioned on day six.
13. If Z was the second suspect to confess, then each of the following statements could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) T confessed.
 - (B) T did not confess.
 - (C) V did not confess.
 - (D) X confessed.
 - (E) Y did not confess.
14. If Y was questioned after V but before X, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) V did not confess.
 - (B) Y confessed.
 - (C) X did not confess.
 - (D) X was questioned on day four.
 - (E) Z was questioned on day two.
15. Which one of the following suspects must have been questioned before T was questioned?
- (A) V
 - (B) W
 - (C) X
 - (D) Y
 - (E) Z
16. If X and Y both confessed, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) V confessed.
 - (B) X was questioned on day five.
 - (C) Y was questioned on day one.
 - (D) Z was questioned on day one.
 - (E) Z did not confess.
17. If neither X nor V confessed, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) T confessed.
 - (B) V was questioned on day two.
 - (C) X was questioned on day four.
 - (D) Y confessed.
 - (E) Z did not confess.

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Questions 18–23

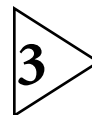
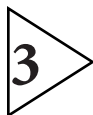
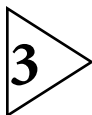
The three highest-placing teams in a high school debate tournament are the teams from Fairview, Gillom, and Hilltop high schools. Each team has exactly two members. The individuals on these three teams are Mei, Navarro, O'Rourke, Pavlovich, Sethna, and Tsudama. The following is the case:

Sethna is on the team from Gillom High.
 Tsudama is on the second-place team.
 Mei and Pavlovich are not on the same team.
 Pavlovich's team places higher than Navarro's team.
 The team from Gillom High places higher than the team from Hilltop High.

18. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the members of each of the three highest-placing teams?
- (A) first place: Mei and O'Rourke
second place: Pavlovich and Sethna
third place: Navarro and Tsudama
 - (B) first place: Mei and Pavlovich
second place: Sethna and Tsudama
third place: Navarro and O'Rourke
 - (C) first place: Navarro and Sethna
second place: Pavlovich and Tsudama
third place: Mei and O'Rourke
 - (D) first place: O'Rourke and Pavlovich
second place: Navarro and Tsudama
third place: Mei and Sethna
 - (E) first place: Pavlovich and Sethna
second place: O'Rourke and Tsudama
third place: Mei and Navarro
19. If Pavlovich is on the team from Hilltop High, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) O'Rourke is on the first-place team.
 - (B) Pavlovich is on the first-place team.
 - (C) Mei is on the second-place team.
 - (D) Navarro is on the second-place team.
 - (E) Sethna is on the second-place team.
20. If O'Rourke is on the second-place team, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Mei is on the team from Gillom High.
 - (B) Navarro is on the team from Fairview High.
 - (C) O'Rourke is on the team from Gillom High.
 - (D) Pavlovich is on the team from Hilltop High.
 - (E) Tsudama is on the team from Gillom High.
21. If Pavlovich and Tsudama are teammates, then for how many of the individuals can it be exactly determined where his or her team places?
- (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six
22. If Mei is on a team that places higher than the Hilltop team, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The Fairview team places first.
 - (B) The Gillom team places second.
 - (C) Navarro is on the second-place team.
 - (D) O'Rourke is on the first-place team.
 - (E) Pavlovich is on the first-place team.
23. Sethna's teammate could be any one of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Mei
 - (B) Navarro
 - (C) O'Rourke
 - (D) Pavlovich
 - (E) Tsudama

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. At many electronics retail stores, the consumer has the option of purchasing product warranties that extend beyond the manufacturer's warranty. However, consumers are generally better off not buying extended warranties. Most problems with electronic goods occur within the period covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

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

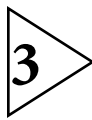
- (A) Problems with electronic goods that occur after the manufacturer's warranty expires are generally inexpensive to fix in comparison with the cost of an extended warranty.
- (B) Because problems are so infrequent after the manufacturer's warranty expires, extended warranties on electronic goods are generally inexpensive.
- (C) Most of those who buy extended warranties on electronic goods do so because special circumstances make their item more likely to break than is usually the case.
- (D) Some extended warranties on electronic goods cover the product for the period covered by the manufacturer's warranty as well as subsequent years.
- (E) Retail stores sell extended warranties in part because consumers who purchase them are likely to purchase other products from the same store.

2. Since the 1970s, environmentalists have largely succeeded in convincing legislators to enact extensive environmental regulations. Yet, as environmentalists themselves not only admit but insist, the condition of the environment is worsening, not improving. Clearly, more environmental regulations are not the solution to the environment's problems.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument

- (A) attacks the environmentalists themselves instead of their positions
- (B) presumes, without providing warrant, that only an absence of environmental regulations could prevent environmental degradation
- (C) fails to consider the possibility that the condition of the environment would have worsened even more without environmental regulations
- (D) fails to justify its presumption that reducing excessive regulations is more important than preserving the environment
- (E) fails to consider the views of the environmentalists' opponents

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3. Although it is unwise to take a developmental view of an art like music—as if Beethoven were an advance over Josquin, or Miles Davis an advance over Louis Armstrong—there are ways in which it makes sense to talk about musical knowledge growing over time. We certainly know more about certain sounds than was known five centuries ago; that is, we understand how sounds that earlier composers avoided can be used effectively in musical compositions. For example, we now know how the interval of the third, which is considered dissonant, can be used in compositions to create consonant musical phrases.

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

- (A) Sounds that were never used in past musical compositions are used today.
 - (B) Sounds that were once considered dissonant are more pleasing to modern listeners.
 - (C) It is inappropriate to take a developmental view of music.
 - (D) It is unwise to say that one composer is better than another.
 - (E) Our understanding of music can improve over the course of time.
4. A recent test of an electric insect control device discovered that, of the more than 300 insects killed during one 24-hour period, only 12 were mosquitoes. Thus this type of device may kill many insects, but will not significantly aid in controlling the potentially dangerous mosquito population.

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

- (A) A careful search discovered no live mosquitoes in the vicinity of the device after the test.
- (B) A very large proportion of the insects that were attracted to the device were not mosquitoes.
- (C) The device is more likely to kill beneficial insects than it is to kill harmful insects.
- (D) Many of the insects that were killed by the device are mosquito-eating insects.
- (E) The device does not succeed in killing all of the insects that it attracts.

