



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 55

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SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. The editor of a magazine has pointed out several errors of spelling and grammar committed on a recent TV program. But she can hardly be trusted to pass judgment on such matters: similar errors have been found in her own magazine.

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

- (A) Your newspaper cannot be trusted with the prerogative to criticize the ethics of our company: you misspelled our president's name.
 - (B) Your news program cannot be trusted to judge our hiring practices as unfair: you yourselves unfairly discriminate in hiring and promotion decisions.
 - (C) Your regulatory agency cannot condemn our product as unsafe: selling it is allowed under an existing-product clause.
 - (D) Your coach cannot be trusted to judge our swimming practices: he accepted a lucrative promotional deal from a soft-drink company.
 - (E) Your teen magazine should not run this feature on problems afflicting modern high schools: your revenue depends on not alienating the high school audience.
2. Soaking dried beans overnight before cooking them reduces cooking time. However, cooking without presoaking yields plumper beans. Therefore, when a bean dish's quality is more important than the need to cook that dish quickly, beans should not be presoaked.

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

- (A) Plumper beans enhance the quality of a dish.
- (B) There are no dishes whose quality improves with faster cooking.
- (C) A dish's appearance is as important as its taste.
- (D) None of the other ingredients in the dish need to be presoaked.
- (E) The plumper the bean, the better it tastes.

3. Durth: Increasingly, businesses use direct mail advertising instead of paying for advertising space in newspapers, in magazines, or on billboards. This practice is annoying and also immoral. Most direct mail advertisements are thrown out without ever being read, and the paper on which they are printed is wasted. If anyone else wasted this much paper, it would be considered unconscionable.

Which one of the following most accurately describes Durth's method of reasoning?

- (A) presenting a specific counterexample to the contention that direct mail advertising is not immoral
- (B) asserting that there would be very undesirable consequences if direct mail advertising became a more widespread practice than it is now
- (C) claiming that direct mail advertising is immoral because one of its results would be deemed immoral in other contexts
- (D) basing a conclusion on the claim that direct mail advertising is annoying to those who receive it
- (E) asserting that other advertising methods do not have the negative effects of direct mail advertising

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4. Among the various models of Delta vacuum cleaners, one cannot accurately predict how effectively a particular model cleans simply by determining how powerful its motor is. The efficiency of dust filtration systems varies significantly, even between models of Delta vacuum cleaners equipped with identically powerful motors.

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

- (A) For each Delta vacuum cleaner, the efficiency of its dust filtration system has a significant impact on how effectively it cleans.
 - (B) One can accurately infer how powerful a Delta vacuum cleaner's motor is from the efficiency of the vacuum cleaner's dust filtration system.
 - (C) All Delta vacuum cleaners that clean equally effectively have identically powerful motors.
 - (D) For any two Delta vacuum cleaners with equally efficient dust filtration systems, the one with the more powerful motor cleans more effectively.
 - (E) One cannot accurately assess how effectively any Delta vacuum cleaner cleans without knowing how powerful that vacuum cleaner's motor is.
5. Many scientists believe that bipedal locomotion (walking on two feet) evolved in early hominids in response to the move from life in dense forests to life in open grasslands. Bipedalism would have allowed early hominids to see over tall grasses, helping them to locate food and to detect and avoid predators. However, because bipedalism also would have conferred substantial advantages upon early hominids who never left the forest—in gathering food found within standing reach of the forest floor, for example—debate continues concerning its origins. It may even have evolved, like the upright threat displays of many large apes, because it bettered an individual's odds of finding a mate.

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

- (A) For early hominids, forest environments were generally more hospitable than grassland environments.
- (B) Bipedal locomotion would have helped early hominids gather food.
- (C) Bipedal locomotion actually would not be advantageous to hominids living in open grassland environments.
- (D) Bipedal locomotion probably evolved among early hominids who exclusively inhabited forest environments.
- (E) For early hominids, gathering food was more relevant to survival than was detecting and avoiding predators.

6. Mathematics teacher: Teaching students calculus before they attend university may significantly benefit them. Yet if students are taught calculus before they are ready for the level of abstraction involved, they may abandon the study of mathematics altogether. So if we are going to teach pre-university students calculus, we must make sure they can handle the level of abstraction involved.

Which one of the following principles most helps to justify the mathematics teacher's argument?

- (A) Only those who, without losing motivation, can meet the cognitive challenges that new intellectual work involves should be introduced to it.
- (B) Only those parts of university-level mathematics that are the most concrete should be taught to pre-university students.
- (C) Cognitive tasks that require exceptional effort tend to undermine the motivation of those who attempt them.
- (D) Teachers who teach university-level mathematics to pre-university students should be aware that students are likely to learn effectively only when the application of mathematics to concrete problems is shown.
- (E) The level of abstraction involved in a topic should not be considered in determining whether that topic is appropriate for pre-university students.

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7. In 1955, legislation in a certain country gave the government increased control over industrial workplace safety conditions. Among the high-risk industries in that country, the likelihood that a worker will suffer a serious injury has decreased since 1955. The legislation, therefore, has increased overall worker safety within high-risk industries.

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

- (A) Because of technological innovation, most workplaces in the high-risk industries do not require as much unprotected interaction between workers and heavy machinery as they did in 1955.
 - (B) Most of the work-related injuries that occurred before 1955 were the result of worker carelessness.
 - (C) The annual number of work-related injuries has increased since the legislation took effect.
 - (D) The number of work-related injuries occurring within industries not considered high-risk has increased annually since 1955.
 - (E) Workplace safety conditions in all industries have improved steadily since 1955.
8. Economist: Historically, sunflower seed was one of the largest production crops in Kalotopia, and it continues to be a major source of income for several countries. The renewed growing of sunflowers would provide relief to Kalotopia's farming industry, which is quite unstable. Further, sunflower oil can provide a variety of products, both industrial and consumer, at little cost to Kalotopia's already fragile environment.

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

- (A) Kalotopia's farming industry will deteriorate if sunflowers are not grown there.
- (B) Stabilizing Kalotopia's farming industry would improve the economy without damaging the environment.
- (C) Kalotopia's farming industry would be better off now if it had never ceased to grow any of the crops that historically were large production crops.
- (D) A crop that was once a large production crop in Kalotopia would, if it were grown there again, benefit that country's farmers and general economy.
- (E) Sunflower seed is a better crop for Kalotopia from both the environmental and the economic viewpoints than are most crops that could be grown there.

9. Several major earthquakes have occurred in a certain region over the last ten years. But a new earthquake prediction method promises to aid local civil defense officials in deciding exactly when to evacuate various towns. Detected before each of these major quakes were certain changes in the electric current in the earth's crust.

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

- (A) Scientists do not fully understand what brought about the changes in the electric current in the earth's crust that preceded each of the major quakes in the region over the last ten years.
 - (B) Most other earthquake prediction methods have been based on a weaker correlation than that found between the changes in the electric current in the earth's crust and the subsequent earthquakes.
 - (C) The frequency of major earthquakes in the region has increased over the last ten years.
 - (D) There is considerable variation in the length of time between the changes in the electric current and the subsequent earthquakes.
 - (E) There is presently only one station in the region that is capable of detecting the electric current in the earth's crust.
10. Unlike many machines that are perfectly useful in isolation from others, fax machines must work with other fax machines. Thus, in the fax industry, the proliferation of incompatible formats, which resulted from the large number of competing manufacturers, severely limited the usefulness—and hence the commercial viability—of fax technology until the manufacturers agreed to adopt a common format for their machines.

The information above provides the most support for which one of the following propositions?

- (A) Whenever machines are dependent on other machines of the same type, competition among manufacturers is damaging to the industry.
- (B) In some industries it is in the interest of competitors to cooperate to some extent with one another.
- (C) The more competitors there are in a high-tech industry, the more they will have to cooperate in determining the basic design of their product.
- (D) Some cooperation among manufacturers in the same industry is more beneficial than is pure competition.
- (E) Cooperation is beneficial only in industries whose products depend on other products of the same type.

11. In comparing different methods by which a teacher's performance can be evaluated and educational outcomes improved, researchers found that a critique of teacher performance leads to enhanced educational outcomes if the critique is accompanied by the information that teacher performance is merely one of several factors that, in concert with other factors, determines the educational outcomes.

Which one of the following best illustrates the principle illustrated by the finding of the researchers?

- (A) Children can usually be taught to master subject matter in which they have no interest if they believe that successfully mastering it will earn the respect of their peers.
- (B) People are generally more willing to accept a negative characterization of a small group of people if they do not see themselves as members of the group being so characterized.
- (C) An actor can more effectively evaluate the merits of her own performance if she can successfully convince herself that she is really evaluating the performance of another actor.
- (D) The opinions reached by a social scientist in the study of a society can be considered as more reliable and objective if that social scientist is not a member of that society.
- (E) It is easier to correct the mistakes of an athlete if it is made clear to him that the criticism is part of an overarching effort to rectify the shortcomings of the entire team on which he plays.

