



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 42

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SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

A panel of five scientists will be formed. The panelists will be selected from among three botanists—F, G, and H—three chemists—K, L, and M—and three zoologists—P, Q, and R. Selection is governed by the following conditions: The panel must include at least one scientist of each of the three types.

If more than one botanist is selected, then at most one zoologist is selected.

F and K cannot both be selected.

K and M cannot both be selected.

If M is selected, both P and R must be selected.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable selection of scientists for the panel?

(A) F, G, K, P, Q
(B) G, H, K, L, M
(C) G, H, K, L, R
(D) H, K, M, P, R
(E) H, L, M, P, Q

2. If M is the only chemist selected for the panel, which one of the following must be true?

(A) F and G are both selected.
(B) G and H are both selected.
(C) H and P are both selected.
(D) F, G, and H are all selected.
(E) P, Q, and R are all selected.

3. If four of the scientists selected are F, L, Q, and R, which one of the following must be the fifth scientist selected?

(A) G
(B) H
(C) K
(D) M
(E) P

4. If P is the only zoologist selected, which one of the following must be true?

(A) If K is selected, G cannot be selected.
(B) If L is selected, F cannot be selected.
(C) If exactly one chemist is selected, it must be K.
(D) If exactly two chemists are selected, F cannot be selected.
(E) If exactly two chemists are selected, G cannot be selected.

5. If both G and H are among the scientists selected, then the panel must include either

(A) F or else K
(B) F or else M
(C) K or else M
(D) M or else Q
(E) P or else Q

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Questions 6–12

A loading dock consists of exactly six bays numbered 1 through 6 consecutively from one side of the dock to the other. Each bay is holding a different one of exactly six types of cargo—fuel, grain, livestock, machinery, produce, or textiles. The following apply:

The bay holding grain has a higher number than the bay holding livestock.

The bay holding livestock has a higher number than the bay holding textiles.

The bay holding produce has a higher number than the bay holding fuel.

The bay holding textiles is next to the bay holding produce.

6. Which one of the following lists could accurately identify the cargo held in each of the loading dock's first three bays, listed in order from bay 1 to bay 3?
 - (A) fuel, machinery, textiles
 - (B) grain, machinery, fuel
 - (C) machinery, livestock, fuel
 - (D) machinery, textiles, fuel
 - (E) machinery, textiles, produce
7. Which one of the following CANNOT be the type of cargo held in bay 4?
 - (A) grain
 - (B) livestock
 - (C) machinery
 - (D) produce
 - (E) textiles
8. If there is exactly one bay between the bay holding machinery and the bay holding grain, then for exactly how many of the six bays is the type of cargo that bay is holding completely determined?
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six
9. Which one of the following could be the bay holding livestock?
 - (A) bay 1
 - (B) bay 2
 - (C) bay 3
 - (D) bay 5
 - (E) bay 6
10. Which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) The bay holding fuel is next to the bay holding machinery.
 - (B) The bay holding grain is next to the bay holding machinery.
 - (C) The bay holding livestock is next to the bay holding fuel.
 - (D) The bay holding produce is next to the bay holding livestock.
 - (E) The bay holding textiles is next to the bay holding fuel.
11. If the bay holding produce is next to the bay holding livestock, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Bay 2 is holding fuel.
 - (B) Bay 4 is holding produce.
 - (C) Bay 4 is holding textiles.
 - (D) Bay 5 is holding grain.
 - (E) Bay 5 is holding machinery.
12. If bay 4 is holding produce, then for exactly how many of the six bays is the type of cargo that bay is holding completely determined?
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six

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Questions 13–18

A bakery makes exactly three kinds of cookie—oatmeal, peanut butter, and sugar. Exactly three batches of each kind of cookie are made each week (Monday through Friday) and each batch is made, from start to finish, on a single day. The following conditions apply:

No two batches of the same kind of cookie are made on the same day.

At least one batch of cookies is made on Monday.

The second batch of oatmeal cookies is made on the same day as the first batch of peanut butter cookies.

The second batch of sugar cookies is made on Thursday.

13. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the days on which the batches of each kind of cookie are made?
- (A) oatmeal: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
peanut butter: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
sugar: Monday, Thursday, Friday
- (B) oatmeal: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday
peanut butter: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
sugar: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
- (C) oatmeal: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
peanut butter: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
sugar: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
- (D) oatmeal: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday
peanut butter: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
sugar: Monday, Thursday, Friday
- (E) oatmeal: Monday, Thursday, Friday
peanut butter: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
sugar: Monday, Thursday, Friday
14. How many of the days, Monday through Friday, are such that at most two batches of cookies could be made on that day?
- (A) one
(B) two
(C) three
(D) four
(E) five
15. If the first batch of peanut butter cookies is made on Tuesday, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Two different kinds of cookie have their first batch made on Monday.
(B) Two different kinds of cookie have their first batch made on Tuesday.
(C) Two different kinds of cookie have their second batch made on Wednesday.
(D) Two different kinds of cookie have their second batch made on Thursday.
(E) Two different kinds of cookie have their third batch made on Friday.
16. If no batch of cookies is made on Wednesday, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Exactly three batches of cookies are made on Tuesday.
(B) Exactly three batches of cookies are made on Friday.
(C) At least two batches of cookies are made on Monday.
(D) At least two batches of cookies are made on Thursday.
(E) Fewer batches of cookies are made on Monday than on Tuesday.
17. If the number of batches made on Friday is exactly one, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The first batch of sugar cookies is made on Monday.
(B) The first batch of oatmeal cookies is made on Tuesday.
(C) The third batch of oatmeal cookies is made on Friday.
(D) The first batch of peanut butter cookies is made on Wednesday.
(E) The second batch of peanut butter cookies is made on Tuesday.
18. If one kind of cookie's first batch is made on the same day as another kind of cookie's third batch, then which one of the following could be false?
- (A) At least one batch of cookies is made on each of the five days.
(B) At least two batches of cookies are made on Wednesday.
(C) Exactly one batch of cookies is made on Monday.
(D) Exactly two batches of cookies are made on Tuesday.
(E) Exactly one batch of cookies is made on Friday.

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Questions 19–23

For the school paper, five students—Jiang, Kramer, Lopez, Megregian, and O'Neill—each review one or more of exactly three plays: *Sunset*, *Tamerlane*, and *Undulation*, but do not review any other plays. The following conditions must apply:

Kramer and Lopez each review fewer of the plays than Megregian.

Neither Lopez nor Megregian reviews any play Jiang reviews.

Kramer and O'Neill both review *Tamerlane*.

Exactly two of the students review exactly the same play or plays as each other.

19. Which one of the following could be an accurate and complete list of the students who review only *Sunset*?
 - (A) Lopez
 - (B) O'Neill
 - (C) Jiang, Lopez
 - (D) Kramer, O'Neill
 - (E) Lopez, Megregian
20. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Jiang reviews more of the plays than Lopez does.
 - (B) Megregian reviews more of the plays than Jiang does.
 - (C) Megregian reviews more of the plays than O'Neill does.
 - (D) O'Neill reviews more of the plays than Jiang does.
 - (E) O'Neill reviews more of the plays than Kramer does.
21. If exactly three of the students review *Undulation*, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Megregian does not review *Undulation*.
 - (B) O'Neill does not review *Undulation*.
 - (C) Jiang reviews *Undulation*.
 - (D) Lopez reviews *Tamerlane*.
 - (E) O'Neill reviews *Sunset*.
22. Which one of the following could be an accurate and complete list of the students who review *Tamerlane*?
 - (A) Jiang, Kramer
 - (B) Kramer, O'Neill
 - (C) Kramer, Lopez, O'Neill
 - (D) Kramer, Megregian, O'Neill
 - (E) Lopez, Megregian, O'Neill
23. If Jiang does not review *Tamerlane*, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Jiang reviews *Sunset*.
 - (B) Lopez reviews *Undulation*.
 - (C) Megregian reviews *Sunset*.
 - (D) Megregian reviews *Tamerlane*.
 - (E) O'Neill reviews *Undulation*.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Carl is clearly an incompetent detective. He has solved a smaller percentage of the cases assigned to him in the last 3 years—only 1 out of 25—than any other detective on the police force.

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

- (A) Because the police chief regards Carl as the most capable detective, she assigns him only the most difficult cases, ones that others have failed to solve.
- (B) Before he became a detective, Carl was a neighborhood police officer and was highly respected by the residents of the neighborhood he patrolled.
- (C) Detectives on the police force on which Carl serves are provided with extensive resources, including the use of a large computer database, to help them solve crimes.
- (D) Carl was previously a detective in a police department in another city, and in the 4 years he spent there, he solved only 1 out of 30 crimes.
- (E) Many of the officers in the police department in which Carl serves were hired or promoted within the last 5 years.

2. It is well documented that people have positive responses to some words, such as “kind” and “wonderful,” and negative responses to others, such as “evil” and “nausea.” Recently, psychological experiments have revealed that people also have positive or negative responses to many nonsense words. This shows that people’s responses to words are conditioned not only by what the words mean, but also by how they sound.

The claim that people have positive or negative responses to many nonsense words plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a premise offered in support of the conclusion that people have either a positive or a negative response to any word.
- (B) It is a conclusion for which the only support provided is the claim that people’s responses to words are conditioned both by what the words mean and by how they sound.
- (C) It is a generalization partially supported by the claim that meaningful words can trigger positive or negative responses in people.
- (D) It is a premise offered in support of the conclusion that people’s responses to words are engendered not only by what the words mean, but also by how they sound.
- (E) It is a conclusion supported by the claim that people’s responses under experimental conditions are essentially different from their responses in ordinary situations.