5. Brain-scanning technology provides information about processes occurring in the brain. For this information to help researchers understand how the brain enables us to think, however, researchers must be able to rely on the accuracy of the verbal reports given by subjects while their brains are being scanned. Otherwise brain-scan data gathered at a given moment might not contain information about what the subject reports thinking about at that moment, but instead about some different set of thoughts.

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

- (A) It is unlikely that brain-scanning technology will ever enable researchers to understand how the brain enables us to think.
- (B) There is no way that researchers can know for certain that subjects whose brains are being scanned are accurately reporting what they are thinking.
- (C) Because subjects whose brains are being scanned may not accurately report what they are thinking, the results of brain-scanning research should be regarded with great skepticism.
- (D) Brain scans can provide information about the accuracy of the verbal reports of subjects whose brains are being scanned.
- (E) Information from brain scans can help researchers understand how the brain enables us to think only if the verbal reports of those whose brains are being scanned are accurate.

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6. Ornithologist: This bird species is widely thought to subsist primarily on vegetation, but my research shows that this belief is erroneous. While concealed in a well-camouflaged blind, I have observed hundreds of these birds every morning over a period of months, and I estimate that over half of what they ate consisted of insects and other animal food sources.

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

- (A) assumes, without providing justification, that the feeding behavior of the birds observed was not affected by the ornithologist's act of observation
- (B) fails to specify the nature of the animal food sources, other than insects, that were consumed by the birds
- (C) adopts a widespread belief about the birds' feeding habits without considering the evidence that led to the belief
- (D) neglects the possibility that the birds have different patterns of food consumption during different parts of the day and night
- (E) fails to consider the possibility that the birds' diet has changed since the earlier belief about their diet was formed

7. Educator: Only those students who are genuinely curious about a topic can successfully learn about that topic. They find the satisfaction of their curiosity intrinsically gratifying, and appreciate the inherent rewards of the learning process itself. However, almost no child enters the classroom with sufficient curiosity to learn successfully all that the teacher must instill. A teacher's job, therefore, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the educator's argument?

- (A) requires for the fulfillment of its goals the stimulation as well as the satisfaction of curiosity
- (B) necessitates the creative use of rewards that are not inherent in the learning process itself
- (C) is to focus primarily on those topics that do not initially interest the students
- (D) is facilitated by students' taking responsibility for their own learning
- (E) becomes easier if students realize that some learning is not necessarily enjoyable

8. Environmentalist: When bacteria degrade household cleaning products, vapors that are toxic to humans are produced. Unfortunately, household cleaning products are often found in landfills. Thus, the common practice of converting landfills into public parks is damaging human health.

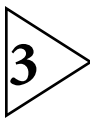
Which one of the following is an assumption the environmentalist's argument requires?

- (A) In at least some landfills that have been converted into public parks there are bacteria that degrade household cleaning products.
- (B) Converting a landfill into a public park will cause no damage to human health unless toxic vapors are produced in that landfill and humans are exposed to them.
- (C) If a practice involves the exposure of humans to vapors from household cleaning products, then it causes at least some damage to human health.
- (D) When landfills are converted to public parks, measures could be taken that would prevent people using the parks from being exposed to toxic vapors.
- (E) If vapors toxic to humans are produced by the degradation of household cleaning products by bacteria in any landfill, then the health of at least some humans will suffer.

9. Tea made from camellia leaves is a popular beverage. However, studies show that regular drinkers of camellia tea usually suffer withdrawal symptoms if they discontinue drinking the tea. Furthermore, regular drinkers of camellia tea are more likely than people in general to develop kidney damage. Regular consumption of this tea, therefore, can result in a heightened risk of kidney damage.

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

- (A) Several other popular beverages contain the same addictive chemical that is found in camellia tea.
- (B) Addictive chemicals are unlikely to cause kidney damage solely by virtue of their addictive qualities.
- (C) Some people claim that regular consumption of camellia tea helps alleviate their stress.
- (D) Most people who regularly drink camellia tea do not develop kidney damage.
- (E) Many people who regularly consume camellia tea also regularly consume other beverages suspected of causing kidney damage.



10. Artist: Avant-garde artists intend their work to challenge a society's mainstream beliefs and initiate change. And some art collectors claim that an avant-garde work that becomes popular in its own time is successful. However, a society's mainstream beliefs do not generally show any significant changes over a short period of time. Therefore, when an avant-garde work becomes popular it is a sign that the work is not successful, since it does not fulfil the intentions of its creator.

The reference to the claim of certain art collectors plays which one of the following roles in the artist's argument?

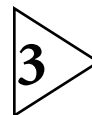
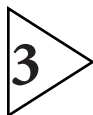
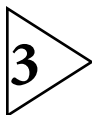
- (A) It serves to bolster the argument's main conclusion.
 - (B) It identifies a view that is ultimately disputed by the argument.
 - (C) It identifies a position supported by the initial premise in the argument.
 - (D) It provides support for the initial premise in the argument.
 - (E) It provides support for a counterargument to the initial premise.
11. A recent epidemiological study found that businesspeople who travel internationally on business are much more likely to suffer from chronic insomnia than are businesspeople who do not travel on business. International travelers experience the stresses of dramatic changes in climate, frequent disruption of daily routines, and immersion in cultures other than their own, stresses not commonly felt by those who do not travel. Thus, it is likely that these stresses cause the insomnia.
- Which one of the following would, if true, most strengthen the reasoning above?
- (A) Most international travel for the sake of business occurs between countries with contiguous borders.
 - (B) Some businesspeople who travel internationally greatly enjoy the changes in climate and immersion in another culture.
 - (C) Businesspeople who already suffer from chronic insomnia are no more likely than businesspeople who do not to accept assignments from their employers that require international travel.
 - (D) Experiencing dramatic changes in climate and disruption of daily routines through international travel can be beneficial to some people who suffer from chronic insomnia.
 - (E) Some businesspeople who once traveled internationally but no longer do so complain of various sleep-related ailments.

