



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 25

JUNE 1998

TEST ID: LL3025



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

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

- Most office workers assume that the messages they send to each other via electronic mail are as private as a telephone call or a face-to-face meeting. That assumption is wrong. Although it is illegal in many
- (5) areas for an employer to eavesdrop on private conversations or telephone calls—even if they take place on a company-owned telephone—there are no clear rules governing electronic mail. In fact, the question of how private electronic mail transmissions
- (10) should be has emerged as one of the more complicated legal issues of the electronic age.

- People's opinions about the degree of privacy that electronic mail should have vary depending on whose electronic mail system is being used and who is reading
- (15) the messages. Does a government office, for example, have the right to destroy electronic messages created in the course of running the government, thereby denying public access to such documents? Some hold that government offices should issue guidelines that allow
- (20) their staff to delete such electronic records, and defend this practice by claiming that the messages thus deleted already exist in paper versions whose destruction is forbidden. Opponents of such practices argue that the paper versions often omit such information as who
- (25) received the messages and when they received them, information commonly carried on electronic mail systems. Government officials, opponents maintain, are civil servants; the public should thus have the right to review any documents created during the conducting of
- (30) government business.

- Questions about electronic mail privacy have also arisen in the private sector. Recently, two employees of an automotive company were discovered to have been communicating disparaging information about their
- (35) supervisor via electronic mail. The supervisor, who had been monitoring the communication, threatened to fire the employees. When the employees filed a grievance complaining that their privacy had been violated, they were let go. Later, their court case for unlawful
- (40) termination was dismissed; the company's lawyers successfully argued that because the company owned the computer system, its supervisors had the right to read anything created on it.

- In some areas, laws prohibit outside interception of
- (45) electronic mail by a third party without proper authorization such as a search warrant. However, these laws do not cover "inside" interception such as occurred at the automotive company. In the past, courts have ruled that interoffice communications may be
- (50) considered private only if employees have a

- "reasonable expectation" of privacy when they send the messages. The fact is that no absolute guarantee of privacy exists in any computer system. The only solution may be for users to scramble their own
- (55) messages with encryption codes; unfortunately, such complex codes are likely to undermine the principal virtue of electronic mail: its convenience.

1. Which one of the following statements most accurately summarizes the main point of the passage?
- (A) Until the legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in both the public and private sectors have been resolved, office workers will need to scramble their electronic mail messages with encryption codes.
- (B) The legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in the workplace can best be resolved by treating such communications as if they were as private as telephone conversations or face-to-face meetings.
- (C) Any attempt to resolve the legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in the workplace must take into account the essential difference between public-sector and private-sector business.
- (D) At present, in both the public and private sectors, there seem to be no clear general answers to the legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in the workplace.
- (E) The legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in the workplace can best be resolved by allowing supervisors in public-sector but not private-sector offices to monitor their employees' communications.

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2. According to the passage, which one of the following best expresses the reason some people use to oppose the deletion of electronic mail records at government offices?
- (A) Such deletion reveals the extent of government's unhealthy obsession with secrecy.
 - (B) Such deletion runs counter to the notion of government's accountability to its constituency.
 - (C) Such deletion clearly violates the legal requirement that government offices keep duplicate copies of all their transactions.
 - (D) Such deletion violates the government's own guidelines against destruction of electronic records.
 - (E) Such deletion harms relations between government employees and their supervisors.
3. Which one of the following most accurately states the organization of the passage?
- (A) A problem is introduced, followed by specific examples illustrating the problem; a possible solution is suggested, followed by an acknowledgment of its shortcomings.
 - (B) A problem is introduced, followed by explications of two possible solutions to the problem; the first solution is preferred to the second, and reasons are given for why it is the better alternative.
 - (C) A problem is introduced, followed by analysis of the historical circumstances that helped bring the problem about; a possible solution is offered and rejected as being only a partial remedy.
 - (D) A problem is introduced, followed by enumeration of various questions that need to be answered before a solution can be found; one possible solution is proposed and argued for.
 - (E) A problem is introduced, followed by descriptions of two contrasting approaches to thinking about the problem; the second approach is preferred to the first, and reasons are given for why it is more likely to yield a successful solution.
4. Based on the passage, the author's attitude toward interception of electronic mail can most accurately be described as
- (A) outright disapproval of the practice
 - (B) support for employers who engage in it
 - (C) support for employees who lose their jobs because of it
 - (D) intellectual interest in its legal issues
 - (E) cynicism about the motives behind the practice
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely hold which one of the following opinions about an encryption system that could encode and decode electronic mail messages with a single keystroke?
- (A) It would be an unreasonable burden on a company's ability to monitor electronic mail created by its employees.
 - (B) It would significantly reduce the difficulty of attempting to safeguard the privacy of electronic mail.
 - (C) It would create substantial legal complications for companies trying to prevent employees from revealing trade secrets to competitors.
 - (D) It would guarantee only a minimal level of employee privacy, and so would not be worth the cost involved in installing such a system.
 - (E) It would require a change in the legal definition of "reasonable expectation of privacy" as it applies to employer-employee relations.
6. Given the information in the passage, which one of the following hypothetical events is LEAST likely to occur?
- (A) A court rules that a government office's practice of deleting its electronic mail is not in the public's best interests.
 - (B) A private-sector employer is found liable for wiretapping an office telephone conversation in which two employees exchanged disparaging information about their supervisor.
 - (C) A court upholds the right of a government office to destroy both paper and electronic versions of its in-house documents.
 - (D) A court upholds a private-sector employer's right to monitor messages sent between employees over the company's in-house electronic mail system.
 - (E) A court rules in favor of a private-sector employee whose supervisor stated that in-house electronic mail would not be monitored but later fired the employee for communicating disparaging information via electronic mail.
7. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is to
- (A) demonstrate that the individual right to privacy has been eroded by advances in computer technology
 - (B) compare the legal status of electronic mail in the public and private sectors
 - (C) draw an extended analogy between the privacy of electronic mail and the privacy of telephone conversations or face-to-face meetings
 - (D) illustrate the complexities of the privacy issues surrounding electronic mail in the workplace
 - (E) explain why the courts have not been able to rule definitively on the issue of the privacy of electronic mail

- While a new surge of critical interest in the ancient Greek poems conventionally ascribed to Homer has taken place in the last twenty years or so, it was nonspecialists rather than professional scholars who
- (5) studied the poetic aspects of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* between, roughly, 1935 and 1970. During these years, while such nonacademic intellectuals as Simone Weil and Erich Auerbach were trying to define the qualities that made these epic accounts of the Trojan War and its
- (10) aftermath great poetry, the questions that occupied the specialists were directed elsewhere: “Did the Trojan War really happen?” “Does the bard preserve Indo-European folk memories?” “How did the poems get written down?” Something was driving scholars away
- (15) from the actual works to peripheral issues. Scholars produced books about archaeology, and gift-exchange in ancient societies, about the development of oral poetry, about virtually anything except the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* themselves as unique reflections or
- (20) distillations of life itself—as, in short, great poetry. The observations of the English poet Alexander Pope seemed as applicable in 1970 as they had been when he wrote them in 1715: according to Pope, the remarks of critics “are rather Philosophical, Historical,
- (25) Geographical . . . or rather anything than Critical and Poetical.”

- Ironically, the modern manifestation of this “nonpoetical” emphasis can be traced to the profoundly influential work of Milman Parry, who attempted to
- (30) demonstrate in detail how the Homeric poems, believed to have been recorded nearly three thousand years ago, were the products of a long and highly developed tradition of oral poetry about the Trojan War. Parry proposed that this tradition built up its
- (35) diction and its content by a process of constant accumulation and refinement over many generations of storytellers. But after Parry’s death in 1935, his legacy was taken up by scholars who, unlike Parry, forsook intensive analysis of the poetry itself and focused
- (40) instead on only one element of Parry’s work: the creative limitations and possibilities of oral composition, concentrating on fixed elements and inflexibilities, focusing on the things that oral poetry allegedly can and cannot do. The dryness of this kind
- (45) of study drove many of the more inventive scholars away from the poems into the rapidly developing field of Homer’s archaeological and historical background.

- Appropriately, Milman Parry’s son Adam was among those scholars responsible for a renewed
- (50) interest in Homer’s poetry as literary art. Building on his father’s work, the younger Parry argued that the Homeric poems exist both within and against a tradition. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were, Adam Parry thought, the beneficiaries of an inherited store of
- (55) diction, scenes, and concepts, and at the same time highly individual works that surpassed these conventions. Adam Parry helped prepare the ground for the recent Homeric revival by affirming his father’s belief in a strong inherited tradition, but also by
- (60) emphasizing Homer’s unique contributions within that tradition.

8. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The Homeric poems are most fruitfully studied as records of the time and place in which they were written.
- (B) The Homeric poems are the products of a highly developed and complicated tradition of oral poetry.
- (C) The Homeric poems are currently enjoying a resurgence of critical interest after an age of scholarship largely devoted to the poems’ nonpoetic elements.
- (D) The Homeric poems are currently enjoying a resurgence of scholarly interest after an age during which most studies were authored by nonacademic writers.
- (E) Before Milman Parry published his pioneering work in the early twentieth century, it was difficult to assign a date or an author to the Homeric poems.
9. According to the passage, the work of Simone Weil and Erich Auerbach on Homer was primarily concerned with which one of the following?
- (A) considerations of why criticism of Homer had moved to peripheral issues
- (B) analyses of the poetry itself in terms of its literary qualities
- (C) studies in the history and nature of oral poetry
- (D) analyses of the already ancient epic tradition inherited by Homer
- (E) critiques of the highly technical analyses of academic critics

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10. The passage suggests which one of the following about scholarship on Homer that has appeared since 1970?
- (A) It has dealt extensively with the Homeric poems as literary art.
 - (B) It is more incisive than the work of the Parrys.
 - (C) It has rejected as irrelevant the scholarship produced by specialists between 1935 and 1970.
 - (D) It has ignored the work of Simone Weil and Erich Auerbach.
 - (E) It has attempted to confirm that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were written by Homer.
11. The author of the passage most probably quotes Alexander Pope (lines 24–26) in order to
- (A) indicate that the Homeric poems have generally received poor treatment at the hands of English critics
 - (B) prove that poets as well as critics have emphasized elements peripheral to the poems
 - (C) illustrate that the nonpoetical emphasis also existed in an earlier century
 - (D) emphasize the problems inherent in rendering classical Greek poetry into modern English
 - (E) argue that poets and literary critics have seldom agreed about the interpretation of poetry
12. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Milman Parry's immediate successors in the field of Homeric studies?
- (A) They reconciled Homer's poetry with archaeological and historical concerns.
 - (B) They acknowledged the tradition of oral poetry, but focused on the uniqueness of Homer's poetry within the tradition.
 - (C) They occupied themselves with the question of what qualities made for great poetry.
 - (D) They emphasized the boundaries of oral poetry.
 - (E) They called for a revival of Homer's popularity.
13. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A situation is identified and its origins are examined.
 - (B) A series of hypotheses is reviewed and one is advocated.
 - (C) The works of two influential scholars are summarized.
 - (D) Several issues contributing to a current debate are summarized.
 - (E) Three possible solutions to a long-standing problem are posed.

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Even in the midst of its resurgence as a vital tradition, many sociologists have viewed the current form of the powwow, a ceremonial gathering of native Americans, as a sign that tribal culture is in decline.

- (5) Focusing on the dances and rituals that have recently come to be shared by most tribes, they suggest that an intertribal movement is now in ascension and claim the inevitable outcome of this tendency is the eventual dissolution of tribes and the complete assimilation of native Americans into Euroamerican society.
- (10) Proponents of this “Pan-Indian” theory point to the greater frequency of travel and communication between reservations, the greater urbanization of native Americans, and, most recently, their increasing politicization in response to common grievances as the chief causes of the shift toward intertribalism.

Indeed, the rapid diffusion of dance styles, outfits, and songs from one reservation to another offers compelling evidence that intertribalism has been

- (20) increasing. However, these sociologists have failed to note the concurrent revitalization of many traditions unique to individual tribes. Among the Lakota, for instance, the Sun Dance was revived, after a forty-year hiatus, during the 1950’s. Similarly, the Black Legging Society of the Kiowa and the Hethuska Society of the Ponca—both traditional groups within their respective tribes—have gained new popularity. Obviously, a more complex societal shift is taking place than the theory of Pan-Indianism can account for.

- (30) An examination of the theory’s underpinnings may be critical at this point, especially given that native Americans themselves chafe most against the Pan-Indian classification. Like other assimilationist theories with which it is associated, the Pan-Indian view is predicated upon an a priori assumption about the nature of cultural contact: that upon contact minority societies immediately begin to succumb in every respect—biologically, linguistically, and culturally—to the majority society. However, there is no evidence
- (40) that this is happening to native American groups.

Yet the fact remains that intertribal activities are a major facet of native American culture today. Certain dances at powwows, for instance, are announced as intertribal, other as traditional. Likewise, speeches

- (45) given at the beginnings of powwows are often delivered in English, while the prayer that follows is usually spoken in a native language. Cultural borrowing is, of course, old news. What is important to note is the conscious distinction native Americans make between tribal and intertribal tendencies.

Tribalism, although greatly altered by modern history, remains a potent force among native Americans: It forms a basis for tribal identity, and aligns music and dance with other social and cultural activities important to individual tribes. Intertribal activities, on the other hand, reinforce native American identity along a broader front, where this identity is directly threatened by outside influences.

14. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Despite the fact that sociologists have only recently begun to understand its importance, intertribalism has always been an influential factor in native American culture.
- (B) Native Americans are currently struggling with an identity crisis caused primarily by the two competing forces of tribalism and intertribalism.
- (C) The recent growth of intertribalism is unlikely to eliminate tribalism because the two forces do not oppose one another but instead reinforce distinct elements of native American identity.
- (D) The tendency toward intertribalism, although prevalent within native American culture, has had a minimal effect on the way native Americans interact with the broader community around them.
- (E) Despite the recent revival of many native American tribal traditions, the recent trend toward intertribalism is likely to erode cultural differences among the various native American tribes.
15. The author most likely states that “cultural borrowing is, of course, old news” (lines 47–48) primarily to
- (A) acknowledge that in itself the existence of intertribal tendencies at powwows is unsurprising
- (B) suggest that native Americans’ use of English in powwows should be accepted as unavoidable
- (C) argue that the deliberate distinction of intertribal and traditional dances is not a recent development
- (D) suggest that the recent increase in intertribal activity is the result of native Americans
- (E) indicate that the powwow itself could have originated by combining practices drawn from both native and non-native American cultures
16. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one of the following assertions?
- (A) Though some believe the current form of the powwow signals the decline of tribal culture, the powwow contains elements that indicate the continuing strength of tribalism.
- (B) The logical outcome of the recent increase in intertribal activity is the eventual disappearance of tribal culture.
- (C) Native Americans who participate in both tribal and intertribal activities usually base their identities on intertribal rather than tribal affiliations.
- (D) The conclusions of some sociologists about the health of native American cultures show that these sociologists are in fact biased against such cultures.
- (E) Until it is balanced by revitalization of tribal customs, intertribalism will continue to weaken the native American sense of identity.

17. The primary function of the third paragraph is to
- (A) search for evidence to corroborate the basic assumption of the theory of Pan-Indianism
 - (B) demonstrate the incorrectness of the theory of Pan-Indianism by pointing out that native American groups themselves disagree with the theory
 - (C) explain the origin of the theory of Pan-Indianism by showing how it evolved from other assimilationist theories
 - (D) examine several assimilationist theories in order to demonstrate that they rest on a common assumption
 - (E) criticize the theory of Pan-Indianism by pointing out that it rests upon an assumption for which there is no supporting evidence
18. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the theory of Pan-Indianism?
- (A) critical of its tendency to attribute political motives to cultural practices
 - (B) discomfort at its negative characterization of cultural borrowing by native Americans
 - (C) hopeful about its chances for preserving tribal culture
 - (D) offended by its claim that assimilation is a desirable consequence of cultural contact
 - (E) skeptical that it is a complete explanation of recent changes in native American society
19. With which one of the following statements would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) The resurgence of the powwow is a sign that native American customs are beginning to have an important influence on Euroamerican society.
 - (B) Although native Americans draw conscious distinctions between tribal and intertribal activities, there is no difference in how the two types of activity actually function within the context of native American society.
 - (C) Without intertribal activities, it would be more difficult for native Americans to maintain the cultural differences between native American and Euroamerican society.
 - (D) The powwow was recently revived, after an extended hiatus, in order to strengthen native Americans' sense of ethnic identity.
 - (E) The degree of urbanization, intertribal communication, and politicization among native Americans has been exaggerated by proponents of the theory of Pan-Indianism.
20. Which one of the following situations most clearly illustrates the phenomenon of intertribalism, as that phenomenon is described in the passage?
- (A) a native American tribe in which a number of powerful societies attempt to prevent the revival of a traditional dance
 - (B) a native American tribe whose members attempt to learn the native languages of several other tribes
 - (C) a native American tribe whose members attempt to form a political organization in order to redress several grievances important to that tribe
 - (D) a native American tribe in which a significant percentage of the members have forsaken their tribal identity and become assimilated into Euroamerican society
 - (E) a native American tribe whose members often travel to other parts of the reservation in order to visit friends and relatives
21. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which one of the following?
- (A) identifying an assumption common to various assimilationist theories and then criticizing these theories by showing this assumption to be false
 - (B) arguing that the recent revival of a number of tribal practices shows sociologists are mistaken in believing intertribalism to be a potent force among native American societies
 - (C) questioning the belief that native American societies will eventually be assimilated into Euroamerican society by arguing that intertribalism helps strengthen native American identity
 - (D) showing how the recent resurgence of tribal activities is a deliberate attempt to counteract the growing influence of intertribalism
 - (E) proposing an explanation of why the ascension of intertribalism could result in the eventual dissolution of tribes and complete assimilation of native American into Euroamerican society

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Scientists typically advocate the analytic method of studying complex systems: systems are divided into component parts that are investigated separately. But nineteenth-century critics of this method claimed that

- (5) when a system's parts are isolated its complexity tends to be lost. To address the perceived weaknesses of the analytic method these critics put forward a concept called organicism, which posited that the whole determines the nature of its parts and that the parts of a whole are interdependent.

- (10) whole are interdependent.
- Organicism depended upon the theory of internal relations, which states that relations between entities are possible only within some whole that embraces them, and that entities are altered by the relationships into which they enter. If an entity stands in a relationship with another entity, it has some property as a consequence. Without this relationship, and hence without the property, the entity would be different—and so would be another entity. Thus, the property is
- (15) one of the entity's defining characteristics. Each of an entity's relationships likewise determines a defining characteristic of the entity.

- One problem with the theory of internal relations is that not all properties of an entity are defining characteristics: numerous properties are accompanying characteristics—even if they are always present, their presence does not influence the entity's identity. Thus, even if it is admitted that every relationship into which an entity enters determines some characteristic of the
- (20) entity, it is not necessarily true that such characteristics will define the entity; it is possible for the entity to enter into a relationship yet remain essentially unchanged.

- The ultimate difficulty with the theory of internal relations is that it renders the acquisition of knowledge impossible. To truly know an entity, we must know all of its relationships; but because the entity is related to everything in each whole of which it is a part, these wholes must be known completely before the entity
- (30) can be known. This seems to be a prerequisite impossible to satisfy.