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3. People with high blood pressure are generally more nervous and anxious than are people who do not have high blood pressure. This fact shows that this particular combination of personality traits—the so-called hypertensive personality—is likely to cause a person with these traits to develop high blood pressure.

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

- (A) fails to define the term “hypertensive personality”
 - (B) presupposes that people have permanent personality traits
 - (C) simply restates the claim that there is a “hypertensive personality” without providing evidence to support that claim
 - (D) takes a correlation between personality traits and high blood pressure as proof that the traits cause high blood pressure
 - (E) focuses on nervousness and anxiety only, ignoring other personality traits that people with high blood pressure might have
4. In his book, published in 1892, Grey used the same metaphor that Jordan used in her book, which was published in 1885. The metaphor is so unusual that there is little chance that two different people independently created it. Therefore, it is highly likely that Grey read Jordan’s book.

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

- (A) A text that was probably known to both Jordan and Grey was published in 1860 and also contained the same unusual metaphor.
- (B) The passage in Grey’s book that employs the unusual metaphor expresses an idea that bears little relation to any ideas expressed in Jordan’s book.
- (C) Both Grey’s book and Jordan’s book were written for the same audience.
- (D) Jordan used the same metaphor in a work that she wrote in 1894 and published in 1895.
- (E) According to most scholars, Grey was generally a more inventive writer than Jordan and developed many original metaphors.

5. Medical specialists report that patients with back muscle injuries who receive a combination of drugs and physical therapy do only as well as those who receive physical therapy alone. Yet the specialists state that drugs are a necessary part of the treatment of all patients who receive them for back muscle injuries.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to reconcile the medical specialists’ two claims?

- (A) Medical specialists treat all patients who have serious back muscle injuries with either physical therapy alone or a combination of drugs and physical therapy.
- (B) Medical specialists who prescribe these treatments make accurate judgments about who needs both drugs and physical therapy and who needs physical therapy alone.
- (C) Some back muscle injuries have been completely healed by a combination of drugs and physical therapy.
- (D) Some back muscle injuries that have been aggravated by improper attempts at physical therapy, such as home massage, have been successfully treated with drugs.
- (E) Patients with injuries to other muscles show more improvement when treated with both drugs and physical therapy than when treated with physical therapy alone.

6. Commentator: In many countries the influence of fringe movements is increasing. The great centrifugal engine of modern culture turns faster and faster, spinning off fashions, ideologies, religions, artistic movements, economic theories, cults, and dogmas in fabulous profusion. Hence, modern culture threatens the national identities that now exist in the world.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most seriously weakens the commentator’s argument?

- (A) New national identities are often forged out of conflicts among diverse groups.
- (B) A stable national identity is typically a composite of a staggering number of subcultures.
- (C) The rate of cultural change in most countries will soon change drastically.
- (D) It is preferable to have a pluralistic rather than a monolithic national culture.
- (E) A culture with a solidified national identity tends to have more social problems than one without such an identity.

7. Packaging is vital to a product's commercial success. For example, the maker of a popular drink introduced a "new, improved" version which succeeded in blind taste tests. However, customers did not buy the product when marketed, mainly because the can, almost identical to that used for the earlier version of the beverage, made consumers expect that the new product would share certain features of the old, an expectation not satisfied by the new product.

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

- (A) Proper product packaging is more important than the quality of the product.
- (B) Products generally succeed in the market if they are packaged in a manner that accurately reflects their nature.
- (C) Changing the packaging of a product will not improve the product's sales unless the product is also changed.
- (D) To succeed in the market, a new product should not be packaged in a way that creates expectations that it does not meet.
- (E) An improved version of an existing product will sell better than the earlier version unless the improved version is packaged like the earlier one.

8. Larew: People in the lowest income quintile had a much higher percentage increase in average income over the last ten years than did those in the highest quintile. So their economic prosperity increased relative to the highest quintile's.

Mendota: I disagree. The average income for the lowest quintile may have increased by a greater percentage, but the absolute amount of the increase in average income was surely greater for the highest quintile.

Larew and Mendota disagree about whether

- (A) change in the economic prosperity of the lowest income quintile relative to the highest is accurately measured by comparing their percentage changes in average income
- (B) change in the economic prosperity of the lowest income quintile is more accurately measured in terms relative to the highest income quintile than in terms relative only to the lowest income quintile
- (C) changes in the average income of people in the lowest quintile should ever be compared to changes in the average income of people in the highest quintile
- (D) there were any improvements at all in the economic situation of those in the lowest income quintile during the ten years being considered
- (E) the average income of people in the lowest quintile increased by a greater percentage over the last decade than did that of people in the highest quintile

9. Challenge can be an important source of self-knowledge, since those who pay attention to how they react, both emotionally and physically, to challenge can gain useful insights into their own weaknesses.

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

- (A) A concert pianist should not have an entirely negative view of a memory lapse during a difficult performance. By understanding why the memory lapse occurred, the pianist can better prepare for future performances.
 - (B) A salesperson should understand that the commission earned is not the only reward of making a sale. Salespeople should also take satisfaction from the fact that successful sales reflect well on their personalities.
 - (C) Compassion is valuable not only for the wonderful feelings it brings, but also for the opportunities it affords to enrich the lives of other people.
 - (D) While some of the value of competition comes from the pleasure of winning, the primary reward of competition is competition itself.
 - (E) Even people who dread public speaking should accept invitations to speak before large groups. People will admire their courage and they will experience the fulfillment of having attempted something that is difficult for them.
10. In some countries, national planners have attempted to address the problems resulting from increasing urbanization by reducing migration from rural areas. But some economists have suggested an alternative approach. These economists assert that planners could solve these problems effectively by trading goods or services produced by a predominantly urban population in order to obtain the agricultural products that were previously produced domestically.

Which one of the following, if true, would provide the most support for the economists' assertion?

- (A) Government subsidies to urban manufacturers can ease the problems caused by the migration of people from rural to urban areas.
- (B) All problems that have economic causes must have economic solutions.
- (C) A scarcity of agricultural products is a central element of many problems created by urbanization.
- (D) Problems associated with migration to cities from rural areas are primarily due to trade imbalances between countries.
- (E) Free trade policies can exacerbate the problems caused by increasing urbanization.

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11. Inez: The book we are reading, *The Nature of Matter*, is mistitled. A title should summarize the content of the whole book, but nearly half of this book is devoted to discussing a different, albeit closely related subject: energy.

Antonio: I do not think that the author erred; according to modern physics, matter and energy are two facets of the same phenomenon.

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

- (A) Inez believes that the book should be called *The Nature of Energy*.
 - (B) Antonio believes that there are no differences between matter and energy.
 - (C) Inez and Antonio disagree on whether matter and energy are related.
 - (D) Inez and Antonio disagree about the overall value of the book.
 - (E) Inez believes that the book's title should not mention matter without mentioning energy.
12. Politician: Those economists who claim that consumer price increases have averaged less than 3 percent over the last year are mistaken. They clearly have not shopped anywhere recently. Gasoline is up 10 percent over the last year; my auto insurance, 12 percent; newspapers, 15 percent; propane, 13 percent; bread, 50 percent.

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

- (A) impugns the character of the economists rather than addressing their arguments
- (B) fails to show that the economists mentioned are not experts in the area of consumer prices
- (C) mistakenly infers that something is not true from the claim that it has not been shown to be so
- (D) uses evidence drawn from a small sample that may well be unrepresentative
- (E) attempts to persuade by making an emotional appeal

13. Sherrie: Scientists now agree that nicotine in tobacco is addictive inasmuch as smokers who try to stop smoking suffer withdrawal symptoms. For this reason alone, tobacco should be treated the same way as other dangerous drugs. Governments worldwide have a duty to restrict the manufacture and sale of tobacco.

Fran: By your own admission, "addictive" is broad enough to include other commonly consumed products, such as coffee and soft drinks containing caffeine. But of course the manufacture and sale of these products should not be restricted.

The dialogue above lends the most support to the claim that Sherrie and Fran disagree with each other about which one of the following statements?

- (A) The manufacture and sale of all drugs should be regulated by governments.
 - (B) Coffee and soft drinks that contain caffeine should not be regulated by governments.
 - (C) Agreement by scientists that a substance is addictive justifies government restrictions on products containing that substance.
 - (D) Scientists are not proper authorities with respect to the question of whether a given substance is addictive.
 - (E) Scientists and governments have a duty to cooperate in regulating drugs to protect the public health.
14. In 1963, a young macaque monkey was observed venturing into a hot spring to retrieve food which had fallen in. Soon, other macaques began to enter the spring, and over a few years this behavior was adopted by the entire troop. Prior to 1963, no macaques had ever been observed in the hot spring; by 1990, the troop was regularly spending time there during the winters. Thus, these macaques are able to adopt and pass on new patterns of social behavior, and are not complete captives of their genetic heritage.
- Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument above?
- (A) Mutations in the genetic heritage of a certain variety of macaques can occur over a time span as short as a few years or decades.
 - (B) New patterns of behavior that emerge in macaque populations over the course of a few years or decades are not necessarily genetically predetermined.
 - (C) Only when behaviors become typical among an animal population can we conclude that a genetic alteration has occurred in that variety or species.
 - (D) The social behaviors of macaques are completely independent of their genetic heritage.
 - (E) The macaques' new pattern of behavior will persist over several generations.