12. Many mountain climbers regard climbing Mount Everest as the ultimate achievement. But climbers should not attempt this climb since the risk of death or serious injury in an Everest expedition is very high. Moreover, the romantic notion of gaining "spiritual discovery" atop Everest is dispelled by climbers' reports that the only profound experiences they had at the top were of exhaustion and fear.

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

- (A) Projects undertaken primarily for spiritual reasons ought to be abandoned if the risks are great.
 - (B) Dangerous activities that are unlikely to result in significant spiritual benefits for those undertaking them should be avoided.
 - (C) Activities that are extremely dangerous ought to be legally prohibited unless they are necessary to produce spiritual enlightenment.
 - (D) Profound spiritual experiences can be achieved without undergoing the serious danger involved in mountain climbing.
 - (E) Mountain climbers and other athletes should carefully examine the underlying reasons they have for participating in their sports.
13. Each of the smallest particles in the universe has an elegantly simple structure. Since these particles compose the universe, we can conclude that the universe itself has an elegantly simple structure.
- Each of the following arguments exhibits flawed reasoning similar to that in the argument above EXCEPT:
- (A) Each part of this car is nearly perfectly engineered. Therefore this car is nearly perfect, from an engineering point of view.
 - (B) Each part of this desk is made of metal. Therefore this desk is made of metal.
 - (C) Each brick in this wall is rectangular. Therefore this wall is rectangular.
 - (D) Each piece of wood in this chair is sturdy. Therefore this chair is sturdy.
 - (E) Each sentence in this novel is well constructed. Therefore this is a well-constructed novel.

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14. Criminologist: A judicial system that tries and punishes criminals without delay is an effective deterrent to violent crime. Long, drawn-out trials and successful legal maneuvering may add to criminals' feelings of invulnerability. But if potential violent criminals know that being caught means prompt punishment, they will hesitate to break the law.

Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the criminologist's argument?

- (A) It is in the nature of violent crime that it is not premeditated.
 - (B) About one-fourth of all suspects first arrested for a crime are actually innocent.
 - (C) Many violent crimes are committed by first-time offenders.
 - (D) Everyone accused of a crime has the right to a trial.
 - (E) Countries that promptly punish suspected lawbreakers have lower crime rates than countries that allow long trials.
15. Journalist: Many people object to mandatory retirement at age 65 as being arbitrary, arguing that people over 65 make useful contributions. However, if those who reach 65 are permitted to continue working indefinitely, we will face unacceptable outcomes. First, young people entering the job market will not be able to obtain decent jobs in the professions for which they were trained, resulting in widespread dissatisfaction among the young. Second, it is not fair for those who have worked 40 or more years to deprive others of opportunities. Therefore, mandatory retirement should be retained.

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

- (A) Anyone who has worked 40 years is at least 65 years old.
- (B) All young people entering the job market are highly trained professionals.
- (C) It is unfair for a person not to get a job in the profession for which that person was trained.
- (D) If people are forced to retire at age 65, there will be much dissatisfaction among at least some older people.
- (E) If retirement ceases to be mandatory at age 65, at least some people will choose to work past age 65.

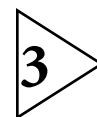
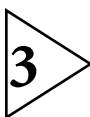
16. Editorial: Contrary to popular belief, teaching preschoolers is not especially difficult, for they develop strict systems (e.g., for sorting toys by shape), which help them to learn, and they are always intensely curious about something new in their world.

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

- (A) Preschoolers have a tendency to imitate adults, and most adults follow strict routines.
 - (B) Children intensely curious about new things have very short attention spans.
 - (C) Some older children also develop strict systems that help them learn.
 - (D) Preschoolers ask as many creative questions as do older children.
 - (E) Preschool teachers generally report lower levels of stress than do other teachers.
17. Lawyer: A body of circumstantial evidence is like a rope, and each item of evidence is like a strand of that rope. Just as additional pieces of circumstantial evidence strengthen the body of evidence, adding strands to the rope strengthens the rope. And if one strand breaks, the rope is not broken nor is its strength much diminished. Thus, even if a few items of a body of circumstantial evidence are discredited, the overall body of evidence retains its basic strength.

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

- (A) takes for granted that no items in a body of circumstantial evidence are significantly more critical to the strength of the evidence than other items in that body
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that the strength of a body of evidence is less than the sum of the strengths of the parts of that body
- (C) fails to consider the possibility that if many items in a body of circumstantial evidence were discredited, the overall body of evidence would be discredited
- (D) offers an analogy in support of a conclusion without indicating whether the two types of things compared share any similarities
- (E) draws a conclusion that simply restates a claim presented in support of that conclusion



18. Ethicist: Many environmentalists hold that the natural environment is morally valuable for its own sake, regardless of any benefits it provides us. However, even if nature has no moral value, nature can be regarded as worth preserving simply on the grounds that people find it beautiful. Moreover, because it is philosophically disputable whether nature is morally valuable but undeniable that it is beautiful, an argument for preserving nature that emphasizes nature's beauty will be less vulnerable to logical objections than one that emphasizes its moral value.

The ethicist's reasoning most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?

- (A) An argument in favor of preserving nature will be less open to logical objections if it avoids the issue of what makes nature worth preserving.
- (B) If an argument for preserving nature emphasizes a specific characteristic of nature and is vulnerable to logical objections, then that characteristic does not provide a sufficient reason for preserving nature.
- (C) If it is philosophically disputable whether nature has a certain characteristic, then nature would be more clearly worth preserving if it did not have that characteristic.
- (D) Anything that has moral value is worth preserving regardless of whether people consider it to be beautiful.
- (E) An argument for preserving nature will be less open to logical objections if it appeals to a characteristic that can be regarded as a basis for preserving nature and that philosophically indisputably belongs to nature.

19. An editor is compiling a textbook containing essays by several different authors. The book will contain essays by Lind, Knight, or Jones, but it will not contain essays by all three. If the textbook contains an essay by Knight, then it will also contain an essay by Jones.

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

- (A) If the textbook contains an essay by Lind, then it will not contain an essay by Knight.
- (B) The textbook will contain an essay by only one of Lind, Knight, and Jones.
- (C) The textbook will not contain an essay by Knight.
- (D) If the textbook contains an essay by Lind, then it will also contain an essay by Jones.
- (E) The textbook will contain an essay by Lind.