12. Critic: A novel cannot be of the highest quality unless most readers become emotionally engaged with the imaginary world it describes. Thus shifts of narrative point of view within a novel, either between first and third person or of some other sort, detract from the merit of the work, since such shifts tend to make most readers focus on the author.

Which one of the following is an assumption necessary for the critic's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) Most readers become emotionally engaged with the imaginary world described by a novel only if the novel is of the highest quality.
- (B) A novel is generally not considered to be of high quality unless it successfully engages the imagination of most readers.
- (C) Most readers cannot become emotionally involved with a novel's imaginary world if they focus on the author.
- (D) Most readers regard a novel's narrative point of view as representing the perspective of the novel's author.
- (E) Shifts in narrative point of view serve no literary purpose.

13. People aged 46 to 55 spend more money per capita than people of any other age group. So it is puzzling that when companies advertise consumer products on television, they focus almost exclusively on people aged 25 and under. Indeed, those who make decisions about television advertising think that the value of a television advertising slot depends entirely on the number of people aged 25 and under who can be expected to be watching at that time.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the puzzling facts stated above?

- (A) The expense of television advertising slots makes it crucial for companies to target people who are most likely to purchase their products.
- (B) Advertising slots during news programs almost always cost far less than advertising slots during popular sitcoms whose leading characters are young adults.
- (C) When television executives decide which shows to renew, they do so primarily in terms of the shows' ratings among people aged 25 and under.
- (D) Those who make decisions about television advertising believe that people older than 25 almost never change their buying habits.
- (E) When companies advertise consumer products in print media, they focus primarily on people aged 26 and over.

14. Eighteenth-century moralist: You should never make an effort to acquire expensive new tastes, since they are a drain on your purse and in the course of acquiring them you may expose yourself to sensations that are obnoxious to you. Furthermore, the very effort that must be expended in their acquisition attests their superfluity.

The moralist's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the moralist

- (A) draws a conclusion that simply restates a claim presented in support of that conclusion
- (B) takes for granted that the acquisition of expensive tastes will lead to financial irresponsibility
- (C) uses the inherently vague term "sensations" without providing a definition of that term
- (D) mistakes a cause of acquisition of expensive tastes for an effect of acquisition of such tastes
- (E) rejects trying to achieve a goal because of the cost of achieving it, without considering the benefits of achieving it

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15. Zack's Coffeehouse schedules free poetry readings almost every Wednesday. Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day on every day that a poetry reading is scheduled.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the information above?

- (A) Wednesday is the most common day on which Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day.
- (B) Most free poetry readings given at Zack's are scheduled for Wednesdays.
- (C) Free poetry readings are scheduled on almost every day that Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day.
- (D) Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day on most if not all Wednesdays.
- (E) On some Wednesdays Zack's does not offer half-priced coffee all day.

16. Philosopher: An event is intentional if it is a human action performed on the basis of a specific motivation. An event is random if it is not performed on the basis of a specific motivation and it is not explainable by normal physical processes.

Which one of the following inferences conforms most closely to the philosopher's position?

- (A) Tarik left the keys untouched on the kitchen counter, but he did not do so on the basis of a specific motivation. Therefore, the keys' remaining on the kitchen counter was a random event.
- (B) Ellis tore the envelope open in order to read its contents, but the envelope was empty. Nevertheless, because Ellis acted on the basis of a specific motivation, tearing the envelope open was an intentional event.
- (C) Judith's hailing a cab distracted a driver in the left lane. She performed the action of hailing the cab on the basis of a specific motivation, so the driver's becoming distracted was an intentional event.
- (D) Yasuko continued to breathe regularly throughout the time that she was asleep. This was a human action, but it was not performed on the basis of a specific motivation. Therefore, her breathing was a random event.
- (E) Henry lost his hold on the wrench and dropped it because the handle was slippery. This was a human action and is explainable by normal physical processes, so it was an intentional event.

17. It is a mistake to conclude, as some have, that ancient people did not know what moral rights were simply because no known ancient language has an expression correctly translatable as "a moral right." This would be like saying that a person who discovers a wild fruit tree and returns repeatedly to harvest from it and study it has no idea what the fruit is until naming it or learning its name.

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

- (A) To know the name of something is to know what that thing is.
- (B) People who first discover what something is know it better than do people who merely know the name of the thing.
- (C) The name or expression that is used to identify something cannot provide any information about the nature of the thing that is identified.
- (D) A person who repeatedly harvests from a wild fruit tree and studies it has some idea of what the fruit is even before knowing a name for the fruit.
- (E) One need not know what something is before one can name it.

18. There is little plausibility to the claim that it is absurd to criticize anyone for being critical. Obviously, people must assess one another and not all assessments will be positive. However, there is wisdom behind the injunction against being judgmental. To be judgmental is not merely to assess someone negatively, but to do so prior to a serious effort at understanding.

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

- (A) To be judgmental is to assess someone negatively prior to making a serious effort at understanding.
- (B) It is absurd to criticize anyone for being critical.
- (C) There is some plausibility to the claim that it is absurd to criticize anyone for being critical.
- (D) Not all assessments people make of one another will be positive.
- (E) There is wisdom behind the injunction against being judgmental.

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19. Even those who believe that the art of each age and culture has its own standards of beauty must admit that some painters are simply superior to others in the execution of their artistic visions. But this superiority must be measured in light of the artist's purposes, since the high merits, for example, of Jose Rey Toledo's work and his extraordinary artistic skills are not in doubt, despite the fact that his paintings do not literally resemble what they represent.

The claim that some painters are superior to others in the execution of their artistic visions plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a hypothesis that the argument attempts to refute.
- (B) It is a generalization, one sort of objection to which the argument illustrates by giving an example.
- (C) It is a claim that, according to the argument, is to be understood in a manner specified by the conclusion.
- (D) It is a claim that the argument derives from another claim and that it uses to support its conclusion.
- (E) It is a generalization that the argument uses to justify the relevance of the specific example it cites.

20. A study of rabbits in the 1940s convinced many biologists that parthenogenesis—reproduction without fertilization of an egg—sometimes occurs in mammals. However, the study's methods have since been shown to be flawed, and no other studies have succeeded in demonstrating mammalian parthenogenesis. Thus, since parthenogenesis is known to occur in a wide variety of nonmammalian vertebrates, there must be something about mammalian chromosomes that precludes the possibility of parthenogenesis.

A flaw in the reasoning of the argument is that the argument

- (A) takes for granted that something that has not been proven to be true is for that reason shown to be false
- (B) infers that a characteristic is shared by all nonmammalian vertebrate species merely because it is shared by some nonmammalian vertebrate species
- (C) rules out an explanation of a phenomenon merely on the grounds that there is another explanation that can account for the phenomenon
- (D) confuses a necessary condition for parthenogenesis with a sufficient condition for it
- (E) assumes that the methods used in a study of one mammalian species were flawed merely because the study's findings cannot be generalized to all other mammalian species

21. Advertiser: Most TV shows depend on funding from advertisers and would be canceled without such funding. However, advertisers will not pay to have their commercials aired during a TV show unless many people watching the show buy the advertised products as a result. So if people generally fail to buy the products advertised during their favorite shows, these shows will soon be canceled. Thus, anyone who feels that a TV show is worth preserving ought to buy the products advertised during that show.

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

- (A) If a TV show that one feels to be worth preserving would be canceled unless one took certain actions, then one ought to take those actions.
- (B) If a TV show would be canceled unless many people took certain actions, then everyone who feels that the show is worth preserving ought to take those actions.
- (C) If a TV show is worth preserving, then everyone should take whatever actions are necessary to prevent that show from being canceled.
- (D) If one feels that a TV show is worth preserving, then one should take at least some actions to reduce the likelihood that the show will be canceled.
- (E) If a TV show would be canceled unless many people took certain actions, then those who feel most strongly that it is worth preserving should take those actions.

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22. Psychologist: It is well known that becoming angry often induces temporary incidents of high blood pressure. A recent study further showed, however, that people who are easily angered are significantly more likely to have permanently high blood pressure than are people who have more tranquil personalities. Coupled with the long-established fact that those with permanently high blood pressure are especially likely to have heart disease, the recent findings indicate that heart disease can result from psychological factors.

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

- (A) Those who are easily angered are less likely to recover fully from episodes of heart disease than are other people.
- (B) Medication designed to control high blood pressure can greatly affect the moods of those who use it.
- (C) People with permanently high blood pressure who have tranquil personalities virtually never develop heart disease.
- (D) Those who discover that they have heart disease tend to become more easily frustrated by small difficulties.
- (E) The physiological factors that cause permanently high blood pressure generally make people quick to anger.

23. A professor of business placed a case-study assignment for her class on her university's computer network. She later found out that instead of reading the assignment on the computer screen, 50 out of the 70 students printed it out on paper. Thus, it is not the case that books delivered via computer will make printed books obsolete.