15. Technological innovation rarely serves the interests of society as a whole. This can be seen from the fact that those responsible for technological advances are almost without exception motivated by considerations of personal gain rather than societal benefit in that they strive to develop commercially viable technology.

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

- (A) contains a premise that cannot possibly be true
 - (B) takes for granted that technology beneficial to society as a whole cannot be commercially viable
 - (C) fails to consider the possibility that actions motivated by a desire for personal gain often do not result in personal gain
 - (D) takes for granted that an action is unlikely to produce a certain outcome unless it is motivated by a desire to produce that outcome
 - (E) draws a conclusion about the practical consequences of people's actions on the basis of theoretical views about what people should or should not do
16. There are two kinds of horror stories: those that describe a mad scientist's experiments and those that describe a monstrous beast. In some horror stories about monstrous beasts, the monster symbolizes a psychological disturbance in the protagonist. Horror stories about mad scientists, on the other hand, typically express the author's feeling that scientific knowledge alone is not enough to guide human endeavor. However, despite these differences, both kinds of horror stories share two features: they describe violations of the laws of nature and they are intended to produce dread in the reader.
- If the statements above are true, which one of the following would also have to be true?
- (A) All descriptions of monstrous beasts describe violations of the laws of nature.
 - (B) Any story that describes a violation of a law of nature is intended to invoke dread in the reader.
 - (C) Horror stories of any kind usually describe characters who are psychologically disturbed.
 - (D) Most stories about mad scientists express the author's antiscientific views.
 - (E) Some stories that employ symbolism describe violations of the laws of nature.

17. Politician: Some of my opponents have argued on theoretical grounds in favor of reducing social spending. Instead of arguing that there is excessive public expenditure on social programs, my opponents should focus on the main cause of deficit spending: the fact that government is bloated with bureaucrats and self-aggrandizing politicians. It is unwarranted, therefore, to reduce social expenditure.

A reasoning flaw in the politician's argument is that the argument

- (A) does not address the arguments advanced by the politician's opponents
 - (B) makes an attack on the character of opponents
 - (C) takes for granted that deficit spending has just one cause
 - (D) portrays opponents' views as more extreme than they really are
 - (E) fails to make clear what counts as excessive spending
18. While it is true that bees' vision is well suited to the task of identifying flowers by their colors, it is probable that flowers developed in response to the type of vision that bees have, rather than bees' vision developing in response to flower color.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the statement above?
- (A) Many insects that have vision very similar to that of bees do not depend on perceiving an object's color.
 - (B) Some flowers rely on insects other than bees.
 - (C) The number of different species of flowers is greater than the number of different species of bees.
 - (D) Many nonflowering plants rely on bees.
 - (E) Present-day bees rely exclusively on flowers for their food.

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19. Professor: It has been argued that freedom of thought is a precondition for intellectual progress, because freedom of thought allows thinkers to pursue their ideas, regardless of whom these ideas offend, in whatever direction they lead. However, it is clear that one must mine the full implications of interrelated ideas to make intellectual progress, and for this, thinkers need intellectual discipline. Therefore, this argument for freedom of thought fails.

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

- (A) Thinkers who limit their line of thought to a particular orthodoxy are hindered in their intellectual progress.
 - (B) Thinkers can mine the full implications of interrelated ideas only in the context of a society that values intellectual progress.
 - (C) In societies that protect freedom of thought, thinkers invariably lack intellectual discipline.
 - (D) Freedom of thought engenders creativity, which aids the discovery of truth.
 - (E) Without intellectual discipline, thinkers can have no freedom of thought.
20. People who have specialized knowledge about a scientific or technical issue are systematically excluded from juries for trials where that issue is relevant. Thus, trial by jury is not a fair means of settling disputes involving such issues.
- Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
- (A) The more complicated the issue being litigated, the less likely it is that a juror without specialized knowledge of the field involved will be able to comprehend the testimony being given.
 - (B) The more a juror knows about a particular scientific or technical issue involved in a trial, the more likely it is that the juror will be prejudiced in favor of one of the litigating parties before the trial begins.
 - (C) Appointing an impartial arbitrator is not a fair means of settling disputes involving scientific or technical issues, because arbitrators tend to favor settlements in which both parties compromise on the issues.
 - (D) Experts who give testimony on scientific or technical issues tend to hedge their conclusions by discussing the possibility of error.
 - (E) Expert witnesses in specialized fields often command fees that are so high that many people involved in litigation cannot afford their services.

21. If one has evidence that an act will benefit other people and performs that act to benefit them, then one will generally succeed in benefiting them.

Which one of the following best illustrates the proposition above?

- (A) A country's leaders realized that fostering diplomatic ties with antagonistic nations reduces the chances of war with those nations. Because those leaders worried that war would harm their chances of being reelected, they engaged in diplomatic discussions with a hostile country, and the two countries avoided a confrontation.
- (B) A government study concluded that a proposed bureaucratic procedure would allow people to register their cars without waiting in line. The government adopted the procedure for this reason, and, as with most bureaucratic procedures, it was not successful.
- (C) Betsy overheard a heating contractor say that regularly changing the filter in a furnace helps to keep the furnace efficient. So Betsy has regularly changed the furnace filter in her daughter's house. As a result, the furnace has never required maintenance due to becoming clogged with dust or dirt.
- (D) Sejal learned in a psychology class that the best way to help someone overcome an addiction is to confront that person. So she confronted her friend Bob, who was struggling with a chemical dependency.
- (E) Zachary hoped that psychotherapy could help his parents overcome their marital difficulties. He persuaded his parents to call a psychotherapist, and eventually their problems were resolved.

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22. Radio airplay restrictions are nationally imposed regulations. The City Club has compiled a guide to all nationally imposed regulations except those related to taxation or to labor law. Radio airplay restrictions are related neither to taxation nor to labor law, so the City Club's guide covers radio airplay restrictions.

Which one of the following exhibits a pattern of reasoning most similar to that exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) All prepackaged desserts pose a risk of tooth decay. The Nutrition Foundation recommends avoiding all prepackaged desserts that are not high in vitamins or protein. Many prepackaged snack foods are low in vitamins or protein, so the Nutrition Foundation recommends avoiding prepackaged snack foods as well.
- (B) Coreopsis is a perennial. The Garden Club awards a prize each year for each perennial except those that are shrubs or not native to North America. Coreopsis is native to North America and is not a shrub. So the Garden Club awards a prize each year for coreopsis.
- (C) The Windsor Coalition is an example of a community organizing to discourage overdevelopment. The Neighborhood Association is in favor of this sort of community organizing, except when it poses a threat to regional economic growth. Therefore, the Neighborhood Association is in favor of the Windsor Coalition.
- (D) Compact discs are a kind of data storage device. Leotol Corporation does not produce data storage devices that use analog storage methods. Compact discs do not use analog storage methods, so it follows that Leotol Corporation produces compact discs.
- (E) Traffic laws are a type of government regulation. The association supports traffic laws that are in the public interest, even if they have not been shown to reduce the accident rate. Thus, the association should support all government regulations that are in the public interest.

23. Physics professor: Some scientists claim that superheated plasma in which electrical resistance fails is a factor in causing so-called "ball lightning." If this were so, then such lightning would emit intense light and, since plasma has gaslike properties, would rise in the air. However, the instances of ball lightning that I observed were of low intensity and floated horizontally before vanishing. Thus, superheated plasma with failed electrical resistance is never a factor in causing ball lightning.

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

- (A) Superheated plasma in which electrical resistance fails does not cause types of lightning other than ball lightning.
- (B) The phenomena observed by the physics professor were each observed by at least one other person.
- (C) Ball lightning can occur as the result of several different factors.
- (D) Superheating of gaslike substances causes bright light to be emitted.
- (E) All types of ball lightning have the same cause.

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24. Advertisement: Our oat bran cereal is the only one that has printed right on its package all of its claimed health benefits. And really health-conscious consumers have demonstrated that these health claims are true by buying our cereal since they would not have bought our cereal unless the claims were true. How do we know these consumers are really health-conscious? No really health-conscious consumer would buy food in a package that did not have accurate information about the food's health benefits printed on it.

Which one of the following employs a flawed argumentative strategy that is most closely parallel to the flawed argumentative strategy in the advertisement above?

- (A) Greeting one's coworkers must be a polite thing to do, because people who are considered polite always greet their coworkers. The proof that these people really are polite is that they are consistently polite in their daily lives.
- (B) This card game must be intellectually challenging, because it is played by highly intelligent people, who play only intellectually challenging card games. In fact, these players' intelligence is demonstrated by the fact that they play this game.
- (C) When coffee is being chosen, Brand Z is the coffee chosen by people with highly developed taste in coffee. These people showed their highly developed taste in coffee by correctly distinguishing eight brands of coffee from each other in a taste test.
- (D) That jacket must have been made for a very short person, because only very short people were able to fit into it. We know that they were very short because we saw them before they tried on the jacket.
- (E) This painting is a poor imitation, because only people with poor eyesight mistook it for the original. That these people have poor eyesight is demonstrated by the fact that they also mistook a vase of flowers in the painting for a peacock.