- Organicists' criticism of the analytic method arose from their failure to fully comprehend the method. In rejecting the analytic method, organicists overlooked
- (45) the fact that before the proponents of the method analyzed the component parts of a system, they first determined both the laws applicable to the whole system and the initial conditions of the system; proponents of the method thus did not study parts of a system in full isolation from the system as a whole. Since organicists failed to recognize this, they never advanced any argument to show that laws and initial conditions of complex systems cannot be discovered. Hence, organicists offered no valid reason for rejecting
- (55) the analytic method or for adopting organicism as a replacement for it.

22. Which one of the following most completely and accurately summarizes the argument of the passage?
- (A) By calling into question the possibility that complex systems can be studied in their entirety, organicists offered an alternative to the analytic method favored by nineteenth-century scientists.
- (B) Organicists did not offer a useful method of studying complex systems because they did not acknowledge that there are relationships into which an entity may enter that do not alter the entity's identity.
- (C) Organicism is flawed because it relies on a theory that both ignores the fact that not all characteristics of entities are defining and ultimately makes the acquisition of knowledge impossible.
- (D) Organicism does not offer a valid challenge to the analytic method both because it relies on faulty theory and because it is based on a misrepresentation of the analytic method.
- (E) In criticizing the analytic method, organicists neglected to disprove that scientists who employ the method are able to discover the laws and initial conditions of the systems they study.
23. According to the passage, organicists' chief objection to the analytic method was that the method
- (A) oversimplified systems by isolating their components
- (B) assumed that a system can be divided into component parts
- (C) ignored the laws applicable to the system as a whole
- (D) claimed that the parts of a system are more important than the system as a whole
- (E) denied the claim that entities enter into relationships

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24. The passage offers information to help answer each of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) Why does the theory of internal relations appear to make the acquisition of knowledge impossible?
 - (B) Why did the organicists propose replacing the analytic method?
 - (C) What is the difference between a defining characteristic and an accompanying characteristic?
 - (D) What did organicists claim are the effects of an entity's entering into a relationship with another entity?
 - (E) What are some of the advantages of separating out the parts of a system for study?
25. The passage most strongly supports the ascription of which one of the following views to scientists who use the analytic method?
- (A) A complex system is best understood by studying its component parts in full isolation from the system as a whole.
 - (B) The parts of a system should be studied with an awareness of the laws and initial conditions that govern the system.
 - (C) It is not possible to determine the laws governing a system until the system's parts are separated from one another.
 - (D) Because the parts of a system are interdependent, they cannot be studied separately without destroying the system's complexity.
 - (E) Studying the parts of a system individually eliminates the need to determine which characteristics of the parts are defining characteristics.
26. Which one of the following is a principle upon which the author bases an argument against the theory of internal relations?
- (A) An adequate theory of complex systems must define the entities of which the system is composed.
 - (B) An acceptable theory cannot have consequences that contradict its basic purpose.
 - (C) An adequate method of study of complex systems should reveal the actual complexity of the systems it studies.
 - (D) An acceptable theory must describe the laws and initial conditions of a complex system.
 - (E) An acceptable method of studying complex systems should not study parts of the system in isolation from the system as a whole.

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

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. Psychiatrist: We are learning that neurochemical imbalances can cause behavior ranging from extreme mental illness to less serious but irritating behavior such as obsessive fantasizing, petulance, or embarrassment. These findings will promote compassion and tolerance when looking at a mental illness, quirk, or mere difference between two persons, since being mentally healthy can now begin to be seen as simply having the same neurochemical balances as most people.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion of the psychiatrist's argument?

- (A) Understanding the role of the neurochemical in behavior will foster empathy toward others.
- (B) Neurochemical imbalances can cause mental illness and other behaviors.
- (C) Neurochemical balances and imbalances are the main determinants of mental behavior.
- (D) Being mentally healthy is a matter of having the same neurochemical balances as most people.
- (E) Advances in neurochemistry enhance our theories of mental illness.

2. No one wants this job as much as Joshua does, but he is not applying for it. It follows that there will not be any applicants, no matter how high the salary that is being offered.

The flawed reasoning in the argument above most closely parallels that in which one of the following?

- (A) Beth knows better than anyone else how to spot errors in a computer program, yet even she has not found any in this program so far. So it is clear that the errors must all be in the rest of the program.
- (B) If anyone can decipher this inscription, it is Professor Alvarez, but she is so involved with her new research that it will be impossible to interest her in this sort of task. Therefore, all we can do now is hope to find someone else.
- (C) Although he has the strongest motive of anyone for buying Anna's plot of land, Manfred is not pursuing the matter. Therefore, regardless of how low a price Anna is prepared to accept, she will be looking for a buyer in vain.
- (D) The person initially most interested in obtaining the contract was Mr. Moore, but he of all people suddenly withdrew his bid. This means that, no matter how discouraged the other bidders had been, they will now redouble their efforts.
- (E) Three times Paul would have liked to take advantage of a special vacation package for himself and his family, but each time he was indispensable at the factory just then. So the more seniority Paul acquires, the greater are the constraints on his personal life.

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3. Many people limit the intake of calories and cholesterol in their diet in order to lose weight and reduce the level of cholesterol in their blood. When a person loses weight, the fat cells in that person's body decrease in size but not in number. As they decrease in size, fat cells spill the cholesterol they contain into the bloodstream. Therefore, a person who goes on a low-calorie, low cholesterol diet _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) might at first have an increased level of cholesterol in his or her blood
- (B) will not lose weight any faster than will a person whose diet is high in calories
- (C) might lose more weight by going on a low calorie, high-cholesterol diet than by going on the low-calorie, low-cholesterol diet
- (D) will not decrease the size of his or her fat cells
- (E) will both decrease the level of cholesterol in his or her blood and gain weight

Questions 4-5

Advances in photocopying technology allow criminals with no printing expertise to counterfeit paper currency. One standard anticounterfeiting technique, microprinting, prints paper currency with tiny designs that cannot be photocopied distinctly. Although counterfeits of microprinted currency can be detected easily by experts, such counterfeits often circulate widely before being detected. An alternative, though more costly, printing technique would print currency with a special ink. Currency printed with the ink would change color depending on how ordinary light strikes it, whereas photocopied counterfeits of such currency would not. Because this technique would allow anyone to detect photocopied counterfeit currency easily, it should be adopted instead of microprinting, despite the expense.

4. Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the recommendation made by the argument?
- (A) When an anticounterfeiting technique depends on the detection of counterfeits by experts, the cost of inspection by experts adds significantly to the cost to society of that technique.
 - (B) For any anticounterfeiting technique to be effective, the existence of anticounterfeiting techniques should be widely broadcast, but the method by which counterfeits are detected should be kept secret.
 - (C) The process of microprinting paper currency involves fewer steps than does the printing of paper currency with the special ink.
 - (D) Before photocopying technology existed, most counterfeits of paper currency were accomplished by master engravers.
 - (E) Many criminals do not have access to the advanced photocopiers that are needed to produce counterfeits of microprinted paper currency that cashiers will accept as real.
5. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the argument?
- (A) The longer the interval between the time a counterfeit bill passes into circulation and the time the counterfeit is detected, the more difficult it is for law enforcement officials to apprehend the counterfeiter.
 - (B) Sophisticated counterfeiters could produce currency printed with the special ink but cannot duplicate microprinted currency exactly.
 - (C) Further advances in photocopying technology will dramatically increase the level of detail that photocopies can reproduce.
 - (D) The largest quantities of counterfeit currency now entering circulation are produced by ordinary criminals who engage in counterfeiting only briefly.
 - (E) It is very difficult to make accurate estimates of what the costs to society would be if large amounts of counterfeit currency circulated widely.

6. One test to determine whether a person has been infected with tuberculosis consists of injecting the person with proteins extracted from the tuberculosis bacterium. Once a person has been infected by a bacterium, the person's immune system subsequently recognizes certain proteins present in that bacterium and attacks the bacterium. This recognition also takes place in the test and results in a skin irritation at the injection site. Hence the physicians who designed the test reasoned that anyone who reacts in this manner to an injection with the tuberculosis proteins has been infected with tuberculosis.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the physicians' reasoning depends?

- (A) All of the proteins present in disease-causing bacteria can be recognized by the body's immune system.
- (B) Localized skin irritations are a characteristic symptom of tuberculosis in most people.
- (C) The ability of the proteins present in the tuberculosis bacterium to trigger the skin irritation is exclusive to that bacterium.
- (D) Some people who have been injected with proteins extracted from the tuberculosis bacterium will contract tuberculosis as a result of the injection.
- (E) The body's immune system cannot recognize infectious bacteria unless there are sufficient quantities of the bacteria to cause overt symptoms of disease.

7. Generations of European-history students have been taught that a political assassination caused the First World War. Without some qualification, however, this teaching is bound to mislead, since the war would not have happened without the treaties and alliances that were already in effect and the military force that was already amassed. These were the deeper causes of the war, whereas the assassination was a cause only in a trivial sense. It was like the individual spark that happens to ignite a conflagration that was, in the prevailing conditions, inevitable.

Which one of the following most accurately restates the main point of the passage?

- (A) The assassination did not cause the war, since the assassination was only the last in a chain of events leading up to the war, each of which had equal claim to being called its "cause."
- (B) The war was destined to happen, since the course of history up to that point could not have been altered.
- (C) Though the statement that the assassination caused the war is true, the term "cause" more fundamentally applies to the conditions that made it possible for that event to start the war.
- (D) If the assassination had occurred when it did but less military force had at that time been amassed, then the war's outbreak might have been considerably delayed or the war might not have occurred at all.
- (E) Although the conditions prevailing at the time the war started made war inevitable, if the war had not been triggered by the assassination it would not have taken the course with which students of history are familiar.