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

- (A) Several colleagues of the professor have found that, in their non-business courses, several of their students behave similarly in relation to assignments placed on the computer network.
- (B) Studies consistently show that most computer users will print reading material that is more than a few pages in length rather than read it on the computer screen.
- (C) Some people get impaired vision from long periods of reading printed matter on computer screens, even if they use high quality computer screens.
- (D) Scanning technology is very poor, causing books delivered via computer to be full of errors unless editors carefully read the scanned versions.
- (E) Books on cassette tape have only a small fraction of the sales of printed versions of the same books, though sales of videos of books that have been turned into movies remain strong.

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24. Advertisement: Researchers studied a group of people trying to lose weight and discovered that those in the group who lost the most weight got more calories from protein than from carbohydrates and ate their biggest meal early in the day. So anyone who follows our diet, which provides more calories from protein than from anything else and which requires that breakfast be the biggest meal of the day, is sure to lose weight.

The reasoning in the advertisement is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the advertisement overlooks the possibility that

- (A) eating foods that derive a majority of their calories from carbohydrates tends to make one feel fuller than does eating foods that derive a majority of their calories from protein
- (B) a few of the people in the group studied who lost significant amounts of weight got nearly all of their calories from carbohydrates and ate their biggest meal at night
- (C) the people in the group studied who increased their activity levels lost more weight, on average, than those who did not, regardless of whether they got more calories from protein or from carbohydrates
- (D) some people in the group studied lost no weight yet got more calories from protein than from carbohydrates and ate their biggest meal early in the day
- (E) people who eat their biggest meal at night tend to snack more during the day and so tend to take in more total calories than do people who eat their biggest meal earlier in the day

25. Some twentieth-century art is great art. All great art involves original ideas, and any art that is not influential cannot be great art.

Each of the following statements follows logically from the set of statements above EXCEPT:

- (A) Some influential art involves original ideas.
- (B) Some twentieth-century art involves original ideas.
- (C) Only art that involves original ideas is influential.
- (D) Only art that is influential and involves original ideas is great art.
- (E) Some twentieth-century art is influential and involves original ideas.

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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

27 Questions

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

- Often when a highly skilled and experienced employee leaves one company to work for another, there is the potential for a transfer of sensitive information between competitors. Two basic principles
- (5) in such cases appear irreconcilable: the right of the company to its intellectual property—its proprietary data and trade secrets—and the right of individuals to seek gainful employment and to make free use of their abilities. Nevertheless, the courts have often tried to
- (10) preserve both parties' legal rights by refusing to prohibit the employee from working for the competitor, but at the same time providing an injunction against disclosure of any of the former employer's secrets. It has been argued that because such measures help
- (15) generate suspicions and similar psychological barriers to full and free utilization of abilities in the employee's new situation, they are hardly effective in upholding the individual's rights to free employment decisions. But it is also doubtful that they are effective in
- (20) preserving trade secrets.

- It is obviously impossible to divest oneself of that part of one's expertise that one has acquired from former employers and coworkers. Nor, in general, can one selectively refrain from its use, given that it has
- (25) become an integral part of one's total intellectual capacity. Nevertheless, almost any such information that is not public knowledge may legitimately be claimed as corporate property: normal employment agreements provide for corporate ownership of all
- (30) relevant data, including inventions, generated by the employee in connection with the company's business.

- Once an employee takes a position with a competitor, the trade secrets that have been acquired by that employee may manifest themselves clearly and
- (35) consciously. This is what court injunctions seek to prohibit. But they are far more likely to manifest themselves subconsciously and inconspicuously—for example, in one's daily decisions at the new post, or in the many small contributions one might make to a large
- (40) team effort—often in the form of an intuitive sense of what to do or to avoid. Theoretically, an injunction also prohibits such inadvertent "leakage." However, the former employer faces the practical problem of securing evidence of such leakage, for little will
- (45) usually be apparent from the public activities of the new employer. And even if the new employee's activities appear suspicious, there is the further problem of distinguishing trade secrets from what may be legitimately asserted as technological skills
- (50) developed independently by the employee or already

- possessed by the new employer. This is a major stumbling block in the attempt to protect trade secrets, since the proprietor has no recourse against others who independently generate the same information. It is
- (55) therefore unlikely that an injunction against disclosure of trade secrets to future employers actually prevents any transfer of information except for the passage of documents and other concrete embodiments of the secrets.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) There are more effective ways than court injunctions to preserve both a company's right to protect its intellectual property and individuals' rights to make free use of their abilities.
- (B) Court injunctions must be strengthened if they are to remain a relevant means of protecting corporations' trade secrets.
- (C) Enforcement of court injunctions designed to protect proprietary information is impossible when employees reveal such information to new employers.
- (D) Court injunctions prohibiting employees from disclosing former employers' trade secrets to new employers probably do not achieve all of their intended objectives.
- (E) The rights of employees to make full use of their talents and previous training are being seriously eroded by the prohibitions placed on them by court injunctions designed to prevent the transfer of trade secrets.

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2. Given the passage's content and tone, which one of the following statements would most likely be found elsewhere in a work from which this passage is an excerpt?
- (A) Given the law as it stands, corporations concerned about preserving trade secrets might be best served by giving their employees strong incentives to stay in their current jobs.
 - (B) While difficult to enforce and interpret, injunctions are probably the most effective means of halting the inadvertent transfer of trade secrets while simultaneously protecting the rights of employees.
 - (C) Means of redress must be made available to companies that suspect, but cannot prove, that former employees are revealing protected information to competitors.
 - (D) Even concrete materials such as computer disks are so easy to copy and conceal that it will be a waste of time for courts to try to prevent the spread of information through physical theft.
 - (E) The psychological barriers that an injunction can place on an employee in a new workplace are inevitably so subtle that they have no effect on the employee.
3. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) suggest that injunctions against the disclosure of trade secrets not only create problems for employees in the workplace, but also are unable to halt the illicit spread of proprietary information
 - (B) suggest that the information contained in "documents and other concrete embodiments" is usually so trivial that injunctions do little good in protecting intellectual property
 - (C) argue that new methods must be found to address the delicate balance between corporate and individual rights
 - (D) support the position that the concept of protecting trade secrets is no longer viable in an age of increasing access to information
 - (E) argue that injunctions are not necessary for the protection of trade secrets

4. The passage provides the most support for which one of the following assertions?
- (A) Injunctions should be imposed by the courts only when there is strong reason to believe that an employee will reveal proprietary information.
 - (B) There is apparently no reliable way to protect both the rights of companies to protect trade secrets and the rights of employees to seek new employment.
 - (C) Employees should not be allowed to take jobs with their former employers' competitors when their new job could compromise trade secrets of their former employers.
 - (D) The multiplicity of means for transferring information in the workplace only increases the need for injunctions.
 - (E) Some companies seek injunctions as a means of punishing employees who take jobs with their competitors.
5. With which one of the following statements regarding documents and other concrete embodiments mentioned in line 58 would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) While the transfer of such materials would be damaging, even the seemingly innocuous contributions of an employee to a competitor can do more harm in the long run.
 - (B) Such materials are usually less informative than what the employee may recollect about a previous job.
 - (C) Injunctions against the disclosure of trade secrets should carefully specify which materials are included in order to focus on the most damaging ones.
 - (D) Large-scale transfer of documents and other materials cannot be controlled by injunctions.
 - (E) Such concrete materials lend themselves to control and identification more readily than do subtler means of transferring information.
6. In the passage, the author makes which one of the following claims?
- (A) Injunctions against the disclosure of trade secrets limit an employee's chances of being hired by a competitor.
 - (B) Measures against the disclosure of trade secrets are unnecessary except in the case of documents and other concrete embodiments of the secrets.
 - (C) Employees who switch jobs to work for a competitor usually unintentionally violate the law by doing so.
 - (D) Employers are not restricted in the tactics they can use when seeking to secure protected information from new employees.
 - (E) What may seem like intellectual theft may in fact be an example of independent innovation.

The following passages concern a plant called purple loosestrife. Passage A is excerpted from a report issued by a prairie research council; passage B from a journal of sociology.

Passage A

- Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), an aggressive and invasive perennial of Eurasian origin, arrived with settlers in eastern North America in the early 1800s and has spread across the continent's
- (5) midlatitude wetlands. The impact of purple loosestrife on native vegetation has been disastrous, with more than 50 percent of the biomass of some wetland communities displaced. Monospecific blocks of this weed have maintained themselves for at least 20 years.
- (10) Impacts on wildlife have not been well studied, but serious reductions in waterfowl and aquatic furbearer productivity have been observed. In addition, several endangered species of vertebrates are threatened with further degradation of their
- (15) breeding habitats. Although purple loosestrife can invade relatively undisturbed habitats, the spread and dominance of this weed have been greatly accelerated in disturbed habitats. While digging out the plants can temporarily halt their spread, there has been little
- (20) research on long-term purple loosestrife control. Glyphosate has been used successfully, but no measure of the impact of this herbicide on native plant communities has been made.