25. A study of 86 patients, all of whom suffered from disease T and received the same standard medical treatment, divided the patients into 2 equal groups. One group's members all attended weekly support group meetings, but no one from the other group attended support group meetings. After 10 years, 41 patients from each group had died. Clearly, support group meetings do not help patients with disease T live longer.

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

- (A) Of the 4 patients who survived more than 10 years, the 2 who had attended weekly support group meetings lived longer than the 2 who had not.
- (B) For many diseases, attending weekly support group meetings is part of the standard medical treatment.
- (C) The members of the group that attended weekly support group meetings lived 2 years longer, on average, than the members of the other group.
- (D) Some physicians have argued that attending weekly support group meetings gives patients less faith in the standard treatment for disease T.
- (E) Everyone in the group whose members attended weekly support group meetings reported after 1 year that those meetings had helped them to cope with the disease.

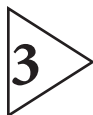
26. Astronomer: I have asserted that our solar system does not contain enough meteoroids and other cosmic debris to have caused the extensive cratering on the far side of the moon. My opponents have repeatedly failed to demonstrate the falsity of this thesis. Their evidence is simply inconclusive; thus they should admit that my thesis is correct.

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

- (A) criticizes the astronomer's opponents rather than their arguments
- (B) infers the truth of the astronomer's thesis from the mere claim that it has not been proven false
- (C) ignores the possibility that alternative explanations may exist for the cratering
- (D) presumes that the astronomer's thesis should not be subject to rational discussion and criticism
- (E) fails to precisely define the key word "meteoroids"

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

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 of what has been written about Thurgood Marshall, a former United States Supreme Court justice who served from 1967 to 1991, has just focused on his judicial record and on the ideological content of his
- (5) earlier achievements as a lawyer pursuing civil rights issues in the courts. But when Marshall's career is viewed from a technical perspective, his work with the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) reveals a strategic and methodological
- (10) legacy to the field of public interest law. Though the NAACP, under Marshall's direction, was not the first legal organization in the U.S. to be driven by a political and social agenda, he and the NAACP developed innovations that forever changed the landscape of
- (15) public interest law: during the 1940s and 1950s, in their campaign against state-sanctioned racial segregation, Marshall and the NAACP, instead of simply pursuing cases as the opportunity arose, set up a predetermined legal campaign that was meticulously
- (20) crafted and carefully coordinated.

- One aspect of this campaign, the test case strategy, involved sponsoring litigation of tactically chosen cases at the trial court level with careful evaluation of the precedential nuances and potential impact of each
- (25) decision. This allowed Marshall to try out different approaches and discover which was the best to be used. An essential element in the success of this tactic was the explicit recognition that in a public interest legal campaign, choosing the right plaintiff can mean the
- (30) difference between success and failure. Marshall carefully selected cases with sympathetic litigants, whose public appeal, credibility, and commitment to the NAACP's goals were unsurpassed.

- In addition, Marshall used sociological and
- (35) psychological statistics—presented in expert testimony, for example, about the psychological impact of enforced segregation—as a means of transforming constitutional law by persuading the courts that certain discriminatory laws produced public harms in violation
- (40) of constitutional principles. This tactic, while often effective, has been criticized by some legal scholars as a pragmatic attempt to give judges nonlegal material with which to fill gaps in their justifications for decisions where the purely legal principles appear
- (45) inconclusive.

Since the time of Marshall's work with the NAACP, the number of public interest law firms in the U.S. has grown substantially, and they have widely adopted his combination of strategies for litigation,

- (50) devoting them to various public purposes. These strategies have been used, for example, in consumer advocacy campaigns and, more recently, by politically conservative public interest lawyers seeking to achieve, through litigation, changes in the law that they have not
- (55) been able to accomplish in the legislature. If we focus on the particular content of Marshall's goals and successes, it might seem surprising that his work has influenced the quest for such divergent political objectives, but the techniques that he honed—
- (60) originally considered to be a radical departure from accepted conventions—have become the norm for U.S. public interest litigation today.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) In his role as a lawyer for the NAACP, Marshall developed a number of strategies for litigation which, while often controversial, proved to be highly successful in arguing against certain discriminatory laws.
- (B) The litigation strategies that Marshall devised in pursuit of the NAACP's civil rights goals during the 1940s and 1950s constituted significant innovations that have since been adopted as standard tactics for public interest lawyers.
- (C) Although commentary on Marshall has often focused only on a single ideological aspect of his accomplishments, a reinvestigation of his record as a judge reveals its influence on current divergent political objectives.
- (D) In his work with the NAACP during the 1940s and 1950s, Marshall adopted a set of tactics that were previously considered a radical departure from accepted practice, but which he adapted in such a way that they eventually became accepted conventions in the field of law.
- (E) Contrary to the impression commonly given by commentary on Marshall, his contributions to the work of the NAACP have had more of a lasting impact than his achievements as a U.S. Supreme Court justice.

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2. Which one of the following most accurately describes two main functions of the first sentence of the passage?
 - (A) It disputes a claim that has often been accepted and summarizes Marshall's achievements.
 - (B) It establishes the passage's main topic and indicates the controversial nature of Marshall's ideologies.
 - (C) It introduces two aspects of Marshall's career and outlines the historical significance of both.
 - (D) It identifies Marshall's better-known achievements and suggests that commentary has neglected certain other achievements.
 - (E) It provides a new perspective on Marshall's achievements and corrects a historical inaccuracy.

3. Which one of the following pairs of tactics used by an environmental-advocacy public interest law firm is most closely analogous to the strategies that Marshall utilized during his work with the NAACP?
 - (A) a decision to pursue a pollution case based on its potential legal implications for a large class of related cases; and testimony by a noted medical authority whose data support the claim that the pollution in question causes widespread medical problems
 - (B) acceptance of a pollution case based on the practical urgency of its expected impact on the environment if a ruling in favor of the plaintiff is rendered; and assignment of the case to the most widely known members of the firm
 - (C) preference for pursuing a series of cases that are to be tried in courts having a record of decisions that are favorable to environmental interests; and taking these cases to judges who strictly uphold constitutional principles
 - (D) acceptance of a pollution damage case based primarily on the potential plaintiff's needs; and careful orchestration of pretrial publicity designed to acquaint the public with the relevant issues
 - (E) thorough and painstaking research of precedents relating to a current pollution case; and consultations with lawyers for the defense regarding a pretrial settlement

4. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage that the author views the test case strategy developed by Marshall as
 - (A) arbitrary
 - (B) inflexible
 - (C) unprecedented
 - (D) necessary
 - (E) subjective

5. The passage provides the most support for which one of the following statements?
 - (A) The ideological motivations for Marshall's work with the NAACP changed during his tenure on the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - (B) Marshall declined to pursue some cases that were in keeping with the NAACP's goals but whose plaintiffs' likely impression on the public he deemed to be unfavorable.
 - (C) Marshall's tactics were initially opposed by some other members of the NAACP who favored a more traditional approach.
 - (D) Marshall relied more on expert testimony in lower courts, whose judges were more likely than higher court judges to give weight to statistical evidence.
 - (E) Marshall's colleagues at the NAACP subsequently revised his methods and extended their applications to areas of law and politics beyond those for which they were designed.

6. Based on the passage, it can be most reasonably inferred that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
 - (A) In light of a reconsideration of Marshall's career, it seems that commentary has undervalued both his innovations in litigation strategy and his accomplishments on the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - (B) The most controversial of Marshall's methods was, somewhat paradoxically, the most unequivocally successful part of his overall campaign with the NAACP.
 - (C) Lawyers representing private interests had previously used sociological evidence in court cases.
 - (D) In response to Marshall's successes in NAACP litigations, the first public interest law firms were established, and they represented a radical change from previous types of U.S. law firms.
 - (E) Marshall's techniques lend themselves to being used even for purposes that Marshall might not have intended.

7. According to the passage, some legal scholars have criticized which one of the following?
 - (A) the ideology Marshall used to support his goals
 - (B) recent public interest campaigns
 - (C) the use of Marshall's techniques by politically conservative lawyers
 - (D) the use of psychological statistics in court cases
 - (E) the set of criteria for selecting public interest litigants

The painter Roy Lichtenstein helped to define pop art—the movement that incorporated commonplace objects and commercial-art techniques into paintings—by paraphrasing the style of comic books in his work.

- (5) His merger of a popular genre with the forms and intentions of fine art generated a complex result: while poking fun at the pretensions of the art world, Lichtenstein's work also managed to convey a seriousness of theme that enabled it to transcend mere parody.

- (10) That Lichtenstein's images were fine art was at first difficult to see, because, with their word balloons and highly stylized figures, they looked like nothing more than the comic book panels from which they were copied. Standard art history holds that pop art emerged as an impersonal alternative to the histrionics of abstract expressionism, a movement in which painters conveyed their private attitudes and emotions using nonrepresentational techniques. The truth is that by the time pop art first appeared in the early 1960s, abstract expressionism had already lost much of its force. Pop art painters weren't quarreling with the powerful early abstract expressionist work of the late 1940s but with a second generation of abstract expressionists whose work seemed airy, high-minded, and overly lyrical. Pop art paintings were full of simple black lines and large areas of primary color. Lichtenstein's work was part of a general rebellion against the fading emotional power of abstract expressionism, rather than an aloof attempt to ignore it.