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8. Toddlers are not being malicious when they bite people. For example, a child may want a toy, and feel that the person he or she bites is preventing him or her from having it.

The situation as described above most closely conforms to which one of the following generalizations?

- (A) Biting people is sometimes a way for toddlers to try to solve problems.
 - (B) Toddlers sometimes engage in biting people in order to get attention from adults.
 - (C) Toddlers mistakenly believe that biting people is viewed as acceptable behavior by adults.
 - (D) Toddlers do not recognize that by biting people they often thwart their own ends.
 - (E) Resorting to biting people is in some cases an effective way for toddlers to get what they want.
9. Consumer advocate: Last year's worldwide alarm about a computer "virus"—a surreptitiously introduced computer program that can destroy other programs and data—was a fraud. Companies selling programs to protect computers against such viruses raised worldwide concern about the possibility that a destructive virus would be activated on a certain date. There was more smoke than fire, however, only about a thousand cases of damage were reported around the world. Multitudes of antivirus programs were sold, so the companies' warning was clearly only an effort to stimulate sales.

The reasoning in the consumer advocate's argument is flawed because this argument

- (A) restates its conclusion without attempting to offer a reason to accept it
- (B) fails to acknowledge that antivirus programs might protect against viruses other than the particular one described
- (C) asserts that the occurrence of one event after another shows that the earlier event was the cause of the later one
- (D) uses inflammatory language as a substitute for providing any evidence
- (E) overlooks the possibility that the protective steps taken did work and, for many computers, prevented the virus from causing damage

10. Insects can see ultraviolet light and are known to identify important food sources and mating sites by sensing the characteristic patterns of ultraviolet light that these things reflect. Insects are also attracted to *Glomosis* spiderwebs, which reflect ultraviolet light. Thus, insects are probably attracted to these webs because of the specific patterns of ultraviolet light that these webs reflect.

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

- (A) When webs of many different species of spider were illuminated with a uniform source of white light containing an ultraviolet component, many of these webs did not reflect the ultraviolet light.
- (B) When the silks of spiders that spin silk only for lining burrows and covering eggs were illuminated with white light containing an ultraviolet component, the silks of these spiders reflected ultraviolet light.
- (C) When webs of the comparatively recently evolved common garden spider were illuminated with white light containing an ultraviolet component, only certain portions of these webs reflected ultraviolet light.
- (D) When *Drosophila* fruit flies were placed before a *Glomosis* web and a synthetic web of similar pattern that also reflected ultraviolet light and both webs were illuminated with white light containing an ultraviolet component, many of the fruit flies flew to the *Glomosis* web.
- (E) When *Drosophila* fruit flies were placed before two *Glomosis* webs, one illuminated with white light containing an ultraviolet component and one illuminated with white light without an ultraviolet component, the majority flew to the ultraviolet reflecting web.

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11. A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) is based on a law that allows developers to use land inhabited by endangered species in exchange for a promise to preserve critical habitat or provide replacement land nearby. Some individuals of endangered species are lost in return for assurances by the owner or developer that habitat for those remaining animals will be protected. Environmentalists are pleased that HCPs allow them to win concessions from developers who would otherwise ignore rarely enforced environmental laws. Satisfied property owners prefer HCPs to more restrictive prohibitions of land use.

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

- (A) In order to avoid protracted legal battles environmentalists should compromise with developers.
 - (B) Developers should adhere only to those environmental laws that are not overburdensome.
 - (C) Laws should not be designed to serve the interests of all the parties concerned since they are often so weak that no one's interest is served well.
 - (D) Laws should be fashioned in such a way as to reconcile the interests of developers and environmentalists.
 - (E) The most effective means of preserving endangered species is to refrain from alienating property owners.
12. It has long been thought that lizards evolved from a group of amphibians called anthracosaurs, no fossils of which have been found in any rocks older than 300 million years. However, a fossil of a lizard was recently found that is estimated to be 340 million years old. Lizards could not have evolved from creatures that did not exist until after the first lizards. Therefore, lizards could not have evolved from anthracosaurs.

An assumption made in the argument is that there are no

- (A) unknown anthracosaur fossils older than 340 million years
- (B) unknown lizard fossils older than 340 million years
- (C) known lizard fossils that predate some anthracosaur fossils
- (D) known anthracosaur fossils that predate some lizard fossils
- (E) known lizard fossils whose age is uncertain

Questions 13–14

Numismatist: In medieval Spain, most gold coins were minted from gold mined in West Africa, in the area that is now Senegal. The gold mined in this region was the purest known. Its gold content of 92 percent allowed coins to be minted without refining the gold, and indeed coins minted from this source of gold can be recognized because they have that gold content. The mints could refine gold and produced other kinds of coins that had much purer gold content, but the Senegalese gold was never refined.

13. Which one of the following inferences about gold coins minted in medieval Spain is most strongly supported by the information the numismatist gives?
- (A) Coins minted from Senegalese gold all contained the same weight, as well as the same proportion, of gold.
 - (B) The source of some refined gold from which coins were minted was unrefined gold with a gold content of less than 92 percent.
 - (C) Two coins could have the same monetary value even though they differed from each other in the percentage of gold they contained.
 - (D) No gold coins were minted that had a gold content of less than 92 percent.
 - (E) The only unrefined gold from which coins could be minted was Senegalese gold.
14. As a preliminary to negotiating prices, merchants selling goods often specified that payment should be in the coins minted from Senegalese gold. Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain this preference?
- (A) Because refined gold varied considerably in purity, specifying a price as a number of refined-gold coins did not fix the quantity of gold received in payment.
 - (B) During this period most day-to-day trading was conducted using silver coins, though gold coins were used for costly transactions and long-distance commerce.
 - (C) The mints were able to determine the purity, and hence the value, of gold coins by measuring their density.
 - (D) Since gold coins' monetary value rested on the gold they contained, payments were frequently made using coins minted in several different countries.
 - (E) Merchants obtaining gold to resell for use in jewelry could not sell the metal unless it was first refined.

15. Some plants have extremely sensitive biological thermometers. For example, the leaves of rhododendrons curl when the temperature of the air around them is below 0°C (Celsius). Similarly, mature crocus blossoms open in temperatures above 2°C . So someone who simultaneously observed rhododendrons with uncurled leaves, crocuses with mature but unopened blossoms, and a thermometer showing 1°C could determine that the thermometer's reading was accurate to within plus or minus 1°C .

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the reasoning above?

- (A) Neither rhododendrons nor crocuses bloom for more than a few weeks each year, and the blossoms of rhododendrons growing in any area do not appear until at least several weeks after crocuses growing in that area have ceased to bloom.
- (B) Many people find it unpleasant to be outdoors for long periods when the temperature is at or about 1°C .
- (C) The climate and soil conditions that favor the growth of rhododendrons are also favorable to the growth of crocuses.
- (D) Air temperature surrounding rhododendrons, which can grow 12 feet tall, is likely to differ from air temperature surrounding crocuses, which are normally only a few inches high, by more than 2°C , even if the two plants are growing side by side.
- (E) Certain types of thermometers that are commonly used to measure outdoor temperatures can be extremely accurate in moderate temperature ranges but much less accurate in warmer or colder temperature ranges.

16. Political scientist: The dissemination of political theories is in principle able to cause change in existing social structures. However, all political theories are formulated in the educationally privileged setting of the university, leading to convoluted language that is alienating to many individuals outside academia who would be important agents of change. It follows that, with respect to political theory, there is a special role for those outside the university context to render it into accessible, clear language.

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

- (A) Persons outside academic settings are the most important agents of change to the social structure.
- (B) Persons within academic settings who formulate political theories attempt to change existing social structures.
- (C) Persons outside academic settings are better left out of the initial formulation of political theories.
- (D) Persons outside academic settings stand to gain more from the dissemination of political theories than persons inside.
- (E) Persons within academic settings are less willing or less able than persons outside to write in a straightforward way.

17. Nicotine has long been known to cause heart attacks and high blood pressure. Yet a recent study has shown that the incidence of heart attacks and high blood pressure is significantly higher among cigarette smokers who do not chew tobacco than among nonsmokers exposed to an equal amount of nicotine through tobacco chewing.

Which one of the following, if true, helps LEAST to resolve the apparent discrepancy described above?

- (A) People who smoke but do not chew tobacco tend to exercise less than those who chew tobacco but do not smoke.
- (B) Chemicals other than nicotine present in chewing tobacco but not present in cigarette smoke mitigate the effects that nicotine has on the cardiovascular system.
- (C) People who chew tobacco but do not smoke tend to have healthier diets than those who smoke but do not chew tobacco.
- (D) Chemicals other than nicotine present in chewing tobacco but not present in cigarette smoke can cause cancer.
- (E) Chemicals other than nicotine present in cigarette smoke but not present in chewing tobacco raise blood pressure.

18. President of Central Supply Company: Profits are at an all-time low this fiscal year because of decreased demand for our products. If this situation continues, the company may have to declare bankruptcy. So it is important to prevent any further decrease in profits. Consequently, the only options are to reduce planned expansion or to eliminate some less profitable existing operations.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw, in the company president's reasoning?

- (A) It presumes without giving justification that survival of the company has been a good thing.
 - (B) It does not take into account that there are alternatives to declaring bankruptcy.
 - (C) It presumes without giving justification that only decreased demand can ever be the cause of decreased profits.
 - (D) It does not allow for the possibility that profits will decrease only slightly during the next fiscal year.
 - (E) It does not take into account that there may be other ways to stop the decrease in profits.
19. In all mammalian species, the period of a young mammal's life in which it is most frequently playful coincides with the period of most rapid growth of the neural connections in the mammal's brain that give rise to various complex patterns of movement, posture, and social response. Indeed, the neural connections created by frequent play during this period later become indispensable for the mammal's survival and well-being as an adult.