- With the spread of purple loosestrife growing
- (25) exponentially, some form of integrated control is needed. At present, coping with purple loosestrife hinges on early detection of the weed's arrival in areas, which allows local eradication to be carried out with minimum damage to the native plant community.

Passage B

- (30) The war on purple loosestrife is apparently conducted on behalf of nature, an attempt to liberate the biotic community from the tyrannical influence of a life-destroying invasive weed. Indeed, purple loosestrife control is portrayed by its practitioners as
- (35) an environmental initiative intended to save nature rather than control it. Accordingly, the purple loosestrife literature, scientific and otherwise, dutifully discusses the impacts of the weed on endangered species—and on threatened biodiversity
- (40) more generally. Purple loosestrife is a pollution, according to the scientific community, and all of nature suffers under its pervasive influence.

- Regardless of the perceived and actual ecological effects of the purple invader, it is apparent that
- (45) popular pollution ideologies have been extended into the wetlands of North America. Consequently, the scientific effort to liberate nature from purple loosestrife has failed to decouple itself from its philosophical origin as an instrument to control nature
- (50) to the satisfaction of human desires. Birds, particularly game birds and waterfowl, provide the bulk of the justification for loosestrife management.

- However, no bird species other than the canvasback has been identified in the literature as endangered by
- (55) purple loosestrife. The impact of purple loosestrife on furbearing mammals is discussed at great length, though none of the species highlighted (muskrat, mink) can be considered threatened in North America. What is threatened by purple loosestrife is the
- (60) economics of exploiting such preferred species and the millions of dollars that will be lost to the economies of the United States and Canada from reduced hunting, trapping, and recreation revenues due to a decline in the production of the wetland
- (65) resource.

7. Both passages explicitly mention which one of the following?
- (A) furbearing animals
(B) glyphosate
(C) the threat purple loosestrife poses to economies
(D) popular pollution ideologies
(E) literature on purple loosestrife control
8. Each of the passages contains information sufficient to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) Approximately how long ago did purple loosestrife arrive in North America?
(B) Is there much literature discussing the potential benefit that hunters might derive from purple loosestrife management?
(C) What is an issue regarding purple loosestrife management on which both hunters and farmers agree?
(D) Is the canvasback threatened with extinction due to the spread of purple loosestrife?
(E) What is a type of terrain that is affected in at least some parts of North America by the presence of purple loosestrife?
9. It can be inferred that the authors would be most likely to disagree about which one of the following?
- (A) Purple loosestrife spreads more quickly in disturbed habitats than in undisturbed habitats.
(B) The threat posed by purple loosestrife to local aquatic furbearer populations is serious.
(C) Most people who advocate that eradication measures be taken to control purple loosestrife are not genuine in their concern for the environment.
(D) The size of the biomass that has been displaced by purple loosestrife is larger than is generally thought.
(E) Measures should be taken to prevent other non-native plant species from invading North America.

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10. Which one of the following most accurately describes the attitude expressed by the author of passage B toward the overall argument represented by passage A?
- (A) enthusiastic agreement
 - (B) cautious agreement
 - (C) pure neutrality
 - (D) general ambivalence
 - (E) pointed skepticism
11. It can be inferred that both authors would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding purple loosestrife?
- (A) As it increases in North America, some wildlife populations tend to decrease.
 - (B) Its establishment in North America has had a disastrous effect on native North American wetland vegetation in certain regions.
 - (C) It is very difficult to control effectively with herbicides.
 - (D) Its introduction into North America was a great ecological blunder.
 - (E) When it is eliminated from a given area, it tends to return to that area fairly quickly.

12. Which one of the following is true about the relationship between the two passages?
- (A) Passage A presents evidence that directly counters claims made in passage B.
 - (B) Passage B assumes what passage A explicitly argues for.
 - (C) Passage B displays an awareness of the arguments touched on in passage A, but not vice versa.
 - (D) Passage B advocates a policy that passage A rejects.
 - (E) Passage A downplays the seriousness of claims made in passage B.
13. Which one of the following, if true, would cast doubt on the argument in passage B but bolster the argument in passage A?
- (A) Localized population reduction is often a precursor to widespread endangerment of a species.
 - (B) Purple loosestrife was barely noticed in North America before the advent of suburban sprawl in the 1950s.
 - (C) The amount by which overall hunting, trapping, and recreation revenues would be reduced as a result of the extinction of one or more species threatened by purple loosestrife represents a significant portion of those revenues.
 - (D) Some environmentalists who advocate taking measures to eradicate purple loosestrife view such measures as a means of controlling nature.
 - (E) Purple loosestrife has never become a problem in its native habitat, even though no effort has been made to eradicate it there.

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With their recognition of Maxine Hong Kingston as a major literary figure, some critics have suggested that her works have been produced almost *ex nihilo*, saying that they lack a large traceable body of direct

- (5) literary antecedents especially within the Chinese American heritage in which her work is embedded. But these critics, who have examined only the development of written texts, the most visible signs of a culture's narrative production, have overlooked Kingston's
- (10) connection to the long Chinese tradition of a highly developed genre of song and spoken narrative known as "talk-story" (*gong gu tsai*).

Traditionally performed in the dialects of various ethnic enclaves, talk-story has been maintained within

(15) the confines of the family and has rarely surfaced into print. The tradition dates back to Sung dynasty (A.D. 970–1279) storytellers in China, and in the United States it is continually revitalized by an overlapping sequence of immigration from China.

- (20) Thus, Chinese immigrants to the U.S. had a fully established, sophisticated oral culture, already ancient and capable of producing masterpieces, by the time they began arriving in the early nineteenth century. This transplanted oral heritage simply embraced new
- (25) subject matter or new forms of Western discourse, as in the case of Kingston's adaptations written in English.

Kingston herself believes that as a literary artist she is one in a long line of performers shaping a recalcitrant history into talk-story form. She

- (30) distinguishes her "thematic" storytelling memory processes, which sift and reconstruct the essential elements of personally remembered stories, from the memory processes of a print-oriented culture that emphasizes the retention of precise sequences of
- (35) words. Nor does the entry of print into the storytelling process substantially change her notion of the character of oral tradition. For Kingston, "writer" is synonymous with "singer" or "performer" in the ancient sense of privileged keeper, transmitter, and creator of stories
- (40) whose current stage of development can be frozen in print, but which continue to grow both around and from that frozen text.

Kingston's participation in the tradition of talk-story is evidenced in her book *China Men*, which

(45) utilizes forms typical of that genre and common to most oral cultures including: a fixed "grammar" of repetitive themes; a spectrum of stock characters; symmetrical structures, including balanced oppositions (verbal or physical contests, antithetical characters,

(50) dialectical discourse such as question-answer forms and riddles); and repetition. In *China Men*, Kingston also succeeds in investing idiomatic English with the allusive texture and oral-aural qualities of the Chinese language, a language rich in aural and visual puns,

- (55) making her work a written form of talk-story.

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

- (A) Despite some critics' comments, Kingston's writings have significant Chinese American antecedents, which can be found in the traditional oral narrative form known as talk-story.
- (B) Analysis of Kingston's writings, especially *China Men*, supports her belief that literary artists can be performers who continue to reconstruct their stories even after they have been frozen in print.
- (C) An understanding of Kingston's work and of Chinese American writers in general reveals that critics of ethnic literatures in the United States have been mistaken in examining only written texts.
- (D) Throughout her writings Kingston uses techniques typical of the talk-story genre, especially the retention of certain aspects of Chinese speech in the written English text.
- (E) The writings of Kingston have rekindled an interest in talk-story, which dates back to the Sung dynasty, and was extended to the United States with the arrival of Chinese immigrants in the nineteenth century.

15. Which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- (A) In the last few years, written forms of talk-story have appeared in Chinese as often as they have in English.
- (B) Until very recently, scholars have held that oral storytelling in Chinese ethnic enclaves was a unique oral tradition.
- (C) Talk-story has developed in the United States through a process of combining Chinese, Chinese American, and other oral storytelling forms.
- (D) Chinese American talk-story relies upon memory processes that do not emphasize the retention of precise sequences of words.
- (E) The connection between certain aspects of Kingston's work and talk-story is argued by some critics to be rather tenuous and questionable.