20. The ability of mammals to control their internal body temperatures is a factor in the development of their brains and intelligence. This can be seen from the following facts: the brain is a chemical machine, all chemical reactions are temperature dependent, and any organism that can control its body temperature can assure that these reactions occur at the proper temperatures.

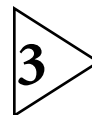
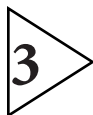
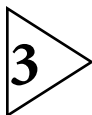
Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- (A) Organisms unable to control their body temperatures do not have the capacity to generate internal body heat without relying on external factors.
- (B) Mammals are the only animals that have the ability to control their internal body temperatures.
- (C) The brain cannot support intelligence if the chemical reactions within it are subject to uncontrolled temperatures.
- (D) The development of intelligence in mammals is not independent of the chemical reactions in their brains taking place at the proper temperatures.
- (E) Organisms incapable of controlling their internal body temperatures are subject to unpredictable chemical processes.

21. People who object to the proposed hazardous waste storage site by appealing to extremely implausible scenarios in which the site fails to contain the waste safely are overlooking the significant risks associated with delays in moving the waste from its present unsafe location. If we wait to remove the waste until we find a site certain to contain it safely, the waste will remain in its current location for many years, since it is currently impossible to guarantee that any site can meet that criterion. Yet keeping the waste at the current location for that long clearly poses unacceptable risks.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following?

- (A) The waste should never have been stored in its current location.
- (B) The waste should be placed in the most secure location that can ever be found.
- (C) Moving the waste to the proposed site would reduce the threat posed by the waste.
- (D) Whenever waste must be moved, one should limit the amount of time allotted to locating alternative waste storage sites.
- (E) Any site to which the waste could be moved will be safer than its present site.



22. A recent survey indicates that the average number of books read annually per capita has declined in each of the last three years. However, it also found that most bookstores reported increased profits during the same period.

Each of the following, if true, helps to resolve the survey's apparently paradoxical results EXCEPT:

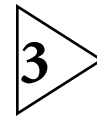
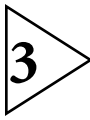
- (A) Recent cutbacks in government spending have forced public libraries to purchase fewer popular contemporary novels.
- (B) Due to the installation of sophisticated new antitheft equipment, the recent increase in shoplifting that has hit most retail businesses has left bookstores largely unaffected.
- (C) Over the past few years many bookstores have capitalized on the lucrative coffee industry by installing coffee bars.
- (D) Bookstore owners reported a general shift away from the sale of inexpensive paperback novels and toward the sale of lucrative hardback books.
- (E) Citing a lack of free time, many survey respondents indicated that they had canceled magazine subscriptions in favor of purchasing individual issues at bookstores when time permits.

23. Naturalist: A species can survive a change in environment, as long as the change is not too rapid. Therefore, the threats we are creating to woodland species arise not from the fact that we are cutting down trees, but rather from the rate at which we are doing so.

The reasoning in which one of the following is most similar to that in the naturalist's argument?

- (A) The problem with burning fossil fuels is that the supply is limited; so, the faster we expend these resources, the sooner we will be left without an energy source.
- (B) Many people gain more satisfaction from performing a job well—regardless of whether they like the job—than from doing merely adequately a job they like; thus, people who want to be happy should choose jobs they can do well.
- (C) Some students who study thoroughly do well in school. Thus, what is most important for success in school is not how much time a student puts into studying, but rather how thoroughly the student studies.
- (D) People do not fear change if they know what the change will bring; so, our employees' fear stems not from our company's undergoing change, but from our failing to inform them of what the changes entail.
- (E) Until ten years ago, we had good soil and our agriculture flourished. Therefore, the recent decline of our agriculture is a result of our soil rapidly eroding and there being nothing that can replace the good soil we lost.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



24. Professor: A person who can select a beverage from among 50 varieties of cola is less free than one who has only these 5 choices: wine, coffee, apple juice, milk, and water. It is clear, then, that meaningful freedom cannot be measured simply by the number of alternatives available; the extent of the differences among the alternatives is also a relevant factor.

The professor's argument proceeds by

- (A) supporting a general principle by means of an example
- (B) drawing a conclusion about a particular case on the basis of a general principle
- (C) supporting its conclusion by means of an analogy
- (D) claiming that whatever holds for each member of a group must hold for the whole group
- (E) inferring one general principle from another, more general, principle

25. Principle: Meetings should be kept short, addressing only those issues relevant to a majority of those attending. A person should not be required to attend a meeting if none of the issues to be addressed at the meeting are relevant to that person.

Application: Terry should not be required to attend today's two o'clock meeting.

Which one of the following, if true, most justifies the stated application of the principle?

- (A) The only issues on which Terry could make a presentation at the meeting are issues irrelevant to at least a majority of those who could attend.
- (B) If Terry makes a presentation at the meeting, the meeting will not be kept short.
- (C) No issue relevant to Terry could be relevant to a majority of those attending the meeting.
- (D) If Terry attends the meeting a different set of issues will be relevant to a majority of those attending than if Terry does not attend.
- (E) The majority of the issues to be addressed at the meeting are not relevant to Terry.

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

27 Questions

Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of passages. 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.

- Asian American poetry from Hawaii, the Pacific island state of the United States, is generally characterizable in one of two ways: either as portraying a model multicultural paradise, or as
- (5) exemplifying familiar Asian American literary themes such as generational conflict. In this light, the recent work of Wing Tek Lum in *Expounding the Doubtful Points* is striking for its demand to be understood on its own terms. Lum offers no romanticized notions of
- (10) multicultural life in Hawaii, and while he does explore themes of family, identity, history, and literary tradition, he does not do so at the expense of attempting to discover and retain a local sensibility. For Lum such a sensibility is informed by the fact
- (15) that Hawaii's population, unlike that of the continental U.S., has historically consisted predominantly of people of Asian and Pacific island descent, making the experience of its Asian Americans somewhat different than that of mainland
- (20) Asian Americans.