The statements above, if true, serve LEAST well as evidence for which one of the following?

- (A) Young mammals of species that are preyed on by other animals are likely to engage in forms of sudden mock flight, bolting away from locations where no predators are to be found.
- (B) The young of nonmammalian species such as fish, reptiles, and birds do not normally engage in playful behavior that serves the function served by play in the development of young mammals.
- (C) Adult mammals are more likely to engage in interactive play with their young if they engaged in similar forms of play when they themselves were young.
- (D) Mammals that cannot engage in certain common forms of play when young are likely to show certain deficits that limit their subsequent success as adults.
- (E) Young mammals of predatory species tend to practice in their play inoffensive versions of motions and actions that are useful in finding and catching prey when these mammals become adults.

20. Physicist: Determinism is the view that every event has a preceding cause sufficient for its occurrence. That is, if determinism is true, then the events that are presently occurring could not have failed to occur given the state of the universe a moment ago. Determinism, however, is false because it is impossible to know the complete state of the universe at any given time since it is impossible to measure accurately both the position and velocity of any given subatomic particle at a particular time.

The physicist's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) That it is impossible to measure accurately both the position and velocity of any given subatomic particle does not imply that it is impossible to know either the position or velocity of all subatomic particles.
 - (B) That the complete state of the universe at any given time is unknowable does not imply that the states at that time of the individual subatomic particles making it up are unknowable.
 - (C) That it is impossible to measure accurately both the position and velocity of any given subatomic particle at a particular time does not imply that its position or velocity cannot be accurately measured separately.
 - (D) That it is impossible to know the complete state of the universe at any given time does not imply that there is no complete state of the universe at that time.
 - (E) That the position and velocity of any given subatomic particle cannot be jointly measured with accuracy does not imply that this is the case for the position and velocity of all subatomic particles.
21. If this parking policy is unpopular with the faculty, then we should modify it. If it is unpopular among students, we should adopt a new policy. And, it is bound to be unpopular either with the faculty or among students.
- If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true?
- (A) We should attempt to popularize this parking policy among either the faculty or students.
 - (B) We should modify this parking policy only if this will not reduce its popularity among students.
 - (C) We should modify this parking policy if modification will not reduce its popularity with the faculty.
 - (D) If the parking policy is popular among students, then we should adopt a new policy.
 - (E) If this parking policy is popular with the faculty, then we should adopt a new policy.

22. It is an absurd idea that whatever artistic endeavor the government refuses to support it does not allow, as one can see by rephrasing the statement to read: No one is allowed to create art without a government subsidy.

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

- (A) The claim that any driver who is not arrested does not break the law is absurd, as one can see by rewording it: Every driver who breaks the law gets arrested.
- (B) The claim that any driver who is not arrested does not break the law is absurd, as one can see by rewording it: Every driver who gets arrested has broken the law.
- (C) The notion that every scientist who is supported by a government grant will be successful is absurd, as one can see by rewording it: No scientist who is successful is so without a government grant.
- (D) The notion that every scientist who is supported by a government grant will be successful is absurd, as one can see by rewording it: No scientist lacking governmental support will be successful.
- (E) The notion that every scientist who has been supported by a government grant will be successful is absurd, as one can see by rewording it: No scientist is allowed to do research without a government grant.

23. Politician: Nobody can deny that homelessness is a problem yet there seems to be little agreement on how to solve it. One thing, however is clear: ignoring the problem will not make it go away. Only if the government steps in and provides the homeless with housing will this problem disappear, and this necessitates increased taxation. For this reason, we should raise taxes.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most supports the politician's argument?

- (A) Only if a measure is required to solve a problem should it be adopted.
- (B) Only if a measure is sufficient to solve a problem should it be adopted.
- (C) If a measure is required to solve a problem, then it should be adopted.
- (D) If a measure is sufficient to solve a problem, then it should be adopted.
- (E) If a measure is sufficient to solve a problem, any steps necessitated by that measure should be adopted.

24. Trade official: Country X deserves economic retribution for its protectionism. However, it is crucial that we recognize that there are overriding considerations in this case. We should still sell to X the agricultural equipment it ordered; there is high demand in our country for agricultural imports from X.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following principles?

- (A) Agricultural components of international trade are more important than nonagricultural commodities.
- (B) The ability to keep popular products available domestically is less important than our being able to enter international markets.
- (C) We should never jeopardize the interests of our people to punish a protectionist country.
- (D) In most cases, punishing a protectionist country should have priority over the interests of our people.
- (E) We should balance the justice of an action with the consequences for our interests of undertaking that action.

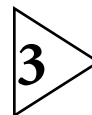
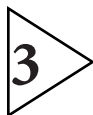
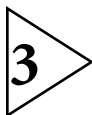
25. Jack's aunt gave him her will, asking him to make it public when she died; he promised to do so. After her death, Jack looked at the will; it stipulated that all her money go to her friend George. Jack knew that if he made the will public, George would squander the money, benefiting neither George nor anyone else. Jack also knew that if he did not make the will public, the money would go to his own mother, who would use it to benefit herself and others, harming no one. After reflection, he decided not to make the will public.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, would require Jack to act as he did in the situation described?

- (A) Duties to family members take priority over duties to people who are not family members.
- (B) Violating a promise is impermissible whenever doing so would become known by others.
- (C) One must choose an alternative that benefits some and harms no one over an alternative that harms some and benefits no one.
- (D) When faced with alternatives it is obligatory to choose whichever one will benefit the greatest number of people.
- (E) A promise becomes nonbinding when the person to whom the promise was made is no longer living.

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

24 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

The members of two committees, a planting committee and a trails committee, are to be selected from among seven volunteers—F, G, H, J, K, L, and M. The following conditions govern the composition of the committees:

Each committee must have at least three members.

F cannot be on the same committee as K.

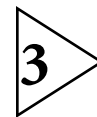
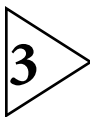
If K is on a committee, J must also be on that committee.

M must be on at least one of the committees.

The two committees must have at least one member in common.

1. Which one of the following represents an acceptable selection of volunteers for the committees?
 - (A) planting: F, G, H; trails: G, J, K, L
 - (B) planting: F, H, J; trails: G, H, L, M
 - (C) planting: F, H, M; trails: G, K, L, M
 - (D) planting: F, G, L, M; trails: F, H
 - (E) planting: F, H, J, K; trails: H, L, M
2. If the planting committee consists of F, H, L, and M, and if the trails committee consists of G, H, and J, then K could replace which one of the following committee members on a committee without violating any of the conditions governing the composition of the committees?
 - (A) F
 - (B) G
 - (C) H
 - (D) L
 - (E) M
3. If the only members of the planting committee are G, H, and L and if the two committees are to have as many members in common as the conditions allow, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The trails committee and the planting committee have exactly one member in common.
 - (B) The trails committee and the planting committee have exactly two members in common.
 - (C) The trails committee and the planting committee have an equal number of members.
 - (D) The trails committee has at least one more member than the planting committee.
 - (E) The planting committee has exactly two more members than the trails committee.
4. If K is on both committees and L is also on both committees and if the planting committee has exactly three members, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) F is on the planting committee.
 - (B) F is on the trails committee.
 - (C) G is on the planting committee.
 - (D) M is on the planting committee.
 - (E) M is on the trails committee.
5. The largest number of members that the planting committee and the trails committee could have in common is
 - (A) three
 - (B) four
 - (C) five
 - (D) six
 - (E) seven

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Questions 6–12

Exactly six tourists—Harry, Irene, Klaus, Laura, Michael, Norma—are to be assigned to four guides: Valois, Xerxes, Yossarian, Zalamea. Each tourist is assigned to exactly one guide, with at least one tourist assigned to each guide. Valois speaks only French. Xerxes speaks only Turkish and Spanish. Yossarian speaks only French and Turkish. Zalamea speaks only Spanish and Russian. Each tourist speaks exactly one of the languages spoken by his or her guide and speaks no other language.

The following rules govern the assignment of the tourists to the guides:

At least Harry and Irene are assigned to Yossarian.

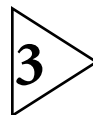
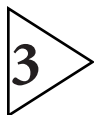
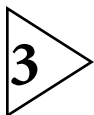
At least Laura is assigned to Zalamea.

If Klaus is assigned to Xerxes, then Michael speaks French.

6. Each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Both Klaus and Harry speak Turkish.
 - (B) Both Klaus and Michael speak French.
 - (C) Both Klaus and Michael speak Russian.
 - (D) Both Klaus and Norma speak French.
 - (E) Both Klaus and Norma speak Spanish.
7. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Zalamea is assigned fewer than three of the tourists.
 - (B) Xerxes is assigned fewer than two of the tourists.
 - (C) Yossarian is assigned exactly two of the tourists.
 - (D) Valois is assigned exactly one of the tourists.
 - (E) Zalamea is assigned exactly one of the tourists.
8. Each of the following could be true of the assignment of tourists to guides EXCEPT:
 - (A) It assigns Klaus to Valois and Michael to Xerxes.
 - (B) It assigns Klaus to Yossarian and Norma to Zalamea.
 - (C) It assigns Laura to Zalamea and Michael to Zalamea.
 - (D) It assigns Michael to Valois and Klaus to Zalamea.
 - (E) It assigns Michael to Xerxes and Klaus to Zalamea.