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16. It can be inferred from the passage that the author uses the phrase “personally remembered stories” (line 32) primarily to refer to
- (A) a literary genre of first-person storytelling
 - (B) a thematically organized personal narrative of one’s own past
 - (C) partially idiosyncratic memories of narratives
 - (D) the retention in memory of precise sequences of words
 - (E) easily identifiable thematic issues in literature
17. In which one of the following is the use of cotton fibers or cotton cloth most analogous to Kingston’s use of the English language as described in lines 51–55?
- (A) Scraps of plain cotton cloth are used to create a multicolored quilt.
 - (B) The surface texture of woolen cloth is simulated in a piece of cotton cloth by a special process of weaving.
 - (C) Because of its texture, cotton cloth is used for a certain type of clothes for which linen is inappropriate.
 - (D) In making a piece of cloth, cotton fiber is substituted for linen because of the roughly similar texture of the two materials.
 - (E) Because of their somewhat similar textures, cotton and linen fibers are woven together in a piece of cloth to achieve a savings in price over a pure linen cloth.
18. The passage most clearly suggests that Kingston believes which one of the following about at least some of the stories contained in her writings?
- (A) Since they are intimately tied to the nature of the Chinese language, they can be approximated, but not adequately expressed, in English.
 - (B) They should be thought of primarily as ethnic literature and evaluated accordingly by critics.
 - (C) They will likely be retold and altered to some extent in the process.
 - (D) Chinese American history is best chronicled by traditional talk-story.
 - (E) Their significance and beauty cannot be captured at all in written texts.
19. The author’s argument in the passage would be most weakened if which one of the following were true?
- (A) Numerous writers in the United States have been influenced by oral traditions.
 - (B) Most Chinese American writers’ work is very different from Kingston’s.
 - (C) Native American storytellers use narrative devices similar to those used in talk-story.
 - (D) *China Men* is for the most part atypical of Kingston’s literary works.
 - (E) Literary critics generally appreciate the authenticity of Kingston’s work.
20. The author’s specific purpose in detailing typical talk-story forms (lines 43–51) is to
- (A) show why Kingston’s book *China Men* establishes her as a major literary figure
 - (B) support the claim that Kingston’s use of typically oral techniques makes her work a part of the talk-story tradition
 - (C) dispute the critics’ view that Chinese American literature lacks literary antecedents
 - (D) argue for Kingston’s view that the literary artist is at best a “privileged keeper” of stories
 - (E) provide an alternative to certain critics’ view that Kingston’s work should be judged primarily as literature
21. Which one of the following most accurately identifies the attitude shown by the author in the passage toward talk-story?
- (A) scholarly appreciation for its longstanding artistic sophistication
 - (B) mild disappointment that it has not distinguished itself from other oral traditions
 - (C) tentative approval of its resistance to critical evaluations
 - (D) clear respect for the diversity of its ancient sources and cultural derivations
 - (E) open admiration for the way it uses song to express narrative

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- In economics, the term “speculative bubble” refers to a large upward move in an asset’s price driven not by the asset’s fundamentals—that is, by the earnings derivable from the asset—but rather by
- (5) mere speculation that someone else will be willing to pay a higher price for it. The price increase is then followed by a dramatic decline in price, due to a loss in confidence that the price will continue to rise, and the “bubble” is said to have burst. According to
- (10) Charles Mackay’s classic nineteenth-century account, the seventeenth-century Dutch tulip market provides an example of a speculative bubble. But the economist Peter Garber challenges Mackay’s view, arguing that there is no evidence that the Dutch tulip
- (15) market really involved a speculative bubble.

- By the seventeenth century, the Netherlands had become a center of cultivation and development of new tulip varieties, and a market had developed in which rare varieties of bulbs sold at high prices. For
- (20) example, a Semper Augustus bulb sold in 1625 for an amount of gold worth about U.S.\$11,000 in 1999. Common bulb varieties, on the other hand, sold for very low prices. According to Mackay, by 1636 rapid price rises attracted speculators, and prices of many
- (25) varieties surged upward from November 1636 through January 1637. Mackay further states that in February 1637 prices suddenly collapsed; bulbs could not be sold at 10 percent of their peak values. By 1739, the prices of all the most prized kinds of bulbs had fallen
- (30) to no more than one two-hundredth of 1 percent of Semper Augustus’s peak price.

- Garber acknowledges that bulb prices increased dramatically from 1636 to 1637 and eventually reached very low levels. But he argues that this
- (35) episode should not be described as a speculative bubble, for the increase and eventual decline in bulb prices can be explained in terms of the fundamentals. Garber argues that a standard pricing pattern occurs for new varieties of flowers. When a particularly
- (40) prized variety is developed, its original bulb sells for a high price. Thus, the dramatic rise in the price of some original tulip bulbs could have resulted as tulips in general, and certain varieties in particular, became fashionable. However, as the prized bulbs become
- (45) more readily available through reproduction from the original bulb, their price falls rapidly; after less than 30 years, bulbs sell at reproduction cost. But this does not mean that the high prices of original bulbs are irrational, for earnings derivable from the millions
- (50) of bulbs descendent from the original bulbs can be very high, even if each individual descendent bulb commands a very low price. Given that an original bulb can generate a reasonable return on investment even if the price of descendent bulbs decreases
- (55) dramatically, a rapid rise and eventual fall of tulip bulb prices need not indicate a speculative bubble.

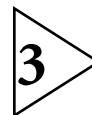
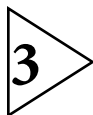
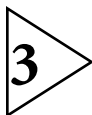
22. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The seventeenth-century Dutch tulip market is widely but mistakenly believed by economists to provide an example of a speculative bubble.
- (B) Mackay did not accurately assess the earnings that could be derived from rare and expensive seventeenth-century Dutch tulip bulbs.
- (C) A speculative bubble occurs whenever the price of an asset increases substantially followed by a rapid and dramatic decline.
- (D) Garber argues that Mackay’s classic account of the seventeenth-century Dutch tulip market as a speculative bubble is not supported by the evidence.
- (E) A tulip bulb can generate a reasonable return on investment even if the price starts very high and decreases dramatically.
23. Given Garber’s account of the seventeenth-century Dutch tulip market, which one of the following is most analogous to someone who bought a tulip bulb of a certain variety in that market at a very high price, only to sell a bulb of that variety at a much lower price?
- (A) someone who, after learning that many others had withdrawn their applications for a particular job, applied for the job in the belief that there would be less competition for it
- (B) an art dealer who, after paying a very high price for a new painting, sells it at a very low price because it is now considered to be an inferior work
- (C) someone who, after buying a box of rare motorcycle parts at a very high price, is forced to sell them at a much lower price because of the sudden availability of cheap substitute parts
- (D) a publisher who pays an extremely high price for a new novel only to sell copies at a price affordable to nearly everyone
- (E) an airline that, after selling most of the tickets for seats on a plane at a very high price, must sell the remaining tickets at a very low price

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24. The passage most strongly supports the inference that Garber would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) If speculative bubbles occur at all, they occur very rarely.
 - (B) Many of the owners of high-priced original tulip bulbs could have expected to at least recoup their original investments from sales of the many bulbs propagated from the original bulbs.
 - (C) If there is not a speculative bubble in a market, then the level of prices in that market is not irrational.
 - (D) Most people who invested in Dutch tulip bulbs in the seventeenth century were generally rational in all their investments.
 - (E) Mackay mistakenly infers from the fact that tulip prices dropped rapidly that the very low prices that the bulbs eventually sold for were irrational.
25. The passage states that Mackay claimed which one of the following?
- (A) The rapid rise in price of Dutch tulip bulbs was not due to the fashionability of the flowers they produced.
 - (B) The prices of certain varieties of Dutch tulip bulbs during the seventeenth century were, at least for a time, determined by speculation.
 - (C) The Netherlands was the only center of cultivation and development of new tulip varieties in the seventeenth century.
 - (D) The very high prices of bulbs in the seventeenth-century Dutch tulip market were not irrational.
 - (E) Buyers of rare and very expensive Dutch tulip bulbs were ultimately able to derive earnings from bulbs descendent from the original bulbs.
26. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to
- (A) present the facts that are accepted by all experts in the field
 - (B) identify the mistake that one scholar alleges another scholar made
 - (C) explain the basis on which one scholar makes an inference with which another scholar disagrees
 - (D) undermine the case that one scholar makes for the claim with which another scholar disagrees
 - (E) outline the factual errors that led one scholar to draw the inference that he drew
27. The phrase “standard pricing pattern” as used in line 38 most nearly means a pricing pattern
- (A) against which other pricing patterns are to be measured
 - (B) that conforms to a commonly agreed-upon criterion
 - (C) that is merely acceptable
 - (D) that regularly recurs in certain types of cases
 - (E) that serves as an exemplar

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Aristophanes' play *The Clouds*, which was written when the philosopher Socrates was in his mid-forties, portrays Socrates as an atheistic philosopher primarily concerned with issues in natural science. The only other surviving portrayals of Socrates were written after Socrates' death at age 70. They portrayed Socrates as having a religious dimension and a strong focus on ethical issues.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to resolve the apparent discrepancy between Aristophanes' portrayal of Socrates and the other surviving portrayals?

- (A) Aristophanes' portrayal of Socrates in *The Clouds* was unflattering, whereas the other portrayals were very flattering.
 - (B) Socrates' philosophical views and interests changed sometime after his mid-forties.
 - (C) Most of the philosophers who lived before Socrates were primarily concerned with natural science.
 - (D) Socrates was a much more controversial figure in the years before his death than he was in his mid-forties.
 - (E) Socrates had an influence on many subsequent philosophers who were primarily concerned with natural science.
2. Board member: The J Foundation, a philanthropic organization, gave you this grant on the condition that your resulting work not contain any material detrimental to the J Foundation's reputation. But your resulting work never mentions any of the laudable achievements of our foundation. Hence your work fails to meet the conditions under which the grant was made.