- In one poem, Lum meditates on the ways in which a traditional Chinese lunar celebration he is attending at a local beach both connects him to and separates him from the past. In the company of new
- (25) Chinese immigrants, the speaker realizes that while ties to the homeland are comforting and necessary, it is equally important to have "a sense of new family" in this new land of Hawaii, and hence a new identity—one that is sensitive to its new environment.
- (30) The role of immigrants in this poem is significant in that, through their presence, Lum is able to refer both to the traditional culture of his ancestral homeland as well as to the flux within Hawaiian society that has been integral to its heterogeneity. Even in a laudatory
- (35) poem to famous Chinese poet Li Po (701–762 A.D.), which partly serves to place Lum's work within a distinguished literary tradition, Lum refuses to offer a stereotypical nostalgia for the past, instead pointing out the often elitist tendencies inherent in the work of
- (40) some traditionally acclaimed Chinese poets.

- Lum closes his volume with a poem that further points to the complex relationships between heritage and local culture in determining one's identity. Pulling together images and figures as vastly
- (45) disparate as a famous Chinese American literary character and an old woman selling bread, Lum avoids an excessively romantic vision of U.S. culture, while simultaneously acknowledging the dream of this culture held by many newly arrived immigrants.

- (50) The central image of a communal pot where each person chooses what she or he wishes to eat but shares with others the "sweet soup / spooned out at the end of the meal" is a hopeful one; however, it also appears to caution that the strong cultural
- (55) emphasis in the U.S. on individual drive and success that makes retaining a sense of homeland tradition difficult should be identified and responded to in ways that allow for a healthy new sense of identity to be formed.
1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The poetry of Lum departs from other Asian American poetry from Hawaii in that it acknowledges its author's heritage but also expresses the poet's search for a new local identity.
- (B) Lum's poetry is in part an expression of the conflict between a desire to participate in a community with shared traditions and values and a desire for individual success.
- (C) Lum writes poetry that not only rejects features of the older literary tradition in which he participates but also rejects the popular literary traditions of Hawaiian writers.
- (D) The poetry of Lum illustrates the extent to which Asian American writers living in Hawaii have a different cultural perspective than those living in the continental U.S.
- (E) Lum's poetry is an unsuccessful attempt to manage the psychological burdens of reconciling a sense of tradition with a healthy sense of individual identity.

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2. Given the information in the passage, which one of the following is Lum most likely to believe?
- (A) Images in a poem should be explained in that poem so that their meaning will be widely understood.
 - (B) The experience of living away from one's homeland is necessary for developing a healthy perspective on one's cultural traditions.
 - (C) It is important to reconcile the values of individual achievement and enterprise with the desire to retain one's cultural traditions.
 - (D) One's identity is continually in transition and poetry is a way of developing a static identity.
 - (E) One cannot both seek a new identity and remain connected to one's cultural traditions.
3. The author of the passage uses the phrase "the flux within Hawaiian society" (line 33) primarily in order to
- (A) describe the social tension created by the mix of attitudes exhibited by citizens of Hawaii
 - (B) deny that Hawaiian society is culturally distinct from that of the continental U.S.
 - (C) identify the process by which immigrants learn to adapt to their new communities
 - (D) refer to the constant change to which the culture in Hawaii is subject due to its diverse population
 - (E) emphasize the changing attitudes of many immigrants to Hawaii toward their traditional cultural norms
4. According to the passage, some Asian American literature from Hawaii has been characterized as which one of the following?
- (A) inimical to the process of developing a local sensibility
 - (B) centered on the individual's drive to succeed
 - (C) concerned with conflicts between different age groups
 - (D) focused primarily on retaining ties to one's homeland
 - (E) tied to a search for a new sense of family in a new land

5. The author of the passage describes *Expounding the Doubtful Points* as "striking" (lines 7–8) primarily in order to
- (A) underscore the forceful and contentious tone of the work
 - (B) indicate that the work has not been properly analyzed by literary critics
 - (C) stress the radical difference between this work and Lum's earlier work
 - (D) emphasize the differences between this work and that of other Asian American poets from Hawaii
 - (E) highlight the innovative nature of Lum's experiments with poetic form
6. With which one of the following statements regarding Lum's poetry would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) It cannot be used to support any specific political ideology.
 - (B) It is an elegant demonstration of the poet's appreciation of the stylistic contributions of his literary forebears.
 - (C) It is most fruitfully understood as a meditation on the choice between new and old that confronts any human being in any culture.
 - (D) It conveys thoughtful assessments of both his ancestral homeland tradition and the culture in which he is attempting to build a new identity.
 - (E) It conveys Lum's antipathy toward tradition by juxtaposing traditional and nontraditional images.

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In England the burden of history weighs heavily on common law, that unwritten code of time-honored laws derived largely from English judicial custom and precedent. Students of contemporary British law are

- (5) frequently required to study medieval cases, to interpret archaic Latin maxims, or to confront doctrinal principles whose validity is based solely on their being part of the “timeless reason” of the English legal tradition. Centuries-old custom serves as
- (10) the basis both for the divisions of law school subject matter and for much of the terminology of legal redress. Connected not only with legal history but also with the cultural history of the English people, common law cannot properly be understood without
- (15) taking a long historical view.

Yet the academic study of jurisprudence has seldom treated common law as a constantly evolving phenomenon rooted in history; those interpretive theories that do acknowledge the antiquity of

- (20) common law ignore the practical contemporary significance of its historical forms. The reasons for this omission are partly theoretical and partly political. In theoretical terms, modern jurisprudence has consistently treated law as a unified system of
- (25) rules that can be studied at any given moment in time as a logical whole. The notion of jurisprudence as a system of norms or principles deemphasizes history in favor of the coherence of a system. In this view, the past of the system is conceived as no more than
- (30) the continuous succession of its states of presence. In political terms, believing in the logic of law is a necessary part of believing in its fairness; even if history shows the legal tradition to be far from unitary and seldom logical, the prestige of the legal
- (35) institution requires that jurisprudence treat the tradition as if it were, in essence, the application of known rules to objectively determined facts. To suggest otherwise would be dispiriting for the student and demoralizing for the public.