9. If Klaus and Laura speak the same language as each other, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) At least one of Michael and Norma speaks Spanish.
 - (B) At least two tourists speak Russian.
 - (C) Klaus and Laura speak Russian.
 - (D) At least two tourists speak French.
 - (E) At least one of Michael and Norma speaks French.
10. If Laura and Norma speak the same language as each other, then the maximum number of the tourists who could speak Turkish is
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six
11. If exactly two tourists are assigned to Xerxes, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Norma speaks Russian and Laura speaks Russian.
 - (B) Norma speaks French and Michael speaks French.
 - (C) Norma speaks French and Klaus speaks Turkish.
 - (D) Michael speaks Spanish and Klaus speaks Spanish.
 - (E) Michael speaks French and Klaus speaks Spanish.
12. If Harry, Irene, Michael, and Norma all speak the same language as each other, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Klaus speaks Russian.
 - (B) Exactly two of the tourists speak Russian.
 - (C) Exactly three of the tourists speak Spanish.
 - (D) Exactly two of the tourists speak Turkish.
 - (E) Klaus speaks French.

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Questions 13–18

Each of six people—Kim, Lina, Maricella, Oliver, Paulo, and Shigeru—plays exactly one of two sports—golf, and tennis. If a sport is played by more than one of the six people, then the people who play that sport are ranked in order of ability from highest to lowest, with no ties. The following conditions must apply:

Oliver plays tennis.

Lina plays golf.

There is no golf player ranked higher than Lina.

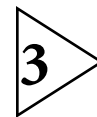
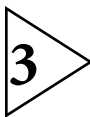
If Maricella plays golf, then Paulo and Shigeru play golf, Paulo ranking lower than Maricella but higher than Shigeru.

If Maricella plays tennis, then Shigeru plays tennis, Shigeru ranking lower than Oliver but higher than Maricella.

If Paulo plays tennis, then Kim plays tennis, Oliver ranking lower than Kim but higher than Paulo.

13. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Maricella plays tennis and Shigeru plays golf.
 - (B) Paulo plays tennis and Kim plays golf.
 - (C) Kim plays tennis and Paulo plays golf.
 - (D) Paulo and Oliver play tennis, Paulo ranking higher than Oliver.
 - (E) Maricella and Shigeru play tennis, Maricella ranking higher than Shigeru.
14. Each of the following could be the lowest-ranking tennis player EXCEPT:
 - (A) Shigeru
 - (B) Kim
 - (C) Oliver
 - (D) Paulo
 - (E) Maricella
15. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the people who play tennis, listed in order of rank from highest to lowest?
 - (A) Shigeru, Paulo, Oliver
 - (B) Oliver, Paulo, Kim
 - (C) Shigeru, Oliver, Maricella
 - (D) Oliver, Shigeru, Kim, Maricella
 - (E) Paulo, Maricella, Shigeru, Kim
16. If Shigeru plays golf, then each of the following are pairs of people who must play the same sport as each other EXCEPT:
 - (A) Paulo and Maricella
 - (B) Paulo and Shigeru
 - (C) Kim and Maricella
 - (D) Paulo and Lina
 - (E) Maricella and Shigeru
17. If Oliver is the highest-ranking tennis player, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Oliver and Maricella play the same sport as each other.
 - (B) Paulo and Lina play the same sport as each other.
 - (C) Paulo and Oliver play the same sport as each other.
 - (D) Kim and Lina do not play the same sport as each other.
 - (E) Kim and Paulo do not play the same sport as each other.
18. Suppose that the condition is added that Shigeru and Paulo do not play the same sport as each other. If all the other conditions remain in effect, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Maricella and Kim play the same sport as each other.
 - (B) Paulo and Kim play the same sport as each other.
 - (C) Paulo and Maricella play the same sport as each other.
 - (D) Kim and Paulo do not play the same sport as each other.
 - (E) Maricella and Kim do not play the same sport as each other.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 19–24

A disc jockey will play a sequence consisting of exactly seven different songs: three ballads—F, G, and H—and four dance tunes—R, S, V, and X. The following conditions must be met:

No dance tune can be played immediately after another dance tune.

H must be played earlier in the sequence than V.

V and S must be separated from each other by exactly one song.

S must be played immediately before or immediately after F.

F must be played immediately after R, unless G is played earlier than R.

19. Which one of the following could be the order of the songs in the sequence?
- (A) G, H, S, X, V, F, R
 (B) R, H, X, G, S, F, V
 (C) S, F, X, G, R, H, V
 (D) V, F, S, H, X, G, R
 (E) X, G, R, H, S, F, V
20. Which one of the following must be true about the sequence?
- (A) The first song is X.
 (B) The fifth song is S.
 (C) No ballad is played immediately after a dance tune.
 (D) No ballad is played immediately after another ballad.
 (E) No dance tune is played immediately after a ballad.
21. Which one of the following could be the fourth song in the sequence?
- (A) G
 (B) R
 (C) S
 (D) V
 (E) X
22. Which one of the following could be the first song in the sequence?
- (A) R
 (B) S
 (C) V
 (D) F
 (E) G
23. If the third song in the sequence is S, which one of the following must be the sixth song?
- (A) G
 (B) H
 (C) R
 (D) V
 (E) X
24. If the seventh song in the sequence is R, which one of the following could be the fifth song?
- (A) F
 (B) G
 (C) H
 (D) V
 (E) X

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

26 Questions

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

1. Taxpayer: For the last ten years, Metro City's bridge-maintenance budget of \$1 million annually has been a prime example of fiscal irresponsibility. In a well-run bridge program, the city would spend \$15 million a year on maintenance, which would prevent severe deterioration, thus limiting capital expenses for needed bridge reconstruction to \$10 million. However, as a result of its attempt to economize, the city is now faced with spending \$400 million over two years on emergency reconstruction of its bridges.

The main point of the taxpayer's argument is that Metro City

- (A) should have budgeted substantially more money for maintenance of its bridges
- (B) would have had a well-run bridge program if it had spent more money for reconstruction of its bridges
- (C) is spending more than it needs to on maintenance of its bridges
- (D) is economizing on its bridge program to save money in case of emergencies
- (E) has bridges that are more expensive to maintain than they were to build

2. Twenty professional income-tax advisors were given identical records from which to prepare an income-tax return. The advisors were not aware that they were dealing with fictitious records compiled by a financial magazine. No two of the completed tax returns agreed with each other, and only one was technically correct.

If the information above is correct, which one of the following conclusions can be properly drawn on the basis of it?

- (A) Only one out of every twenty income-tax returns prepared by any given professional income-tax advisor will be correct.
- (B) The fact that a tax return has been prepared by a professional income-tax advisor provides no guarantee that the tax return has been correctly prepared.
- (C) In order to insure that tax returns are correct, it is necessary to hire professional income-tax advisors to prepare them.
- (D) All professional income-tax advisors make mistakes on at least some of the tax returns they prepare.
- (E) People are more likely to have an incorrectly prepared tax return if they prepare their own tax returns than if they hire a professional income-tax advisor.

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3. The manager of a nuclear power plant defended the claim that the plant was safe by revealing its rate of injury for current workers: only 3.2 injuries per 200,000 hours of work, a rate less than half the national average for all industrial plants. The manager claimed that, therefore, by the standard of how many injuries occur, the plant was safer than most other plants where the employees could work.

Which one of the following, if true, most calls into question the manager's claim?

- (A) Workers at nuclear power plants are required to receive extra training in safety precautions on their own time and at their own expense.
- (B) Workers at nuclear power plants are required to report to the manager any cases of accidental exposure to radiation.
- (C) The exposure of the workers to radiation at nuclear power plants was within levels the government considers safe.
- (D) Workers at nuclear power plants have filed only a few lawsuits against the management concerning unsafe working conditions.
- (E) Medical problems arising from work at a nuclear power plant are unusual in that they are not likely to appear until after an employee has left employment at the plant.

4. Columnist: The country is presently debating legislation that, if passed, would force manufacturers to increase the number of paid vacation days for employees, to pay higher overtime wages, and to pay all day-care expenses for children of each employee. This legislation is being supported by members of groups that have resorted to violent tactics in the past, and by individuals who are facing indictment on tax-evasion charges. We must defeat this legislation and what it stands for.

The columnist's argument is flawed because it

- (A) attacks legislation by calling into question the integrity of the originators of the legislation
- (B) assails legislation on the basis of the questionable character of supporters of the legislation
- (C) attempts to discredit legislation by appealing to public sentiment for those who would be adversely affected
- (D) presupposes that legislation is bad legislation whenever it has only a small number of supporters outside the country's national legislative body
- (E) rejects legislation on the grounds that its supporters act inconsistently in seeking to place burdens on manufacturers upon whose business success the supporters depend

5. If the ivory trade continues, experts believe, the elephant will soon become extinct in Africa, because poaching is rife in many areas. A total ban on ivory trading would probably prevent the extinction. However, the country of Zimbabwe—which has virtually eliminated poaching within its borders and which relies on income from carefully culling elephant herds that threaten to become too big—objects to such a ban. Zimbabwe holds that the problem lies not with the ivory trade but with the conservation policies of other countries.

Which one of the following principles forms a logical basis for Zimbabwe's objection to a ban?

- (A) International measures to correct a problem should not adversely affect countries that are not responsible for the problem.
 - (B) Freedom of trade is not a right but a consequence of agreements among nations.
 - (C) Respecting a country's sovereignty is more important than preventing the extinction of a species.
 - (D) Prohibitions affecting several countries should be enforced by a supranational agency.
 - (E) Effective conservation cannot be achieved without eliminating poaching.
6. The male sage grouse has air sacs that, when not inflated, lie hidden beneath the grouse's neck feathers. During its spring courtship ritual, the male sage grouse inflates these air sacs and displays them to the female sage grouse. Some scientists hypothesize that this courtship ritual serves as a means for female sage grouse to select healthy mates.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the scientists' hypothesis?
- (A) Some female sage grouse mate with unhealthy male sage grouse.
 - (B) When diseased male sage grouse were treated with antibiotics, they were not selected by female sage grouse during the courtship ritual.
 - (C) Some healthy male sage grouse do not inflate their air sacs as part of the courtship ritual.
 - (D) Male sage grouse are prone to parasitic infections that exhibit symptoms visible on the birds' air sacs.
 - (E) The sage grouse is commonly afflicted with a strain of malaria that tends to change as the organism that causes it undergoes mutation.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. Consumers will be hurt by the new lower ceilings on halibut catches. Given the law of supply and demand these restrictions are likely to result in an increase in the price of the fish.