The reasoning in the board member's argument is vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

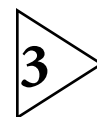
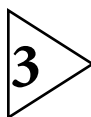
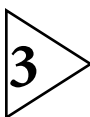
- (A) takes for granted that a work that never mentions any laudable achievements cannot be of high intellectual value
- (B) confuses a condition necessary for the receipt of a grant with a condition sufficient for the receipt of a grant
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that a work that does not mention a foundation's laudable achievements is harmful to that foundation's reputation
- (D) fails to consider that recipients of a grant usually strive to meet a foundation's conditions
- (E) fails to consider the possibility that the work that was produced with the aid of the grant may have met all conditions other than avoiding detriment to the J Foundation's reputation

3. Psychiatrist: Breaking any habit is difficult, especially when it involves an addictive substance. People who break a habit are more likely to be motivated by immediate concerns than by long-term ones. Therefore, people who succeed in breaking their addiction to smoking cigarettes are more likely to be motivated by the social pressure against smoking—which is an immediate concern—than by health concerns, since _____.

The conclusion of the psychiatrist's argument is most strongly supported if which one of the following completes the argument?

- (A) a habit that involves an addictive substance is likely to pose a greater health threat than a habit that does not involve any addictive substance
- (B) for most people who successfully quit smoking, smoking does not create an immediate health concern at the time they quit
- (C) some courses of action that exacerbate health concerns can also relieve social pressure
- (D) most people who succeed in quitting smoking succeed only after several attempts
- (E) everyone who succeeds in quitting smoking is motivated either by social pressure or by health concerns

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4. Cassie: In order to improve the quality of customer service provided by our real estate agency, we should reduce client loads—the number of clients each agent is expected to serve at one time.

Melvin: Although smaller client loads are desirable, reducing client loads at our agency is simply not feasible. We already find it very difficult to recruit enough qualified agents; recruiting even more agents, which would be necessary in order to reduce client loads, is out of the question.

Of the following, which one, if true, is the logically strongest counter that Cassie can make to Melvin's argument?

- (A) Since reducing client loads would improve working conditions for agents, reducing client loads would help recruit additional qualified agents to the real estate agency.
 - (B) Many of the real estate agency's current clients have expressed strong support for efforts to reduce client loads.
 - (C) Several recently conducted studies of real estate agencies have shown that small client loads are strongly correlated with high customer satisfaction ratings.
 - (D) Hiring extra support staff for the real estate agency's main office would have many of the same beneficial effects as reducing client loads.
 - (E) Over the last several years, it has become increasingly challenging for the real estate agency to recruit enough qualified agents just to maintain current client loads.
5. The star-nosed mole has a nose that ends in a pair of several-pointed stars, or tentacles that are crucial for hunting, as moles are poor-sighted. These tentacles contain receptors that detect electric fields produced by other animals, enabling the moles to detect and catch suitable prey such as worms and insects.

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

- (A) Both worms and insects produce electric fields.
- (B) The star-nosed mole does not rely at all on its eyesight for survival.
- (C) The star-nosed mole does not rely at all on its sense of smell when hunting.
- (D) Only animals that hunt have noses with tentacles that detect electric fields.
- (E) The star-nosed mole does not produce an electric field.

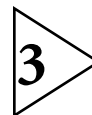
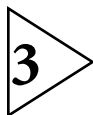
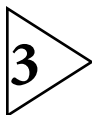
6. In her recent book a psychologist described several cases that exhibit the following pattern: A child, denied something by its parent, initiates problematic behavior such as screaming; the behavior escalates until finally the exasperated parent acquiesces to the child's demand. At this point the child, having obtained the desired goal, stops the problematic behavior, to the parent's relief. This self-reinforcing pattern of misbehavior and accommodation is repeated with steadily increasing levels of misbehavior by the child.

The cases described by the psychologist illustrate each of the following generalizations EXCEPT:

- (A) A child can develop problematic behavior patterns as a result of getting what it wants.
 - (B) A child and parent can mutually influence each other's behavior.
 - (C) Parents, by their choices, can inadvertently increase their child's level of misbehavior.
 - (D) A child can unintentionally influence a parent's behavior in ways contrary to the child's intended goals.
 - (E) A child can get what it wants by doing what its parent doesn't want it to do.
7. Scientist: In our study, chemical R did not cause cancer in laboratory rats. But we cannot conclude from this that chemical R is safe for humans. After all, many substances known to be carcinogenic to humans cause no cancer in rats; this is probably because some carcinogens cause cancer only via long-term exposure and rats are short lived.

Which one of the following most precisely describes the role played in the scientist's argument by the statement that chemical R did not cause cancer in laboratory rats?

- (A) It is cited as evidence against the conclusion that chemical R is safe for humans.
- (B) It is advanced to support the contention that test results obtained from laboratory rats cannot be extrapolated to humans.
- (C) It illustrates the claim that rats are too short lived to be suitable as test subjects for the carcinogenic properties of substances to which humans are chronically exposed.
- (D) It is used as evidence to support the hypothesis that chemical R causes cancer in humans via long-term exposure.
- (E) It is cited as being insufficient to support the conclusion that chemical R is safe for humans.



8. Department store manager: There is absolutely no reason to offer our customers free gift wrapping again this holiday season. If most customers take the offer, it will be expensive and time-consuming for us. On the other hand, if only a few customers want it, there is no advantage in offering it.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the department store manager's argument?

- (A) Gift wrapping would cost the store more during this holiday season than in previous holiday seasons.
 - (B) Anything that slows down shoppers during the holiday season costs the store money.
 - (C) It would be to the store's advantage to charge customers for gift wrapping services.
 - (D) It would be expensive to inform customers about the free gift wrapping service.
 - (E) Either few customers would want free gift wrapping or most customers would want it.
9. Among people who have a history of chronic trouble falling asleep, some rely only on sleeping pills to help them fall asleep, and others practice behavior modification techniques and do not take sleeping pills. Those who rely only on behavior modification fall asleep more quickly than do those who rely only on sleeping pills, so behavior modification is more effective than are sleeping pills in helping people to fall asleep.

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

- (A) People who do not take sleeping pills spend at least as many total hours asleep each night as do the people who take sleeping pills.
- (B) Most people who have trouble falling asleep and who use behavior modification techniques fall asleep more slowly than do most people who have no trouble falling asleep.
- (C) Many people who use only behavior modification techniques to help them fall asleep have never used sleeping pills.
- (D) The people who are the most likely to take sleeping pills rather than practice behavior modification techniques are those who have previously had the most trouble falling asleep.
- (E) The people who are the most likely to practice behavior modification techniques rather than take sleeping pills are those who prefer not to use drugs if other treatments are available.

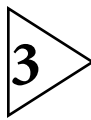
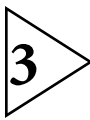
10. Lawyer: This witness acknowledges being present at the restaurant and watching when my client, a famous television personality, was assaulted. Yet the witness claims to recognize the assailant, but not my famous client. Therefore, the witness's testimony should be excluded.

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

- (A) If a witness claims to recognize both parties involved in an assault, then the witness's testimony should be included.
 - (B) There are other witnesses who can identify the lawyer's client as present during the assault.
 - (C) It is impossible to determine whether the witness actually recognized the assailant.
 - (D) The testimony of a witness to an assault should be included only if the witness claims to recognize both parties involved in the assault.
 - (E) It is unlikely that anyone would fail to recognize the lawyer's client.
11. Biologist: Many paleontologists have suggested that the difficulty of adapting to ice ages was responsible for the evolution of the human brain. But this suggestion must be rejected, for most other animal species adapted to ice ages with no evolutionary changes to their brains.

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

- (A) It fails to address adequately the possibility that even if a condition is sufficient to produce an effect in a species, it may not be necessary to produce that effect in that species.
- (B) It fails to address adequately the possibility that a condition can produce a change in a species even if it does not produce that change in other species.
- (C) It overlooks the possibility that a condition that is needed to produce a change in one species is not needed to produce a similar change in other species.
- (D) It presumes without warrant that human beings were presented with greater difficulties during ice ages than were individuals of most other species.
- (E) It takes for granted that, if a condition coincided with the emergence of a certain phenomenon, that condition must have been causally responsible for the phenomenon.



12. The total number of book titles published annually in North America has approximately quadrupled since television first became available. Retail sales of new titles, as measured in copies, increased rapidly in the early days of television, though the rate of increase has slowed in recent years. Library circulation has been flat or declining in recent years.