- (40) Legal historian Peter Goodrich has argued, however, that common law is most fruitfully studied as a continually developing tradition rather than as a set of rules. Taking his cue from the study of literature, Goodrich sees common law as a sort of
- (45) literary text, with history and tradition serving as the text’s narrative development. To study the common law historically, says Goodrich, is to study a text in which fiction is as influential as analysis, perception as significant as rule, and the play of memory as
- (50) strong as the logic of argument. The concept of tradition, for Goodrich, implies not only the preservation and transmission of existing forms, but also the continuous rewriting of those forms to adapt them to contemporary legal circumstances.

7. Which one of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The residual influences of common law explain not only the divisions of subject matter but also the terminology associated with many legal procedures.
- (B) In the academic study of jurisprudence, theoretical interpretations of common law have traditionally been at odds with political interpretations of common law.
- (C) Common law, while often treated as an oral history of the English people, would, according to one scholar, be more fruitfully studied as a universally adaptable and constantly changing system of rules.
- (D) Although obviously steeped in history and tradition, common law has seldom been studied in relation to its development, as one theorist proposes that it be understood.
- (E) Although usually studied as a unitary and logical system of rules and norms, the history of common law shows that body of law to be anything but consistent and fair.

8. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes which one of the following about the history of law in relation to modern jurisprudence?

- (A) Modern jurisprudence misinterprets the nature of the legal tradition.
- (B) The history of law proves the original forms of common law to be antiquated and irrelevant to modern jurisprudence.
- (C) The history of law, if it is to be made applicable to modern jurisprudence, is best studied as a system of rules rather than as a literary text.
- (D) Mainstream theories of modern jurisprudence overlook the order and coherence inherent in legal history.
- (E) Mainstream theories of modern jurisprudence, by and large devoid of a sense of legal history, are unnecessarily dispiriting to students and the public alike.

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9. Which one of the following would best exemplify the kind of interpretive theory referred to in the first sentence of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) a theory that traced modern customs involving property ownership to their origins in medieval practice
 - (B) a theory that relied on a comparison between modern courtroom procedures and medieval theatrical conventions
 - (C) a theory that analyzed medieval marriage laws without examining their relationship to modern laws
 - (D) a theory that compared the development of English common law in the twentieth century with simultaneous developments in German common law without examining the social repercussions of either legal system
 - (E) a theory that compared rules of evidence in civil courts with those in criminal courts
10. It can be inferred from the passage that Peter Goodrich would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements concerning common law?
- (A) Common law is more fruitfully studied as a relic of the history of the English people than as a legal code.
 - (B) The “text” of common law has degenerated from an early stage of clarity to a current state of incoherence.
 - (C) Without the public’s belief in the justness of common law, the legal system cannot be perpetuated.
 - (D) While rich in literary significance, the “text” of common law has only a very limited applicability to modern life.
 - (E) The common law “text” inherited by future generations will differ from the one currently in use.
11. Which one of the following best defines the word “political” as it is used in the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) concerned with the ways by which people seek to advance themselves in a profession
 - (B) concerned with the covert and possibly unethical methods by which governments achieve their goals
 - (C) having to do with the maintenance of ethical standards between professions and the citizenry
 - (D) having to do with the maintenance of an institution’s effectiveness
 - (E) having to do with the manner in which institutions are perceived by radical theorists

12. The passage states that students of British law are frequently required to study
- (A) histories of English politics
 - (B) episodes of litigation from the Middle Ages
 - (C) treatises on political philosophy
 - (D) histories of ancient Roman jurisprudence
 - (E) essays on narrative development
13. Which one of the following best describes the author’s opinion of most modern academic theories of common law?
- (A) They are overly detailed and thus stultifying to both the student and the public.
 - (B) They lack an essential dimension that would increase their accuracy.
 - (C) They overemphasize the practical aspects of the common law at the expense of the theoretical.
 - (D) They excuse students of the law from the study of important legal disputes of the past.
 - (E) They routinely treat the study of the law as an art rather than as a science.
14. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) explain a paradoxical situation and discuss a new view of the situation
 - (B) supply a chronological summary of the history of an idea
 - (C) trace the ideas of an influential theorist and evaluate the theorist’s ongoing work
 - (D) contrast the legal theories of past eras with those of today and suggest how these theories should be studied
 - (E) advocate a traditional school of thought while criticizing a new trend

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The passages discuss relationships between business interests and university research.

Passage A

As university researchers working in a “gift economy” dedicated to collegial sharing of ideas, we have long been insulated from market pressures. The recent tendency to treat research findings as

- (5) commodities, tradable for cash, threatens this tradition and the role of research as a public good.

- The nurseries for new ideas are traditionally universities, which provide an environment uniquely suited to the painstaking testing and revision of theories. Unfortunately, the market process and values governing commodity exchange are ill suited to the cultivation and management of new ideas. With their shareholders impatient for quick returns, businesses are averse to wide-ranging experimentation. And, what is even more important, few commercial enterprises contain the range of expertise needed to handle the replacement of shattered theoretical frameworks.

- Further, since entrepreneurs usually have little affinity for adventure of the intellectual sort, they can buy research and bury its products, hiding knowledge useful to society or to their competitors. The growth of industrial biotechnology, for example, has been accompanied by a reduction in the free sharing of research methods and results—a high price to pay for the undoubted benefits of new drugs and therapies.

- Important new experimental results once led university scientists to rush down the hall and share their excitement with colleagues. When instead the rush is to patent lawyers and venture capitalists, I worry about the long-term future of scientific discovery.

Passage B

The fruits of pure science were once considered primarily a public good, available for society as a whole. The argument for this view was that most of these benefits were produced through government support of universities, and thus no individual was entitled to restrict access to them.

- Today, however, the critical role of science in the modern “information economy” means that what was previously seen as a public good is being transformed into a market commodity. For example, by exploiting the information that basic research has accumulated about the detailed structures of cells and genes, the biotechnology industry can derive profitable pharmaceuticals or medical screening technologies. In this context, assertion of legal claims to “intellectual property”—not just in commercial products but in the underlying scientific knowledge—becomes crucial.

- Previously, the distinction between a scientific “discovery” (which could not be patented) and a technical “invention” (which could) defined the limits of industry’s ability to patent something. Today, however, the speed with which scientific discoveries can be turned into products and the large profits

- (55) resulting from this transformation have led to a blurring of both the legal distinction between discovery and invention and the moral distinction between what should and should not be patented.