Which one of the following, if assumed, would do most to justify the claim that the price of halibut will increase?

- (A) The demand for halibut will not decrease substantially after the new restrictions are imposed.
 - (B) There is a connection between the supply of halibut and the demand for it.
 - (C) The lost production of halibut will not be replaced by increased production of other fish.
 - (D) The demand for other fish will be affected by the new restrictions.
 - (E) The amount of halibut consumed represents a very small proportion of all fish consumed.
8. Knowledge of an ancient language is essential for reading original ancient documents. Most ancient historical documents, however, have been translated into modern languages, so scholars of ancient history can read them for their research without learning ancient languages. Therefore, aspirants to careers as ancient-history scholars no longer need to take the time to learn ancient languages.

The argument is vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) It concludes that something is never necessary on the grounds that it is not always necessary.
- (B) A statement of fact is treated as if it were merely a statement of opinion.
- (C) The conclusion is no more than a restatement of the evidence provided as support of that conclusion.
- (D) The judgment of experts is applied to a matter in which their expertise is irrelevant.
- (E) Some of the evidence presented in support of the conclusion is inconsistent with other evidence provided.

Questions 9–10

The Board of Trustees of the Federici Art Museum has decided to sell some works from its collection in order to raise the funds necessary to refurbish its galleries. Although this may seem like a drastic remedy, the curator has long maintained that among the paintings that the late Ms. Federici collected for the museum were several unsuccessful immature works by Renoir and Cézanne that should be sold because they are of inferior quality and so add nothing to the overall quality of the museum's collection. Hence, the board's action will not detract from the quality of the museum's collection.

9. The conclusion drawn depends on which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) Art speculators are unable to distinguish an inferior painting by Renoir from a masterpiece by him.
 - (B) All of the paintings that the board of trustees sells will be among those that the curator recommends selling.
 - (C) All of the paintings by Renoir and Cézanne that are owned by the Federici Art Museum were purchased by Ms. Federici herself.
 - (D) Only an avid collector of paintings by Cézanne would be willing to pay a high price for early works by this artist.
 - (E) A great work of art can be truly appreciated only if it is displayed in a carefully designed and well-maintained gallery.
10. Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the argument?
- (A) The directors of an art museum can generally raise funds for refurbishing the building in which the museum's collection is housed by means other than selling part of its collection.
 - (B) The quality of an art collection is determined not just by the quality of its paintings, but by what its collection demonstrates about the development of the artistic talent and ideas of the artists represented.
 - (C) The immature works by Renoir and Cézanne that were purchased by Ms. Federici were at that time thought by some critics to be unimportant juvenile works.
 - (D) Those people who speculate in art by purchasing artworks merely to sell them at much higher prices welcome inflation in the art market, but curators of art museums regret the inflation in the art market.
 - (E) The best work of a great artist demands much higher prices in the art market than the worst work of that same artist.

11. Taken together, some 2,000 stocks recommended on a popular television show over the course of the past 12 years by the show's guests, most of whom are successful consultants for multibillion-dollar stock portfolios, performed less successfully than the market as a whole for this 12-year period. So clearly, no one should ever follow any recommendations by these so-called experts.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Taken together, the stocks recommended on the television show performed better than the market as a whole for the past year.
- (B) Taken together, the stocks recommended on the television show performed better for the past 12-year period than stock portfolios that were actually selected by any other means.
- (C) Performance of the stocks recommended on the telephone show was measured by stock dividends, whereas the performance of the market as a whole was measured by change in share value.
- (D) Performance of the stocks recommended on the television show was measured independently by a number of analysts, and the results of all the measurements concurred.
- (E) The stock portfolios for which the guests were consultants performed better for the past 12-year period than the market as a whole.

12. The school principal insisted that student failures are caused by bad teaching. In a relatively short time failing grades disappeared from the school. The principal happily recognized this as evidence that the teaching had improved at the school.

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

- (A) The nutritionist insisted that the weight gain that team members complained of was caused by overeating. In a brief time all the members stopped overeating. The nutritionist was pleased to conclude that they had stopped gaining weight.
- (B) The manager insisted that the workers who filed complaints had too many different tasks. The manager simplified the jobs, and complaints stopped. The manager happily concluded that the working environment has been improved.
- (C) The nutritionist insisted that the weight gain that team members complained of was merely in their imagination. Members were given weight charts for the last three months. The nutritionist was pleased to conclude that the complaints of weight gain had stopped.
- (D) The manager insisted that the workers who filed complaints did not have enough to do. Soon there were no more complaints filed. The manager was pleased to conclude that the workers were now productively filling their time.
- (E) The nutritionist insisted that the weight gain that team members complained of was caused by their thinking of food too often. The nutritionist was happy to conclude that the weight gain had stopped once the team members reported that they had stopped thinking of food so often.

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13. Unlike other primroses, self-pollinating primroses do not need to rely on insects for pollination. In many years insect pollinators are scarce, and in those years a typical non-self-pollinating primrose produces fewer seeds than does a typical self-pollinating primrose. In other years, seed production is approximately equal. Thus, self-pollinating primroses have the advantage of higher average seed production. Aside from seed production, these self-pollinating primroses are indistinguishable from non-self-pollinating primroses. Nevertheless, self-pollinating primrose plants remain rare among primroses.

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

- (A) Insects that collect pollen from primroses do not discriminate between self-pollinating primroses and non-self-pollinating primroses.
 - (B) When insect pollinators are scarce, non-self-pollinating primroses produce larger seeds that are more likely to germinate than are seeds from self-pollinating primroses.
 - (C) Self-pollinating primroses that are located in areas with few insects produce no fewer seeds than do self-pollinating primroses that are located in areas with many insects.
 - (D) Many primroses are located in areas in which the soil conditions that are optimal for seed germination are not present.
 - (E) Self-pollinating primroses can be assisted by insects during pollination but do not require the assistance of insects to be pollinated.
14. We have a moral obligation not to destroy books, even if they belong to us. The reason is quite simple: If preserved, books will almost certainly contribute to the intellectual and emotional enrichment of future generations.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the principle underlying the argument?

- (A) It is morally incumbent upon us to devote effort to performing actions that have at least some chance of improving other people's lives.
- (B) We are morally obligated to preserve anything that past generations had preserved for our intellectual and emotional enrichment.
- (C) The moral commitments we have to future generations supersede the moral commitments we have to the present generation.
- (D) We are morally obligated not to destroy anything that will most likely enrich, either intellectually or emotionally, for posterity.
- (E) Being morally obligated not to destroy something requires that we be reasonably assured that that thing will lead to the betterment of someone we know.

15. The southern half of a certain region of the earth was covered entirely by water during the Cretaceous period, the last 75 million years of the Mesozoic era, the era when dinosaurs roamed the earth. Dinosaurs lived only on land. Thus, plesiosaurs—swimming reptiles that lived during the Cretaceous period exclusively—were not dinosaurs. No single species of dinosaur lived throughout the entire Mesozoic era.

If the statements in the passage are true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Dinosaurs inhabited the northern half of the region throughout the entire Mesozoic era.
- (B) Plesiosaurs did not inhabit the southern half of the region during the Cretaceous period.
- (C) Plesiosaurs did not inhabit the southern half of the region before the Cretaceous period.
- (D) Dinosaurs did not inhabit the northern half of the region during the Cretaceous period.
- (E) Dinosaurs inhabited the southern half of the region throughout the entire Mesozoic era.

16. Essayist: Wisdom and intelligence are desirable qualities. However, being intelligent does not imply that one is wise, nor does being wise imply that one is intelligent. In my own experience, the people I meet have one or the other of these qualities but not both.

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

- (A) Most people are neither intelligent or wise.
- (B) Most people are both intelligent and wise.
- (C) No one is both wise and intelligent.
- (D) No one is either wise or intelligent.
- (E) Many people are intelligent and yet lack wisdom.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. Concerned citizen: The mayor, an outspoken critic of the proposed restoration of city hall, is right when he notes that the building is outdated, but that the restoration would be expensive at a time when the budget is already tight. We cannot afford such a luxury item in this time of financial restraint, he says. However, I respectfully disagree. The building provides the last remaining link to the days of the city's founding, and preserving a sense of municipal history is crucial to maintaining respect for our city government and its authority. So to the question, "Can we really afford to?" I can only respond, "Can we afford not to?"

Which one of the following most accurately characterizes a flaw in the concerned citizen's argument?

- (A) The argument is solely an emotional appeal to history.
 - (B) The argument ambiguously uses the word "afford."
 - (C) The argument inappropriately appeals to the authority of the mayor.
 - (D) The argument incorrectly presumes that the restoration would be expensive.
 - (E) The argument inappropriately relies on the emotional connotations of words such as "outdated" and "luxury."
18. Obviously, we cannot in any real sense mistreat plants. Plants do not have nervous systems, and having a nervous system is necessary to experience pain.
- The conclusion above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?
- (A) Any organism that can experience pain can be mistreated.
 - (B) Only organisms that have nervous systems can experience pain.
 - (C) Any organism that has nervous system can experience pain.
 - (D) Only organisms that can experience pain can be mistreated.
 - (E) Any organism that has nervous system can be mistreated.

19. Inez: In these poor economic times, people want to be sure they are getting good value for their money. I predict people would be more willing to buy antiques at our fair if we first have the object inspected by professional appraisers who would remove any objects of questionable authenticity.