- (30) But if rebellion against previous art by means of the careful imitation of a popular genre were all that characterized Lichtenstein's work, it would possess only the reflective power that parodies have in relation to their subjects. Beneath its cartoonish methods, his work displayed an impulse toward realism, an urge to say that what was missing from contemporary painting was the depiction of contemporary life. The stilted romances and war stories portrayed in the comic books on which he based his canvases, the stylized automobiles, hot dogs, and table lamps that appeared in his pictures, were reflections of the culture Lichtenstein inhabited. But, in contrast to some pop art, Lichtenstein's work exuded not a jaded cynicism about consumer culture, but a kind of deliberate naivete, intended as a response to the excess of sophistication he observed not only in the later abstract expressionists but in some other pop artists. With the comics—typically the domain of youth and innocence—as his reference point, a nostalgia fills his paintings that gives them, for all their surface bravado, an inner sweetness. His persistent use of comic-art conventions demonstrates a faith in reconciliation, not only between cartoons and fine art, but between parody and true feeling.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

- (A) Lichtenstein's use of comic book elements in his paintings, considered simply a parodic reaction to the high-mindedness of later abstract expressionism, is also an attempt to re-create the emotionally powerful work of earlier abstract expressionists.
- (B) Lichtenstein's use of comic book elements is not solely a parodic reaction to the high-mindedness of later abstract expressionism but also demonstrates an attempt to achieve realistic and nostalgic effects simultaneously in his paintings.
- (C) Lichtenstein's use of comic book elements obscures the emotional complexity contained in his paintings, a situation that has prevented his work from being recognized as fine art in the expressionist tradition.
- (D) Lichtenstein's use of comic book elements appears to mark his paintings as parodic reactions to the whole of abstract expressionism when they are instead a rebellion against the high-mindedness of the later abstract expressionists.
- (E) Lichtenstein's use of comic book elements in his paintings, though a response to the excessive sophistication of the art world, is itself highly sophisticated in that it manages to reconcile pop art and fine art.

9. Which one of the following best captures the author's attitude toward Lichtenstein's work?

- (A) enthusiasm for its more rebellious aspects
- (B) respect for its successful parody of youth and innocence
- (C) pleasure in its blatant rejection of abstract expressionism
- (D) admiration for its subtle critique of contemporary culture
- (E) appreciation for its ability to incorporate both realism and naivete

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10. The author most likely lists some of the themes and objects influencing and appearing in Lichtenstein's paintings (lines 38–43) primarily to
- (A) show that the paintings depict aspects of contemporary life
 - (B) support the claim that Lichtenstein's work was parodic in intent
 - (C) contrast Lichtenstein's approach to art with that of abstract expressionism
 - (D) suggest the emotions that lie at the heart of Lichtenstein's work
 - (E) endorse Lichtenstein's attitude toward consumer culture
11. Based on the passage, which one of the following would be an example of pop art that is most in keeping with the spirit of Lichtenstein's work?
- (A) a painting that uses realistic techniques to represent several simple objects arranged on a table
 - (B) a painting that parodies human figures by depicting them as stick figures
 - (C) a painting that conveys its creator's inner turmoil through the use of bold lines and primary colors
 - (D) a painting that employs vague shapes and images to make a statement about consumer culture
 - (E) a painting that depicts products as they appear in magazine advertisements to comment on society's values
12. Which one of the following, if true, would most challenge the author's characterization of Lichtenstein?
- (A) Lichtenstein frequently attended exhibitions by abstract expressionist painters in the 1960s.
 - (B) Lichtenstein praised a contemporary abstract expressionist in the 1960s for producing an atypically emotional painting.
 - (C) Lichtenstein praised an early abstract expressionist for producing emotional paintings.
 - (D) Lichtenstein criticized a pop artist in the 1960s for producing emotional paintings.
 - (E) Lichtenstein criticized a pop artist in the 1960s for producing paintings void of emotion.
13. The primary purpose of the passage is most likely to
- (A) express curiosity about an artist's work
 - (B) clarify the motivation behind an artist's work
 - (C) contrast two opposing theories about an artist's work
 - (D) describe the evolution of an artist's work
 - (E) refute a previous overestimation of an artist's work
14. Based on the passage, which one of the following does the author appear to believe about the rebellious aspect of Lichtenstein's work?
- (A) It was directed less against abstract expressionism exclusively than against overly sophisticated art.
 - (B) It was directed less against later abstract expressionism than against commercial art.
 - (C) It was directed less against later abstract expressionism exclusively than against abstract expressionism in general.
 - (D) It was an objection to the consumerism of the culture.
 - (E) It was an objection to the simplicity of line and color used by pop artists.
15. Based on the passage, which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred about abstract expressionism?
- (A) Over time, it moved from abstraction to realism.
 - (B) Over time, it moved from intensity to lyricism.
 - (C) Over time, it moved from intellectualism to emotionalism.
 - (D) Over time, it moved from obscurity to clarity.
 - (E) Over time, it moved from density to sparseness.

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Because the market system enables entrepreneurs and investors who develop new technology to reap financial rewards from their risk of capital, it may seem that the primary result of this activity is that some

- (5) people who have spare capital accumulate more. But in spite of the fact that the profits derived from various technological developments have accrued to relatively few people, the developments themselves have served overall as a remarkable democratizing force. In fact,
- (10) under the regime of the market, the gap in benefits accruing to different groups of people has been narrowed in the long term.

This tendency can be seen in various well-known technological developments. For example, before the

(15) printing press was introduced centuries ago, few people had access to written materials, much less to scribes and private secretaries to produce and transcribe documents. Since printed materials have become widely available, however, people without special

- (20) position or resources—and in numbers once thought impossible—can take literacy and the use of printed texts for granted. With the distribution of books and periodicals in public libraries, this process has been extended to the point where people in general can have
- (25) essentially equal access to a vast range of texts that would once have been available only to a very few. A more recent technological development extends this process beyond printed documents. A child in school with access to a personal computer and modem—
- (30) which is becoming fairly common in technologically advanced societies—has computing power and database access equal to that of the best-connected scientists and engineers at top-level labs of just fifteen years ago, a time when relatively few people had
- (35) personal access to any computing power. Or consider the uses of technology for leisure. In previous centuries only a few people with abundant resources had the ability and time to hire professional entertainment, and to have contact through travel and written
- (40) communication—both of which were prohibitively expensive—with distant people. But now broadcast technology is widely available, and so almost anyone can have an entertainment cornucopia unimagined in earlier times. Similarly, the development of
- (45) inexpensive mail distribution and telephone connections and, more recently, the establishment of the even more efficient medium of electronic mail have greatly extended the power of distant communication.

This kind of gradual diffusion of benefits across

- (50) society is not an accident of these particular technological developments, but rather the result of a general tendency of the market system. Entrepreneurs and investors often are unable to maximize financial success without expanding their market, and this
- (55) involves structuring their prices to the consumers so as to make their technologies genuinely accessible to an ever-larger share of the population. In other words, because market competition drives prices down, it tends to diffuse access to new technology across
- (60) society as a result.

16. Which one of the following does the passage identify as being a result of a technological development?

(A) burgeoning scientific research
 (B) educational uses of broadcasting
 (C) widespread exchange of political ideas
 (D) faster means of travel
 (E) increased access to databases

17. As used in the passage, the word “democratizing” (line 9) most nearly means equalizing which one of the following?

(A) distribution of tangible and intangible goods
 (B) opportunity to create new technology
 (C) accumulation of financial assets in investments
 (D) participation in the regulation of society through either public or private institutions
 (E) generally acknowledged social status in a community

18. Which one of the following most accurately represents the primary function of the reference to maximization of financial success (lines 52–54)?

(A) It forms part of the author’s summary of the benefits that have resulted from the technological developments described in the preceding paragraph.
 (B) It serves as the author’s logical conclusion from data presented in the preceding paragraph regarding the social consequences of technological development.
 (C) It forms part of a speculative hypothesis that the author presents for its interest in relation to the main topic rather than as part of an argument.
 (D) It serves as part of a causal explanation that reinforces the thesis in the first paragraph regarding the benefits of technological development.
 (E) It forms part of the author’s concession that certain factors complicate the argument presented in the first two paragraphs.

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19. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The profits derived from computer technology have accrued to fewer people than have the profits derived from any other technological development.
 - (B) Often the desire of some people for profits motivates changes that are beneficial for large numbers of other people.
 - (C) National boundaries are rarely barriers to the democratizing spread of technology.
 - (D) Typically, investment in technology is riskier than many other sorts of investment.
 - (E) Greater geographical mobility of populations has contributed to the profits of entrepreneurs and investors in technology.
20. From the passage it can be most reasonably inferred that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The democratizing influence of technology generally contributes to technological obsolescence.
 - (B) Wholly unregulated economies are probably the fastest in producing an equalization of social status.
 - (C) Expanded access to printed texts across a population has historically led to an increase in literacy in that population.
 - (D) The invention of the telephone has had a greater democratizing influence on society than has the invention of the printing press.
 - (E) Near equality of financial assets among people is a realistic goal for market economies.