- Industry argues that if it has supported—either in its own laboratories or in a university—the makers of a scientific discovery, then it is entitled to seek a return on its investment, either by charging others for using the discovery or by keeping it for its own exclusive use.

15. Which one of the following is discussed in passage B but not in passage A?
- (A) the blurring of the legal distinction between discovery and invention
 - (B) the general effects of the market on the exchange of scientific knowledge
 - (C) the role of scientific research in supplying public goods
 - (D) new pharmaceuticals that result from industrial research
 - (E) industry’s practice of restricting access to research findings
16. Both passages place in opposition the members of which one of the following pairs?
- (A) commercially successful research and commercially unsuccessful research
 - (B) research methods and research results
 - (C) a marketable commodity and a public good
 - (D) a discovery and an invention
 - (E) scientific research and other types of inquiry

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17. Both passages refer to which one of the following?
- (A) theoretical frameworks
 - (B) venture capitalists
 - (C) physics and chemistry
 - (D) industrial biotechnology
 - (E) shareholders
18. It can be inferred from the passages that the authors believe that the increased constraint on access to scientific information and ideas arises from
- (A) the enormous increase in the volume of scientific knowledge that is being generated
 - (B) the desire of individual researchers to receive credit for their discoveries
 - (C) the striving of commercial enterprises to gain a competitive advantage in the market
 - (D) moral reservations about the social impact of some scientific research
 - (E) a drastic reduction in government funding for university research

19. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by both passages?
- (A) Many scientific researchers who previously worked in universities have begun to work in the biotechnology industry.
 - (B) Private biotechnology companies have invalidly patented the basic research findings of university researchers.
 - (C) Because of the nature of current scientific research, patent authorities no longer consider the distinction between discoveries and inventions to be clear-cut.
 - (D) In the past, scientists working in industry had free access to the results of basic research conducted in universities.
 - (E) Government-funded research in universities has traditionally been motivated by the goals of private industry.

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- Sometimes there is no more effective means of controlling an agricultural pest than giving free rein to its natural predators. A case in point is the cyclamen mite, a pest whose population can be
- (5) effectively controlled by a predatory mite of the genus *Typhlodromus*. Cyclamen mites infest strawberry plants; they typically establish themselves in a strawberry field shortly after planting, but their populations do not reach significantly damaging
- (10) levels until the plants' second year. *Typhlodromus* mites usually invade the strawberry fields during the second year, rapidly subdue the cyclamen mite populations, and keep them from reaching significantly damaging levels.
- (15) *Typhlodromus* owes its effectiveness as a predator to several factors in addition to its voracious appetite. Its population can increase as rapidly as that of its prey. Both species reproduce by parthenogenesis—a mode of reproduction in which unfertilized eggs
- (20) develop into fertile females. Cyclamen mites lay three eggs per day over the four or five days of their reproductive life span; *Typhlodromus* lay two or three eggs per day for eight to ten days. Seasonal synchrony of *Typhlodromus* reproduction with the
- (25) growth of prey populations and ability to survive at low prey densities also contribute to the predatory efficiency of *Typhlodromus*. During winter, when cyclamen mite populations dwindle to a few individuals hidden in the crevices and folds of leaves
- (30) in the crowns of the strawberry plants, the predatory mites subsist on the honeydew produced by aphids and white flies. They do not reproduce except when they are feeding on the cyclamen mites. These features, which make *Typhlodromus* well-suited for
- (35) exploiting the seasonal rises and falls of its prey, are common among predators that control prey populations.

Greenhouse experiments have verified the importance of *Typhlodromus* predation for keeping

(40) cyclamen mites in check. One group of strawberry plants was stocked with both predator and prey mites; a second group was kept predator-free by regular application of parathion, an insecticide that kills the predatory species but does not affect the cyclamen

(45) mite. Throughout the study, populations of cyclamen mites remained low in plots shared with *Typhlodromus*, but their infestation attained significantly damaging proportions on predator-free plants.

- (50) Applying parathion in this instance is a clear case in which using a pesticide would do far more harm than good to an agricultural enterprise. The results were similar in field plantings of strawberries, where cyclamen mites also reached damaging levels when
- (55) predators were eliminated by parathion, but they did not attain such levels in untreated plots. When cyclamen mite populations began to increase in an untreated planting, the predator populations quickly responded to reduce the outbreak. On average,
- (60) cyclamen mites were about 25 times more abundant in the absence of predators than in their presence.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Control of agricultural pests is most effectively and safely accomplished without the use of pesticides, because these pesticides can kill predators that also control the pests.
- (B) Experimental verification is essential in demonstrating the effectiveness of natural controls of agricultural pests.
- (C) The relationship between *Typhlodromus* and cyclamen mites demonstrates how natural predation can keep a population of agricultural pests in check.
- (D) Predation by *Typhlodromus* is essential for the control of cyclamen mite populations in strawberry fields.
- (E) Similarity in mode and timing of reproduction is what enables *Typhlodromus* effectively to control populations of cyclamen mites in fields of strawberry plants.
21. Based on the passage, the author would probably hold that which one of the following principles is fundamental to long-term predatory control of agricultural pests?
- (A) The reproduction of the predator population should be synchronized with that of the prey population, so that the number of predators surges just prior to a surge in prey numbers.
- (B) The effectiveness of the predatory relationship should be experimentally demonstrable in greenhouse as well as field applications.
- (C) The prey population should be able to survive in times of low crop productivity, so that the predator population will not decrease to very low levels.
- (D) The predator population's level of consumption of the prey species should be responsive to variations in the size of the prey population.
- (E) The predator population should be vulnerable only to pesticides to which the prey population is also vulnerable.
22. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as a factor contributing to the effectiveness of *Typhlodromus* as a predator?
- (A) its ability to withstand most insecticides except parathion
- (B) its lack of natural predators in strawberry fields
- (C) its ability to live in different climates in different geographic regions
- (D) its constant food supply in cyclamen mite populations
- (E) its ability to survive when few prey are available