Anika: I disagree with your prediction. Our customers already are antiques experts. Furthermore, hiring professional appraisers would push up our costs considerably, thus forcing us to raise the prices on all our antiques.

Anika's response proceeds by

- (A) indicating that a particular plan would have an effect contrary to the anticipated effect
 - (B) claiming that a particular plan should not be adopted because, while effective, it would have at least one undesirable consequence
 - (C) arguing that an alternative plan could achieve a desired result more easily than the plan originally proposed
 - (D) questioning the assumption that authorities are available who have special knowledge of the problem under discussion
 - (E) offering a counterexample in order to show that a particular general claim is too broadly stated
20. In some ill-considered popularizations of interesting current research, it is argued that higher apes have the capacity for language but have never put it to use—a remarkable biological miracle, given the enormous selectional advantage of even minimal linguistic skills. It is rather like claiming that some animal has wings adequate for flight but has never thought to fly.
- Which one of the following is most similar in its reasoning to the argument above?
- (A) Arguing that there are some humans who never sleep is rather like discovering a species of lion that does not eat meat.
 - (B) Arguing that Earth has been visited by aliens from outer space is rather like claiming that early explorers had visited North America but never founded cities.
 - (C) Arguing that the human brain has telekinetic powers that no humans have ever exercised is rather like arguing that some insect has legs but never uses them to walk.
 - (D) Claiming that some people raised tobacco but did not smoke it is rather like claiming that a society that knew how to brew alcohol never drank it.
 - (E) Arguing that not all people with cars will drive them is rather like claiming that humans invented gasoline long before they used it as fuel for transportation.

Questions 21–22

Sarah: Some schools seek to foster a habit of volunteering in their students by requiring them to perform community service. But since a person who has been forced to do something has not really volunteered and since the habit of volunteering cannot be said to have been fostered in a person who has not yet volunteered for anything, there is no way this policy can succeed by itself.

Paul: I disagree. Some students forced to perform community service have enjoyed it so much that they subsequently actually volunteer to do something similar. In such cases, the policy can clearly be said to have fostered a habit of volunteering.

21. Paul responds to Sarah's argument using which one of the following argumentative techniques?
- (A) He argues that Sarah is assuming just what she sets out to prove.
 - (B) He argues that Sarah's conception of what it means to volunteer excludes certain activities that ought to be considered instances of volunteering.
 - (C) He introduces considerations that call into question one of Sarah's assumptions.
 - (D) He questions Sarah's motives for advancing an argument against the school policy.
 - (E) He argues that a policy Sarah fails to consider could accomplish the same aim as the policy that Sarah considers.
22. The main point at issue between Sarah and Paul is whether
- (A) there are any circumstances under which an individual forced to perform a task can correctly be said to have genuinely volunteered to perform that task
 - (B) being forced to perform community service can provide enjoyment to the individual who is forced to perform such service
 - (C) being forced to perform community service can by itself encourage a genuine habit of volunteering in those students who are forced to perform such service
 - (D) it is possible for schools to develop policies that foster the habit of volunteering in their students
 - (E) students who develop a habit of volunteering while in school are inclined to perform community service later in their lives

23. Only computer scientists understand the architecture of personal computers, and only those who understand the architecture of personal computers appreciate the advances in technology made in the last decade. It follows that only those who appreciate these advances are computer scientists.

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

- (A) The argument contains no stated or implied relationship between computer scientists and those who appreciate the advances in technology in the last decade.
 - (B) The argument ignores the fact that some computer scientists may not appreciate the advances in technology made in the last decade.
 - (C) The argument ignores the fact that computer scientists may appreciate other things besides the advances in technology made in the last decade.
 - (D) The premises of the argument are stated in such a way that they exclude the possibility of drawing any logical conclusion.
 - (E) The premises of the argument presuppose that everyone understands the architecture of personal computers.
24. Sociologist: Research shows, contrary to popular opinion, that, all other things being equal, most people who have pets are less happy than most people who do not. Therefore, any person who wants to be as happy as possible would do well to consider not having a pet.

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

- (A) Some people who have pets are happier than most people who do not.
- (B) Most people who have no pets occasionally wish that they had pets.
- (C) Most people who have pets are reasonably happy.
- (D) Most people who have pets feel happier because they have pets.
- (E) All people who have no pets admit to feeling unhappy sometimes.

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25. The dwarf masked owl, a rare migratory bird of prey, normally makes its winter home on the Baja peninsula, where it nests in the spiny cactus. In fact, there are no other suitable nesting sites for the dwarf masked owl on the Baja peninsula. But a blight last spring destroyed all of the spiny cacti on the Baja peninsula. So unless steps are taken to reestablish the spiny cactus population, the dwarf masked owl will not make its home on the Baja peninsula this winter.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) No birds of prey other than the dwarf masked owl nest in the spiny cactus.
- (B) If the Baja peninsula contains spiny cacti, then the dwarf masked owl makes its winter home there.
- (C) On occasion the dwarf masked owl has been known to make its winter home far from its normal migratory route.
- (D) The dwarf masked owl will not make its winter home on the Baja peninsula only if that region contains no spiny cacti.
- (E) Suitable nesting sites must be present where the dwarf masked owl makes its winter home.

26. At night, a flock of crows will generally perch close together in a small place—often a piece of wooded land—called a roost. Each morning, the crows leave the roost and fan out in small groups to hunt and scavenge the surrounding area. For most flocks, the crows' hunting extends as far as 100 to 130 kilometers (60 to 80 miles) from the roost. Normally, a flock will continue to occupy the same roost for several consecutive years, and when it abandons a roost site for a new one, the new roost is usually less than eight kilometers (five miles) away:

Of the following claims, which one can most justifiably be rejected on the basis of the statements above?

- (A) Crows will abandon their roost site only in response to increases in the population of the flock.
- (B) When there is a shortage of food in the area in which a flock of crows normally hunts and scavenges, some members of the flock will begin to hunt and scavenge outside that area.
- (C) Most of the hunting and scavenging that crows do occurs more than eight kilometers (five miles) from their roost.
- (D) Once a flock of crows has settled on a new roost site, it is extremely difficult to force it to abandon that site for another.
- (E) When a flock of crows moves to a new roost site, it generally does so because the area in which it has hunted and scavenged has been depleted of food sources.

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:

Noam Chomsky, *Reflections on Language*. © 1975 by O. Leornard Shatz.

Philip Elmer-Dewitt, "Who's Reading Your Screen?" © 1993 by Time Inc.

D.C. Phillips, *Holistic Thought in Social Science*. © 1976 by the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

William K. Powers, *War Dance: Plains Indian Musical Performance*. © 1990 by the Arizona Board of Regents.

William Raspberry, "Maturity Ends Delinquency." © 1983 by Greenhaven Press, Inc.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The transit Authority of Metropolitan Yorkville (TAMY) is plagued by various problems. Its fares are the highest in the nation. Because of declining ridership, a significant shortfall in TAMY's budget for next year is projected. TAMY receives limited financial support through government subsidies, but taxpayers are increasingly reluctant to endorse even this limited support because of a widespread perception that TAMY wastes money. Given the severity of TAMY's crisis, TAMY's governing board has concluded that a radical restructuring is necessary. It has decided to hire a management consulting firm to study the situation and recommend changes. The board has narrowed its choices to two firms, Transit Analysts and DeWitt Consulting. Using the following criteria, write an argument in favor of the board's hiring one firm rather than the other:

- The board wants to hire a firm with expertise particularly relevant to TAMY.
- The board wants to hire a firm with a proven record of success in devising radical business restructurings.

Transit Analysts specializes in public transportation. It has far more experience analyzing troubled transit authorities than any other management consulting firm in the nation. Most of Transit Analysts's consultants are former officials of various transit authorities. A sizable majority of the transit authorities that have employed Transit Analysts have subsequently experienced satisfactory recoveries. But Transit Analysts has never recommended dramatic changes to any of the transit authorities it has analyzed. The newest member of Transit Analysts's team of consultants, however, is a former airline executive who is known for advocating a radical overhaul of the nation's public transportation system.

DeWitt Consulting has experience in many industries but not in public transportation. All of its consultants have backgrounds in the private sector; none has worked in any industry closely related to public transportation. But DeWitt Consulting does have experience analyzing several troubled municipal utilities. After evaluating each of these utilities, DeWitt Consulting recommended radical changes in their operations, and as a result each utility rapidly achieved dramatic gains. Additionally, DeWitt Consulting has typically advised the private companies it has analyzed to completely restructure their businesses, resulting in comparable successes.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

1. Use the Answer Key on the next page to check your answers.
2. Use the Scoring Worksheet below to compute your Raw Score.
3. Use the Score Conversion Chart to convert your Raw Score into the 120-180 scale.

SCORING WORKSHEET

1. Enter the number of questions you answered correctly in each section

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I.....

SECTION II.....

SECTION III.....

SECTION IV.....

2. Enter the sum here: _____ THIS IS YOUR
RAW SCORE.

CONVERSION CHART

**For converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT Prep Test XXV**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	101
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	93	93
173	92	92
172	91	91
171	90	90
170	89	89
169	87	88
168	86	86
167	85	85
166	83	84
165	82	82
164	80	81
163	78	79
162	77	77
161	75	76
160	73	74
159	72	72
158	70	71
157	68	69
156	66	67
155	65	65
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	59	60
151	58	58
150	56	57
149	54	55
148	52	53
147	51	51
146	49	50
145	47	48
144	46	46
143	44	45
142	42	43
141	41	41
140	39	40
139	37	38
138	36	36
137	34	35
136	33	33
135	31	32
134	30	30
133	29	29
132	27	28
131	26	26
130	24	25
129	23	23
128	22	22
127	21	21
126	19	20
125	18	18
124	17	17
123	16	16
122	15	15
121	14	14
120	0	13

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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