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Neurobiologists once believed that the workings of the brain were guided exclusively by electrical signals; according to this theory, communication between neurons (brain cells) is possible because electrical

- (5) impulses travel from one neuron to the next by literally leaping across the synapses (gaps between neurons). But many neurobiologists puzzled over how this leaping across synapses might be achieved, and as early as 1904 some speculated that electrical impulses
- (10) are transmitted between neurons chemically rather than electrically. According to this alternative theory, the excited neuron secretes a chemical called a neurotransmitter that binds with its corresponding receptor molecule in the receiving neuron. This binding
- (15) of the neurotransmitter renders the neuron permeable to ions, and as the ions move into the receiving neuron they generate an electrical impulse that runs through the cell; the electrical impulse is thereby transmitted to the receiving neuron.

- (20) This theory has gradually won acceptance in the scientific community, but for a long time little was known about the mechanism by which neurotransmitters manage to render the receiving neuron permeable to ions. In fact, some scientists
- (25) remained skeptical of the theory because they had trouble imagining how the binding of a chemical to a receptor at the cell surface could influence the flow of ions through the cell membrane. Recently, however, researchers have gathered enough evidence for a
- (30) convincing explanation: that the structure of receptors plays the pivotal role in mediating the conversion of chemical signals into electrical activity.

The new evidence shows that receptors for neurotransmitters contain both a neurotransmitter

(35) binding site and a separate region that functions as a channel for ions; attachment of the neurotransmitter to the binding site causes the receptor to change shape and so results in the opening of its channel component. Several types of receptors have been isolated that

(40) conform to this structure, among them the receptors for acetylcholine, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), glycine, and serotonin. These receptors display enough similarities to constitute a family, known collectively as neurotransmitter-gated ion channels.

- (45) It has also been discovered that each of the receptors in this family comes in several varieties so that, for example, a GABA receptor in one part of the brain has slightly different properties than a GABA receptor in another part of the brain. This discovery is
- (50) medically significant because it raises the possibility of the highly selective treatment of certain brain disorders. As the precise effect on behavior of every variety of each neurotransmitter-gated ion channel is deciphered, pharmacologists may be able to design
- (55) drugs targeted to specific receptors on defined categories of neurons that will selectively impede or enhance these effects. Such drugs could potentially help ameliorate any number of debilitating conditions, including mood disorders, tissue damage associated
- (60) with stroke, or Alzheimer's disease.

21. Which one of the following most completely and accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Evidence shows that the workings of the brain are guided, not by electrical signals, but by chemicals, and that subtle differences among the receptors for these chemicals may permit the selective treatment of certain brain disorders.
- (B) Evidence shows that the workings of the brain are guided, not by electrical signals, but by chemicals, and that enough similarities exist among these chemicals to allow scientists to classify them as a family.
- (C) Evidence shows that electrical impulses are transmitted between neurons chemically rather than electrically, and that enough similarities exist among these chemicals to allow scientists to classify them as a family.
- (D) Evidence shows that electrical impulses are transmitted between neurons chemically rather than electrically, and that subtle differences among the receptors for these chemicals may permit the selective treatment of certain brain disorders.
- (E) Evidence shows that receptor molecules in the brain differ subtly from one another, and that these differences can be exploited to treat certain brain disorders through the use of drugs that selectively affect particular parts of the brain.
22. Based on the passage, the author's attitude toward the discovery presented in the last paragraph is most accurately described as
- (A) certainty that its possible benefits will be realized
- (B) optimism about its potential applications
- (C) apprehension about the possibility of its misuse
- (D) concern that its benefits are easily exaggerated
- (E) skepticism toward its assumptions about the brain
23. Each of the following statements is affirmed by the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) The secretion of certain chemicals plays a role in neuron communication.
- (B) The flow of ions through neurons plays a role in neuron communication.
- (C) The binding of neurotransmitters to receptors plays a role in neuron communication.
- (D) The structure of receptors on neuron surfaces plays a role in neuron communication.
- (E) The size of neurotransmitter binding sites on receptors plays a role in neuron communication.



24. The author most likely uses the phrase “defined categories of neurons” in lines 55–56 in order to refer to neurons that
- (A) possess channels for ions
 - (B) respond to drug treatment
 - (C) contain receptor molecules
 - (D) influence particular brain functions
 - (E) react to binding by neurotransmitters
25. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) explanation of a theory; presentation of evidence in support of the theory; presentation of evidence in opposition to the theory; argument in favor of rejecting the theory; discussion of the implications of rejecting the theory
 - (B) explanation of a theory; presentation of evidence in support of the theory; explanation of an alternative theory; presentation of information to support the alternative theory; discussion of an experiment that can help determine which theory is correct
 - (C) explanation of a theory; description of an obstacle to the theory’s general acceptance; presentation of an explanation that helps the theory overcome the obstacle; discussion of a further implication of the theory
 - (D) explanation of a theory; description of an obstacle to the theory’s general acceptance; argument that the obstacle is insurmountable and that the theory should be rejected; discussion of the implications of rejecting the theory
 - (E) explanation of a theory; description of how the theory came to win scientific acceptance; presentation of new information that challenges the theory; modification of the theory to accommodate the new information; discussion of an implication of the modification
26. The primary purpose of the passage is most likely to
- (A) propose a new theory about the workings of the brain
 - (B) introduce evidence that challenges a widely accepted theory about the workings of the brain
 - (C) describe the approach scientists use when studying the workings of the brain
 - (D) discuss new support for a widely accepted theory about the workings of the brain
 - (E) illustrate the practical utility of scientific research into the workings of the brain

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. Many newborn babies have a yellowish tinge to their skin because their blood contains a high level of the pigment bilirubin. One group of doctors treats newborns to reduce high levels of bilirubin, since bilirubin, if it enters the brain, might cause the tetanus that sometimes occurs in newborns. However, a second group of doctors argues for allowing bilirubin levels in newborn babies to remain high, since the brain's own natural defenses normally prevent bilirubin from entering.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to support the position of the second group of doctors?

- (A) The treatment that most effectively reduces high levels of bilirubin in newborns has no known negative side effects.
- (B) Some diseases that occur in newborns can weaken the brain's natural defenses and allow bilirubin to enter.
- (C) In newborns the pigment bilirubin, like other pigments, occurs not only in the blood but also in fluids involved in digestion.
- (D) Bilirubin neutralizes certain potentially damaging substances to which newborns are exposed at birth.
- (E) Among doctors who recommend treating newborns to reduce high levels of bilirubin, there is general agreement about what levels should be considered excessively high.

2. Economist: Some sociologists argue that because capitalism intrinsically involves competition, it weakens the ties between the people of a community. Although this may formerly have been true, modern capitalism requires that there be large corporations. Thus, modern capitalism promotes, rather than weakens, communal ties.

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

- (A) Few economic systems are more successful than modern capitalism in fostering communal ties between citizens.
- (B) Modern capitalism is designed primarily to distribute goods and services, not to create communal ties between people.
- (C) Corporations that compete with each other must develop some ties to each other in order to reach agreement on the rules of the competition.
- (D) Having large corporations in a modern capitalist system promotes the strength of communal ties.
- (E) An economic system that does not encourage large corporations will be less successful economically than one that does.

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3. Teacher: Participating in organized competitive athletics may increase a child's strength and coordination. As critics point out, however, it also instills in those children who are not already well developed in these respects a feeling of inferiority that never really disappears. Yet, since research has shown that adults with feelings of inferiority become more successful than those free of such anxieties, funding for children's athletic programs should not be eliminated.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the teacher's argument by the assertion that participating in organized competitive athletics may increase a child's strength and coordination?

- (A) It is mentioned as one possible reason for adopting a policy for which the teacher suggests an additional reason.
 - (B) It is a claim that the teacher attempts to refute with counterarguments.
 - (C) It is a hypothesis for which the teacher offers additional evidence.
 - (D) It is cited as an insufficient reason for eliminating funding for children's athletic programs.
 - (E) It is cited as an objection that has been raised to the position that the teacher is supporting.
4. Columnist: Donating items to charity may be a sign of generosity, but any generosity it may demonstrate is rarely a permanent virtue, since most donors make donations only intermittently.

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

- (A) The argument takes for granted that truly generous people are the most virtuous.
- (B) The argument attacks the character of those whose values are different from those of the columnist.
- (C) The argument takes for granted that a character trait is present only when manifested.
- (D) The argument generalizes from too small a sample of cases.
- (E) The argument takes for granted that most people donate out of generosity.

5. Researchers have found that, hours after birth, infants are able to distinguish faces from other images. Infants stare at drawings of faces for longer periods of time than they do at blank ovals or drawings in which facial features are scrambled.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the ability of newborn infants described above?

- (A) Certain abilities of facial pattern recognition are innate in humans, rather than learned.
- (B) The longer an infant stares at an object, the more interesting the infant finds that object.
- (C) Infants learn to associate human faces with the necessities of comfort and nourishment.
- (D) The less an infant stares at an object, the weaker the preference the infant has for that object.
- (E) Infants learn to associate the sound of human voices with the images of human faces.

6. Violent crime in this town is becoming a serious problem. Compared to last year, local law enforcement agencies have responded to 17 percent more calls involving violent crimes, showing that the average citizen of this town is more likely than ever to become a victim of a violent crime.

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

- (A) The town's overall crime rate appears to have risen slightly this year compared to the same period last year.
- (B) In general, persons under the age of 65 are less likely to be victims of violent crimes than persons over the age of 65.
- (C) As a result of the town's community outreach programs, more people than ever are willing to report violent crimes to the proper authorities.
- (D) In response to worries about violent crime, the town has recently opened a community center providing supervised activities for teenagers.
- (E) Community officials have shown that a relatively small number of repeat offenders commit the majority of violent crimes in the town.