23. Suppose that pesticide X drastically slows the reproductive rate of cyclamen mites and has no other direct effect on cyclamen mites or *Typhlodromus*. Based on the information in the passage, which one of the following would most likely have occurred if, in the experiments mentioned in the passage, pesticide X had been used instead of parathion, with all other conditions affecting the experiments remaining the same?
- (A) In both treated and untreated plots inhabited by both *Typhlodromus* and cyclamen mites, the latter would have been effectively controlled.
 - (B) Cyclamen mite populations in all treated plots from which *Typhlodromus* was absent would have been substantially lower than in untreated plots inhabited by both kinds of mites.
 - (C) In the treated plots, slowed reproduction in cyclamen mites would have led to a loss of reproductive synchrony between *Typhlodromus* and cyclamen mites.
 - (D) In the treated plots, *Typhlodromus* populations would have decreased temporarily and would have eventually increased.
 - (E) In the treated plots, cyclamen mite populations would have reached significantly damaging levels more slowly, but would have remained at those levels longer, than in untreated plots.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the use of predators to control pest populations?
- (A) If the use of predators to control cyclamen mite populations fails, then parathion should be used to control these populations.
 - (B) Until the effects of the predators on beneficial insects that live in strawberry fields are assessed, such predators should be used with caution to control cyclamen mite populations.
 - (C) Insecticides should be used to control certain pest populations in fields of crops only if the use of natural predators has proven inadequate.
 - (D) If an insecticide can effectively control pest populations as well as predator populations, then it should be used instead of predators to control pest populations.
 - (E) Predators generally control pest populations more effectively than pesticides because they do not harm the crops that their prey feed on.
25. The author mentions the egg-laying ability of each kind of mite (lines 20–23) primarily in order to support which one of the following claims?
- (A) Mites that reproduce by parthenogenesis do so at approximately equal rates.
 - (B) Predatory mites typically have a longer reproductive life span than do cyclamen mites.
 - (C) *Typhlodromus* can lay their eggs in synchrony with cyclamen mites.
 - (D) *Typhlodromus* can reproduce at least as quickly as cyclamen mites.
 - (E) The egg-laying rate of *Typhlodromus* is slower in the presence of cyclamen mites than it is in their absence.
26. Which one of the following would, if true, most strengthen the author's position regarding the practical applicability of the information about predatory mites presented in the passage?
- (A) The individual *Typhlodromus* mites that have the longest reproductive life spans typically also lay the greatest number of eggs per day.
 - (B) The insecticides that are typically used for mite control on strawberry plants kill both predatory and nonpredatory species of mites.
 - (C) In areas in which strawberry plants become infested by cyclamen mites, winters tend to be short and relatively mild.
 - (D) *Typhlodromus* are sometimes preyed upon by another species of mites that is highly susceptible to parathion.
 - (E) *Typhlodromus* easily tolerate the same range of climatic conditions that strawberry plants do.
27. Information in the passage most strongly supports which one of the following statements?
- (A) Strawberry crops can support populations of both cyclamen mites and *Typhlodromus* mites without significant damage to those crops.
 - (B) For control of cyclamen mites by another mite species to be effective, it is crucial that the two species have the same mode of reproduction.
 - (C) Factors that make *Typhlodromus* effective against cyclamen mites also make it effective against certain other pests of strawberry plants.
 - (D) When *Typhlodromus* is relied on to control cyclamen mites in strawberry crops, pesticides may be necessary to prevent significant damage during the first year.
 - (E) Strawberry growers have unintentionally caused cyclamen mites to become a serious crop pest by the indiscriminate use of parathion.

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:

Brenda Kwon, review of *Expanding the Doubtful Points* by Wing Tek Lum. ©1995 by the Regents of the University of California.

Robert E. Ricklefs and Gary L. Miller, *Ecology*, Third Edition. ©1990 by W.H. Freeman and Company.

Edward Rothstein, *Emblems of Mind*. ©1995 by Edward Rothstein.

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Directions: The scenario presented below describes two choices, either one of which can be supported on the basis of the information given. Your essay should consider both choices and argue for one over the other, based on the two specified criteria and the facts provided. There is no “right” or “wrong” choice: a reasonable argument can be made for either.

Dennis, a photographer and local historian, has been commissioned to write a book about the preservation of photographs. He has worked out two different approaches to completing the book, which must be finished in two years. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one approach over the other based on the following two criteria:

- Dennis would like to improve his knowledge of photographic preservation through practical, hands-on experience.
- Dennis wants to produce a draft of the book as soon as possible.

One approach is for Dennis to take a two-year, part-time position at the photographic archives of a prestigious portrait gallery. He would help people locate visual images for publication, exhibition, research, or personal use from the archives. He would also perform various administrative tasks. Over the two-year period, Dennis would learn a great deal about the methodologies and techniques relating to photographic preservation through routine contact with professional archivists and visiting researchers. He would also enjoy extensive access to the portrait gallery's resources during that time.

Alternatively, Dennis can take a one-year, full-time position with the local public archives, which has a vast collection of photographs from the surrounding region dating back to 1865. Dennis would be helping to complete the cataloging and scanning of those photographs for inclusion in an online system. His extensive responsibilities would include entering historic photographs into a web-based database, determining the street address or location of scenes depicted in the photographs, transferring historic photographic negatives to acid-free storage, and retouching scanned images. He would work alongside skilled archivists and would gain a working knowledge of photographic conservation-preservation procedures.

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

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 53**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	100
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	—*	—*
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	93	93
173	92	92
172	91	91
171	90	90
170	89	89
169	88	88
168	87	87
167	86	86
166	84	85
165	83	83
164	81	82
163	80	80
162	78	79
161	77	77
160	75	76
159	73	74
158	71	72
157	70	70
156	68	69
155	66	67
154	64	65
153	62	63
152	61	61
151	59	60
150	57	58
149	55	56
148	53	54
147	52	52
146	50	51
145	48	49
144	46	47
143	45	45
142	43	44
141	41	42
140	40	40
139	38	39
138	36	37
137	35	35
136	33	34
135	32	32
134	30	31
133	29	29
132	28	28
131	26	27
130	25	25
129	24	24
128	22	23
127	21	21
126	20	20
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	17	17
122	16	16
121	15	15
120	0	14

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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