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

- (A) Television has, over the years, brought about a reduction in the amount of per capita reading in North America.
- (B) The introduction of television usually brings about a decrease in library use.
- (C) Book publishers in North America now sell fewer copies per title than they sold in the early days of television.
- (D) The availability of television does not always cause a decline in the annual number of book titles published or in the number of books sold.
- (E) The introduction of television expanded the market for books in North America.

13. Botanist: It has long been believed that people with children or pets should keep poinsettia plants out of their homes. Although this belief has been encouraged by child-rearing books, which commonly list poinsettias as poisonous and therefore dangerous, it is mistaken. Our research has shown, conclusively, that poinsettias pose no risk to children or pets.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion drawn in the botanist's argument?

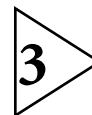
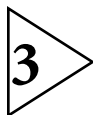
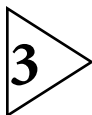
- (A) Child-rearing books should encourage people with children to put poinsettias in their homes.
- (B) Poinsettias are not dangerously poisonous.
- (C) According to many child-rearing books, poinsettias are dangerous.
- (D) The belief that households with children or pets should not have poinsettias is mistaken.
- (E) Poinsettias pose no risk to children or pets.

14. Archaeologist: An ancient stone building at our excavation site was composed of three kinds of stone—quartz, granite, and limestone. Of these, only limestone occurs naturally in the area. Most of the buildings at the site from the same time period had limestone as their only stone component, and most were human dwellings. Therefore, the building we are studying probably was not a dwelling.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the archaeologist's reasoning?

- (A) Most of the buildings that were used as dwellings at the site were made, at least in part, of limestone.
- (B) Most of the buildings at the site that were not dwellings were made, at least in part, from types of stone that do not occur naturally in the area.
- (C) Most of the buildings that were built from stones not naturally occurring in the area were not built with both quartz and granite.
- (D) Most of the buildings at the site were used as dwellings.
- (E) No quartz has been discovered on the site other than that found in the building being studied.

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15. Theodore will be able to file his tax return on time only in the event that he has an accountant prepare his tax return and the accountant does not ask Theodore for any additional documentation of his business expenses. If he does have an accountant prepare his return, the accountant will necessarily ask Theodore to provide this additional documentation. Therefore, Theodore will not be able to file on time.

The pattern of reasoning in which one of the following arguments most closely parallels the pattern of reasoning in the argument above?

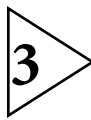
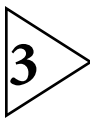
- (A) Given the demands of Timothy's job, his next free evening will occur next Friday. Since he spent a lot of money on his last evening out, he will probably decide to spend his next free evening at home. Therefore, Timothy will probably be at home next Friday evening.
- (B) Tovah cannot attend the concert next week if she is away on business. If she misses that concert, she will not have another opportunity to attend a concert this month. Since she will be away on business, Tovah will not be able to attend a concert this month.
- (C) Mark's children will not be content this weekend unless he lets them play video games some of the time. Mark will let them play video games, but only at times when he has no other activities planned. Therefore, unless Mark and his children take a break from planned activities, Mark's children will not be content this weekend.
- (D) If Teresa is not seated in first class on her airline flight, she will be seated in business class. Therefore, since she cannot be seated in first class on that flight, she will necessarily be seated in business class.
- (E) Susannah will have a relaxing vacation only if her children behave especially well and she does not start to suspect that they are planning some mischief. Since she will certainly start to suspect that they are planning some mischief if they behave especially well, Susannah's vacation cannot possibly be relaxing.

16. When a threat to life is common, as are automobile and industrial accidents, only unusual instances tend to be prominently reported by the news media. Instances of rare threats, such as product tampering, however, are seen as news by reporters and are universally reported in featured stories. People in general tend to estimate the risk of various threats by how frequently those threats come to their attention.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following is most strongly supported on the basis of them?

- (A) Whether governmental action will be taken to lessen a common risk depends primarily on the prominence given to the risk by the news media.
- (B) People tend to magnify the risk of a threat if the threat seems particularly dreadful or if those who would be affected have no control over it.
- (C) Those who get their information primarily from the news media tend to overestimate the risk of uncommon threats relative to the risk of common threats.
- (D) Reporters tend not to seek out information about long-range future threats but to concentrate their attention on the immediate past and future.
- (E) The resources that are spent on avoiding product tampering are greater than the resources that are spent on avoiding threats that stem from the weather.

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17. Real estate agent: Upon selling a home, the sellers are legally entitled to remove any items that are not permanent fixtures. Legally, large appliances like dishwashers are not permanent fixtures. However, since many prospective buyers of the home are likely to assume that large appliances in the home would be included with its purchase, sellers who will be keeping the appliances are morally obliged either to remove them before showing the home or to indicate in some other way that the appliances are not included.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the real estate agent's argumentation?

- (A) If a home's sellers will be keeping any belongings that prospective buyers of the home might assume would be included with the purchase of the home, the sellers are morally obliged to indicate clearly that those belongings are not included.
- (B) A home's sellers are morally obliged to ensure that prospective buyers of the home do not assume that any large appliances are permanent fixtures in the home.
- (C) A home's sellers are morally obliged to include with the sale of the home at least some of the appliances that are not permanent fixtures but were in the home when it was shown to prospective buyers.
- (D) A home's sellers are morally obliged not to deliberately mislead any prospective buyers of their home about which belongings are included with the sale of the home and which are not.
- (E) If a home's sellers have indicated in some way that a large appliance is included with the home's purchase, then they are morally obliged not to remove that appliance after showing the home.

18. Many parents rigorously organize their children's activities during playtime, thinking that doing so will enhance their children's cognitive development. But this belief is incorrect. To thoroughly structure a child's playtime and expect this to produce a creative and resourceful child would be like expecting a good novel to be produced by someone who was told exactly what the plot and characters must be.

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

- (A) It takes for granted that if something is conducive to a certain goal it cannot also be conducive to some other goal.
- (B) It overlooks the possibility that many children enjoy rigorously organized playtime.
- (C) It takes a necessary condition for something's enhancing a child's creativity and resourcefulness to be a sufficient condition for its doing so.
- (D) It fails to consider the possibility that being able to write a good novel requires something more than creativity and resourcefulness.
- (E) It fails to consider the possibility that something could enhance a child's overall cognitive development without enhancing the child's creativity and resourcefulness.

19. Bureaucrat: The primary, constant goal of an ideal bureaucracy is to define and classify all possible problems and set out regulations regarding each eventuality. Also, an ideal bureaucracy provides an appeal procedure for any complaint. If a complaint reveals an unanticipated problem, the regulations are expanded to cover the new issue, and for this reason an ideal bureaucracy will have an ever-expanding system of regulations.

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

- (A) An ideal bureaucracy will provide an appeal procedure for complaints even after it has defined and classified all possible problems and set out regulations regarding each eventuality.
- (B) For each problem that an ideal bureaucracy has defined and classified, the bureaucracy has received at least one complaint revealing that problem.
- (C) An ideal bureaucracy will never be permanently without complaints about problems that are not covered by that bureaucracy's regulations.
- (D) An ideal bureaucracy can reach its primary goal if, but only if, its system of regulations is always expanding to cover problems that had not been anticipated.
- (E) Any complaint that an ideal bureaucracy receives will reveal an unanticipated problem that the bureaucracy is capable of defining and classifying.

20. Scientists studying a common type of bacteria have discovered that most bacteria of that type are in hibernation at any given time. Some microbiologists have concluded from this that bacteria in general are usually in hibernation. This conclusion would be reasonable if all types of bacteria were rather similar. But, in fact, since bacteria are extremely diverse, it is unlikely that most types of bacteria hibernate regularly.

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

- (A) Bacteria of most types are usually in hibernation.
 - (B) It is probably not true that most types of bacteria hibernate regularly.
 - (C) If bacteria are extremely diverse, it is unlikely that most types of bacteria hibernate regularly.
 - (D) The conclusion that bacteria in general are usually in hibernation would be reasonable if all types of bacteria were rather similar.
 - (E) It is likely that only one type of bacteria hibernates regularly.
21. Any student who is not required to hand in written homework based on the reading assignments in a course will not complete all of the reading assignments. Even highly motivated students will neglect their reading assignments if they are not required to hand in written homework. Therefore, if the students in a course are given several reading assignments and no written assignments, no student in that course will receive a high grade for the course.

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

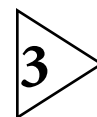
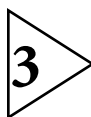
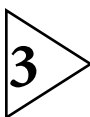
- (A) No student who completes anything less than all of the reading assignments for a course will earn a high grade for that course.
- (B) Any student who completes all of the reading and written assignments for a course will earn a high grade in that course.
- (C) All highly motivated students who complete all of the reading assignments for a course will receive high grades for that course.
- (D) If highly motivated students are required to hand in written homework on their reading assignments, then they will complete all of their reading assignments.
- (E) Some highly motivated students will earn high grades in a course if they are required to hand in written homework on their reading assignments.