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7. Two different dates have been offered as the approximate end point of the last ice age in North America. The first date was established by testing insect fragments found in samples of sediments to determine when warmth-adapted open-ground beetles replaced cold-adapted arctic beetles. The second date was established by testing pollen grains in those same samples to determine when ice masses yielded to spruce forests. The first date is more than 500 years earlier than the second.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following conclusions about the last ice age and its aftermath in North America?

- (A) Toward the end of the ice age, warmth-adapted open-ground beetles ceased to inhabit areas where the predominant tree cover consisted of spruce forests.
- (B) Among those sediments deposited toward the end of the ice age, those found to contain cold-adapted arctic beetle fragments can also be expected to contain spruce-pollen grains.
- (C) Ice masses continued to advance through North America for several hundred years after the end of the ice age.
- (D) The species of cold-adapted arctic beetle that inhabited areas covered by ice masses died out toward the end of the last ice age.
- (E) Toward the end of the ice age, warmth-adapted open-ground beetles colonized the new terrain opened to them faster than soil changes and seed dispersion established new spruce forests.

8. When presented with the evidence against him, Ellison freely admitted to engaging in illegal transactions using company facilities. However, the company obtained the evidence by illegally recording Ellison's conversations. Therefore, although the company may demand that he immediately cease, it cannot justifiably take any punitive measures against him.

Which one of the following judgments best illustrates the principle illustrated by the argument above?

- (A) After Price confessed to having stolen money from Long over a period of several years, Long began stealing from Price. Despite Price's guilt, Long was not justified in taking illegal action against him.
- (B) Shakila's secretary has admitted that he is illegally receiving cable television without paying for it. Shakila would not be justified in reporting him, though, since she once did the same thing.
- (C) After Takashi told Sarah's parents that he had seen her at the movies on Tuesday, Sarah confessed to sneaking out that day. On Monday, however, Takashi had violated the local curfew for minors. Hence Sarah's parents cannot justifiably punish her in this case.
- (D) After a conservation officer discovered them, Kuttner admitted that he had set the illegal animal traps on his land. But, because she was trespassing at the time, the conservation officer cannot justifiably punish Kuttner in this case.
- (E) Ramirez was forced by the discovery of new evidence to admit that she lied about her role in managing the chief of staff's financial affairs. Nevertheless, the board of directors cannot justifiably take action against Ramirez, because in past instances it has pardoned others guilty of similar improprieties.

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9. In a recent study, each member of two groups of people, Group A (composed of persons sixty-five to seventy-five years old) and Group B (composed of college students), was required to make a telephone call to a certain number at a specified time. The time when each call was initiated was recorded electronically. Group A proved far better at remembering to make a telephone call precisely at a specified time than did Group B. There were fourteen lapses in Group B but only one lapse in Group A. Clearly, at least one type of memory does not suffer as a person ages.

Which one of the following, if all of them are true, is LEAST helpful in establishing that the conclusion above is properly drawn?

- (A) There was the same number of people in each group.
 - (B) The same group of researchers answered the calls made by the callers in both study groups.
 - (C) Among the college students there were no persons more than forty years old.
 - (D) Both groups had unrestricted access to telephones for making the required calls.
 - (E) The members of the two groups received their instructions approximately the same amount of time before they were to make their telephone calls.
10. Prediction, the hallmark of the natural sciences, appears to have been made possible by reducing phenomena to mathematical expressions. Some social scientists also want the power to predict accurately and assume they ought to perform the same reduction. But this would be a mistake; it would neglect data that are not easily mathematized and thereby would only distort the social phenomena.

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

- (A) The social sciences do not have as much predictive power as the natural sciences.
- (B) Mathematics plays a more important role in the natural sciences than it does in the social sciences.
- (C) There is a need in the social sciences to improve the ability to predict.
- (D) Phenomena in the social sciences should not be reduced to mathematical formulas.
- (E) Prediction is responsible for the success of the natural sciences.

11. Studies have shown that the more high-stress points a bridge has, the more likely it is to fracture eventually. This might lead one to expect fractures to develop at high-stress points. Surprisingly, however, fractures develop not at high-stress points but elsewhere on the bridge.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of why bridges fracture elsewhere than at high-stress points?

- (A) In many structures other than bridges, such as ship hulls and airplane bodies, fractures do not develop at high-stress points.
- (B) Fractures do not develop at high-stress points, because bridges are reinforced at those points; however, stress is transferred to other points on the bridge where it causes fractures.
- (C) In many structures, the process of fracturing often causes high-stress points to develop.
- (D) Structures with no high-stress points can nonetheless have a high probability of fracturing.
- (E) Improper bridge construction, e.g., low-quality welding or the use of inferior steel, often leads both to the development of high-stress points and to an increased probability of fracturing.

12. Many people say that the press should not pry into the personal lives of private individuals. But the press has the right to publish any story of interest to the public unless that story is libelous. So, if a story about a private individual is not libelous, the press has an obligation to publish it, for such information is clearly of interest to the public.

The argument's reasoning is vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument presumes, without giving warrant, that

- (A) the press can publish nonlibelous stories about private individuals without prying into their personal lives
- (B) one's having a right to do something entails one's having an obligation to do it
- (C) the publishing of information about the personal lives of private individuals cannot be libelous
- (D) if one has an obligation to do something then one has a right to do it
- (E) the press's right to publish always outweighs the individual's right not to be libeled

13. Consumer advocate: A recent study concluded that top-loading washing machines are superior overall to front-loaders. But front-loaders have the controls and access in front. This is more convenient for wheelchair users, some of whom find it highly inconvenient to remove laundry from top-loaders. So for some consumers front-loaders are superior.

Which one of the following is an assumption upon which the consumer advocate's argument depends?

- (A) For some consumers the convenience of front-loaders outweighs the advantages of top-loaders in assessing which is superior.
 - (B) Washing machines of a given type should be compared only with washing machines of that type.
 - (C) Convenience is the only important factor in determining which type of washing machine is superior.
 - (D) Retrieving clothes from a top-loader is convenient for people who do not use wheelchairs.
 - (E) Retrieving clothes from front-loaders is inconvenient for people who are not wheelchair users.
14. Over 90 percent of the human brain currently serves no purpose, as is evident from the fact that many people with significant brain damage show no discernible adverse effects. So once humans begin to tap into this tremendous source of creativity and innovation, many problems that today seem insurmountable will be within our ability to solve.

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

- (A) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the effects of brain damage are always easily detectable.
- (B) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the only reason that any problem remains unsolved is a lack of creativity and innovation.
- (C) The argument infers that certain parts of the brain do nothing merely on the basis of the assertion that we do not know what they do.
- (D) The argument infers that problems will be solved merely on the basis of the claim that they will be within our ability to solve.
- (E) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the currently unused parts of the brain are a potential source of tremendous creativity and innovation.

15. Some scientists have expressed reservations about quantum theory because of its counterintuitive consequences. But despite rigorous attempts to show that quantum theory's predictions were inaccurate, they were shown to be accurate within the generally accepted statistical margin of error. These results, which have not been equaled by quantum theory's competitors, warrant acceptance of quantum theory.

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

- (A) A scientific theory should be accepted if it has fewer counterintuitive consequences than do its competitors.
 - (B) A scientific theory should be accepted if it has been subjected to serious attempts to disprove it and has withstood all of them.
 - (C) The consequences of a scientific theory should not be considered counterintuitive if the theory's predictions have been found to be accurate.
 - (D) A theory should not be rejected until it has been subjected to serious attempts to disprove it.
 - (E) A theory should be accepted only if its predictions have not been disproved by experiment.
16. Psychologist: The obligation to express gratitude cannot be fulfilled anonymously. However much society may have changed over the centuries, human psychology is still driven primarily by personal interaction. Thus, the important social function of positively reinforcing those behaviors that have beneficial consequences for others can be served only if the benefactor knows the source of the gratitude.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the psychologist's argument by the claim that the obligation to express gratitude cannot be fulfilled anonymously?

- (A) It is an illustration of a premise that is used to support the argument's conclusion.
- (B) It is used to counter a consideration that might be taken to undermine the argument's conclusion.
- (C) It is used to support indirectly a claim that the argument in turn uses to support directly the conclusion.
- (D) It is used to identify the social benefit with which the argument is concerned.
- (E) It is the conclusion that the argument is intended to support.

17. Curator: Our museum displays only twentieth-century works, which are either on loan from private collectors or in the museum's permanent collection. Prints of all of the latter works are available in the museum store. The museum store also sells prints of some works that are not part of the museum's permanent collection, such as Hopper's *Nighthawks*.

If the curator's statements are true, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Every print in the museum store is of a work that is either on loan to the museum from a private collector or part of the museum's permanent collection.
- (B) Every print that is sold in the museum store is a copy of a twentieth-century work.
- (C) There are prints in the museum store of every work that is displayed in the museum and not on loan from a private collector.
- (D) Hopper's *Nighthawks* is both a twentieth-century work and a work on loan to the museum from a private collector.
- (E) Hopper's *Nighthawks* is not displayed in the museum.

18. Nutritionist: Because humans have evolved very little since the development of agriculture, it is clear that humans are still biologically adapted to a diet of wild foods, consisting mainly of raw fruits and vegetables, nuts and seeds, lean meat, and seafood. Straying from this diet has often resulted in chronic illness and other physical problems. Thus, the more our diet consists of wild foods, the healthier we will be.

The claim that humans are still biologically adapted to a diet of wild foods plays which one of the following roles in the nutritionist's argument?

- (A) It is a conclusion for which the only support offered is the claim that straying from a diet of wild foods has often resulted in chronic illness and other physical problems.
- (B) It is a premise for which no justification is provided, but which is used to support the argument's main conclusion.
- (C) It is a phenomenon for which the main conclusion of the nutritionist's argument is cited as an explanation.
- (D) It is an intermediate conclusion for which one claim is offered as support, and which is used in turn to support the argument's main conclusion.
- (E) It is a premise offered in support of the claim that humans have evolved very little since the development of agriculture.

19. Editorialist: Some people argue that we have an obligation not to cut down trees. However, there can be no obligation to an entity unless that entity has a corresponding right. So if we have an obligation toward trees, then trees have rights. But trees are not the sort of things that can have rights. Therefore, we have no obligation not to cut down trees.

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

- (A) If an entity has a right to certain treatment, we have an obligation to treat it that way.
- (B) Any entity that has rights also has obligations.
- (C) Only conscious entities are the sort of things that can have rights.
- (D) Avoiding cutting down trees is not an obligation owed to some entity other than trees.
- (E) One does not always have the right to cut down the trees on one's own property.

20. A recent study suggests that consuming three glasses of wine daily substantially decreases the risk of stroke. Critics of the study, defending earlier research recommending one glass of wine daily, claim that binge drinkers (who drink once a week or less, but drink three or more drinks when they do drink) are the people most likely to drink three glasses of wine in one day and are more likely to die from sudden heart attacks than are other drinkers. According to these critics, drinking three glasses of wine daily would not benefit health overall, since the decrease in the risk of stroke associated with that level of consumption is negated by its associated increased risk of sudden heart attack.

The critics' argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) inappropriately attributes the consequences of binge drinking to persons whose regular consumption of wine is three glasses a day
- (B) confuses the risk of sudden alcohol-induced heart attacks with other health risks
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that there is no significant difference between wine and other alcoholic beverages in terms of health benefits and risks
- (D) fails to address specifically the reduction in risk of stroke conferred by the level of consumption in the recent study
- (E) overlooks the difference between strokes that result in death and less severe strokes

21. Scientist: Isaac Newton's *Principia*, the seventeenth-century work that served as the cornerstone of physics for over two centuries, could at first be understood by only a handful of people, but a basic understanding of Newton's ideas eventually spread throughout the world. This shows that the barriers to communication between scientists and the public are not impermeable. Thus recent scientific research, most of which also can be described only in language that seems esoteric to most contemporary readers, may also become part of everyone's intellectual heritage.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the scientist's argument by the claim that recent scientific research can often be described only in language that seems esoteric to most contemporary readers?

- (A) It is raised as a potential objection to the argument's main conclusion, but its truth is called into doubt by the preceding statements.
- (B) It is a premise that supports the argument's main conclusion by suggesting that the results of recent scientific research are only superficially different from claims made in Newton's *Principia*.
- (C) It is cited as further evidence for the conclusion that the barriers to communication between scientists and the public are not impermeable.
- (D) It is a claim that serves mainly to help establish the relevance of the preceding statements to the argument's final conclusion.
- (E) It serves to cast doubt on an alleged similarity between Newton's *Principia* and recent scientific research.

22. Only a minority of those who engage in political action do so out of a sense of social justice. Therefore, some people who have a sense of social justice do not engage in political action.

Which one of the following uses flawed reasoning most similar to that used in the argument above?

- (A) Most scholars are not motivated by a desire to win prestigious academic prizes. Thus, some of those who want to win prestigious academic prizes are not scholars.
- (B) Only foolish politicians disregard the wishes of most voters. Thus, most voters deserve to be represented by foolish politicians.
- (C) Some corporations only feign a concern for the environment when they advertise a product as environmentally friendly. Thus, no corporation has a genuine concern for the environment.
- (D) Some parents show no interest in the curricula used in the schools that their children attend. Thus, some of the decisions regarding school curricula should be made without regard for the wishes of the children's parents.
- (E) Only a small percentage of the profits that companies make are directly attributable to good management decisions. Thus, even companies that are managed badly will usually turn a profit.

23. Columnist: Even if the primary purpose of university education is to make students employable, such education should emphasize the liberal arts rather than the more narrow kind of technical training that prepares one for a particular sort of job. This is because the reasoning skills one acquires from a liberal arts education allow one to adapt to new intellectual challenges and thus to perform jobs for which one has received no specialized training.

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

- (A) It is better for people to have good educations than good jobs.
- (B) Many people with narrow technical training manage to find jobs.
- (C) Having a series of different jobs is more interesting than having only one job.
- (D) Having a general understanding of life is more important than possessing practical skills.
- (E) Technical training does not help students acquire reasoning skills.

24. Provinces and states with stringent car safety requirements, including required use of seat belts and annual safety inspections, have on average higher rates of accidents per kilometer driven than do provinces and states with less stringent requirements. Nevertheless, most highway safety experts agree that more stringent requirements do reduce accident rates.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to reconcile the safety experts' belief with the apparently contrary evidence described above?

- (A) Annual safety inspections ensure that car tires are replaced before they grow old.
- (B) Drivers often become overconfident after their cars have passed a thorough safety inspection.
- (C) The roads in provinces and states with stringent car safety requirements are far more congested and therefore dangerous than in other provinces and states.
- (D) Psychological studies show that drivers who regularly wear seat belts often come to think of themselves as serious drivers, which for a few people discourages reckless driving.
- (E) Provinces and states with stringent car safety requirements have, on average, many more kilometers of roads than do other provinces and states.

25. It is difficult to grow cacti in a humid climate. It is difficult to raise orange trees in a cold climate. In most parts of a certain country, it is either easy to grow cacti or easy to raise orange trees.

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

- (A) Half of the country is both humid and cold.
- (B) Most of the country is hot.
- (C) Some parts of the country are neither cold nor humid.
- (D) It is not possible to raise cacti in the country.
- (E) Most parts of the country are humid.

26. Essayist: Common sense, which is always progressing, is nothing but a collection of theories that have been tested over time and found useful. When alternative theories that prove even more useful are developed, they gradually take the place of theories already embodied in common sense. This causes common sense to progress, but, because it absorbs new theories slowly, it always contains some obsolete theories.

If all of the essayist's statements are true, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) At least some new theories that have not yet been found to be more useful than any theory currently part of common sense will never be absorbed into the body of common sense.
- (B) Of the useful theories within the body of common sense, the older ones are generally less useful than the newer ones.
- (C) The frequency with which new theories are generated prevents their rapid absorption into the body of common sense.
- (D) Each theory within the body of common sense is eventually replaced with a new theory that is more useful.
- (E) At least some theories that have been tested over time and found useful are less useful than some other theories that have not been fully absorbed into the body of common sense.

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:

Jean-Pierre Changeux, "Chemical Signaling in the Brain." ©November 1993 by Scientific American, Inc.

Adam Gopnik, "The Wise Innocent." ©1993 by The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Stephen Weinbert, "Life in the Universe." ©October 1994 by Scientific American, Inc.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The executors of the estate of a late, famous author recently found the manuscript of an unfinished novel among the author's papers. They must decide whether to publish the manuscript or donate it to a university library. In order to avoid unfortunate comparisons between a heavily edited published version and the original manuscript, they will not do both. Write an argument for choosing one option over the other based on the following considerations:

- The executors want to preserve the author's reputation as a literary genius.
- The executors want to maximize interest in the author's work among both scholars and the public.

Critics who have read the manuscript agree that the work is intriguingly experimental but that it is not among the author's best. If the novel is to be published, it will require heavy editing to make it seem complete. Its style differs greatly from that of the author's most popular novels, so it is unclear how well the novel will sell. Most of the author's other novels stayed on the bestsellers list for months after publication, but it has been more than a decade since her last work was published. The publisher promises a large printing, wide distribution, and an aggressive marketing campaign. If the work is published, the executors will sell the original manuscript to a private collector who would not allow it to be copied or viewed by scholars.

Scholars have voiced a strong preference for access to the unedited manuscript. One prominent scholar has expressed dismay at the publisher's intention to alter the original manuscript in order to make the novel marketable. If donated, the manuscript will become part of a permanent display in the university's library, which is open to the public. Individual copies will be made available for a nominal fee to scholars and any others upon request. The donation of the manuscript to the university would likely revive warning scholarly interest in the author and lead to a new wave of commentaries by literary critics and biographers. Past commentaries on the author's life and work have sold well even beyond academic critics.

[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 42**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	101
179	—*	—*
178	98	98
177	97	97
176	96	96
175	95	95
174	94	94
173	—*	—*
172	92	93
171	91	91
170	90	90
169	89	89
168	87	88
167	86	86
166	85	85
165	83	84
164	81	82
163	80	80
162	78	79
161	76	77
160	75	75
159	73	74
158	71	72
157	69	70
156	67	68
155	66	66
154	64	65
153	62	63
152	60	61
151	58	59
150	56	57
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146	49	50
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144	46	47
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134	30	31
133	29	29
132	28	28
131	26	27
130	25	25
129	24	24
128	23	23
127	22	22
126	21	21
125	20	20
124	19	19
123	18	18
122	17	17
121	16	16
120	0	15

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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