22. In a study, one group of volunteers was fed a high-protein, low-carbohydrate diet; another group was fed a low-protein, high-carbohydrate diet. Both diets contained the same number of calories, and each volunteer's diet prior to the experiment had contained moderate levels of proteins and carbohydrates. After ten days, those on the low-carbohydrate diet had lost more weight than those on the high-carbohydrate diet. Thus, the most effective way to lose body fat is to eat much protein and shun carbohydrates.

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

- (A) A low-protein, high-carbohydrate diet causes the human body to retain water, the added weight of which largely compensates for the weight of any body fat lost, whereas a high-protein, low-carbohydrate diet does not.
- (B) Many people who consume large quantities of protein nevertheless gain significant amounts of body fat.
- (C) A high-protein, low-carbohydrate diet will often enable the human body to convert some body fat into muscle, without causing any significant overall weight loss.
- (D) In the experiment, the volunteers on the high-carbohydrate diet engaged in regular exercise of a kind known to produce weight loss, and those on the low-carbohydrate diet did not.
- (E) Many of the volunteers who had been on the low-carbohydrate diet eventually regained much of the weight they had lost on the diet after returning to their normal diets.

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23. Essayist: Computers have the capacity to represent and to perform logical transformations on pieces of information. Since exactly the same applies to the human mind, the human mind is a type of computer.

The flawed pattern of reasoning in which one of the following most closely resembles the flawed pattern of reasoning in the essayist's argument?

- (A) Often individual animals sacrifice their lives when the survival of their offspring or close relatives is threatened. It is probable, therefore, that there is a biological basis for the fact that human beings are similarly often willing to sacrifice their own well-being for the good of their community.
- (B) In the plastic arts, such as sculpture or painting, no work can depend for its effectiveness upon a verbal narrative that explains it. Since the same can be said of poetry, we cannot consider this characteristic as a reasonable criterion for distinguishing the plastic arts from other arts.
- (C) In any organism, the proper functioning of each component depends upon the proper functioning of every other component. Thus, communities belong to the category of organisms, since communities are invariably characterized by this same interdependence of components.
- (D) Some vitamins require the presence in adequate amounts of some mineral in order to be fully beneficial to the body. Thus, since selenium is needed to make vitamin E fully active, anyone with a selenium deficiency will have a greater risk of contracting those diseases from which vitamin E provides some measure of protection.
- (E) Friendship often involves obligations whose fulfillment can be painful or burdensome. The same can be said of various forms of cooperation that cannot strictly be called friendship. Thus cooperation, like friendship, can require that priority be given to goals other than mere self-interest.

24. It is popularly believed that a poem has whatever meaning is assigned to it by the reader. But objective evaluation of poetry is possible only if this popular belief is false; for the aesthetic value of a poem cannot be discussed unless it is possible for at least two readers to agree on the correct interpretation of the poem.

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

- (A) Only if they find the same meaning in a poem can two people each judge that it has aesthetic value.
- (B) If two readers agree about the meaning of a given poem, that ensures that an objective evaluation of the poem can be made.
- (C) Discussion of a poem is possible only if it is false that a poem has whatever meaning is assigned to it by the reader.
- (D) A given poem can be objectively evaluated only if the poem's aesthetic value can be discussed.
- (E) Aesthetic evaluation of literature is best accomplished through discussion by more than two readers.

25. Dean: The mathematics department at our university has said that it should be given sole responsibility for teaching the course Statistics for the Social Sciences. But this course has no more mathematics in it than high school algebra does. The fact that a course has mathematics in it does not mean that it needs to be taught by a mathematics professor; any more than a course approaching its subject from a historical perspective must be taught by a history professor. Such demands by the mathematics department are therefore unjustified.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that expertise in a subject does not enable one to teach that subject well
- (B) purports to refute a view by showing that one possible reason for that view is insufficient
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that most students are as knowledgeable about mathematics as they are about history
- (D) fails to establish that mathematics professors are not capable of teaching Statistics for the Social Sciences effectively
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that any policies that apply to history courses must be justified with respect to mathematics courses

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–6

There are exactly six law students—Gambini, Little, Mitchum, Richardson, Saito, and Veracruz—in a trial advocacy class. The class is divided into three trial teams—team 1, team 2, and team 3—of exactly two students each. Each student is on exactly one of the teams. Each student prepares exactly one of either the opening argument or the final argument for his or her team. The teams must be formed according to the following specifications:

Mitchum is on the same team as either Gambini or Veracruz.

Little prepares an opening argument.

Either Gambini or Richardson, but not both, prepares a final argument.

1. Which one of the following could be the composition of each team and the argument each student prepares?
 - (A) team 1: Little, opening; Gambini, final
team 2: Veracruz, opening; Mitchum, final
team 3: Saito, opening; Richardson, final
 - (B) team 1: Mitchum, opening; Gambini, final
team 2: Veracruz, opening; Little, final
team 3: Richardson, opening; Saito, final
 - (C) team 1: Richardson, opening; Gambini, final
team 2: Mitchum, opening; Saito, final
team 3: Little, opening; Veracruz, final
 - (D) team 1: Gambini, opening; Mitchum, final
team 2: Little, opening; Richardson, final
team 3: Veracruz, opening; Saito, final
 - (E) team 1: Gambini, opening; Mitchum, final
team 2: Richardson, opening; Saito, final
team 3: Little, opening; Veracruz, final
2. If Gambini is on the same team as Mitchum, and if Gambini prepares the final argument for that team, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Little is on the same team as Veracruz, who prepares the opening argument for the team.
 - (B) Richardson is on the same team as Saito, who prepares the opening argument for the team.
 - (C) Richardson is on the same team as Saito, who prepares the final argument for the team.
 - (D) Saito is on the same team as Veracruz, who prepares the opening argument for the team.
 - (E) Saito is on the same team as Veracruz, who prepares the final argument for the team.
3. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Gambini, who prepares a final argument, is on the same team as Richardson.
 - (B) Gambini, who prepares a final argument, is on the same team as Veracruz.
 - (C) Gambini, who prepares an opening argument, is on the same team as Little.
 - (D) Little, who prepares an opening argument, is on the same team as Mitchum.
 - (E) Mitchum, who prepares an opening argument, is on the same team as Saito.
4. If Richardson is on the same team as Veracruz, then for exactly how many of the students can it be determined which of the arguments he or she prepares?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
5. If Little is on the same team as Richardson, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Saito is on the same team as Veracruz.
 - (B) Gambini is on the same team as Mitchum.
 - (C) Mitchum prepares a final argument.
 - (D) Veracruz prepares a final argument.
 - (E) Gambini prepares an opening argument.
6. If Saito prepares an opening argument, then which one of the following pairs of students could be on the same team as each other?
 - (A) Gambini and Little
 - (B) Gambini and Saito
 - (C) Little and Veracruz
 - (D) Mitchum and Veracruz
 - (E) Richardson and Veracruz

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Questions 7–12

While on vacation, Sukanya receives several e-mail messages from work, each message from one of three associates: Hilary, Jerome, and Lula. Sukanya receives at least one and no more than two messages from each of them. Sukanya receives each message on the day it is sent. No more than one message is sent each day. The messages are received in a manner consistent with the following:

The first message is not from Lula.

Both the first and last messages are from the same person.

Exactly once Sukanya receives a message from Jerome on the day after receiving one from Hilary.

Of the first three messages, exactly one is from Jerome.

7. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the e-mail messages Sukanya receives, identified by the person each message is from and listed in the order she receives them?
 - (A) Lula, Hilary, Jerome, Hilary, Jerome, Lula
 - (B) Jerome, Lula, Hilary, Lula, Jerome
 - (C) Jerome, Lula, Hilary, Jerome, Hilary
 - (D) Jerome, Lula, Hilary, Hilary, Jerome
 - (E) Hilary, Lula, Lula, Jerome, Jerome, Hilary
8. What is the maximum possible number of e-mail messages Sukanya receives after Jerome's first message but before Hilary's first message?
 - (A) zero
 - (B) one
 - (C) two
 - (D) three
 - (E) four
9. If Sukanya receives exactly four e-mail messages, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Exactly one of the messages is from Lula.
 - (B) Exactly two of the messages are from Jerome.
 - (C) The second message is from Lula.
 - (D) The third message is from Hilary.
 - (E) The fourth message is from Jerome.
10. Which one of the following e-mail messages CANNOT be from Lula?
 - (A) the second message
 - (B) the third message
 - (C) the fourth message
 - (D) the fifth message (if there is a fifth one)
 - (E) the sixth message (if there is a sixth one)
11. If Sukanya receives six e-mail messages, the fifth of which is from Lula, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The first message is from Jerome.
 - (B) The second message is from Lula.
 - (C) The third message is from Hilary.
 - (D) The fourth message is from Jerome.
 - (E) The sixth message is from Lula.
12. If Sukanya receives two e-mail messages from Lula, what is the maximum possible number of e-mail messages Sukanya receives after Lula's first message but before Lula's last message?
 - (A) zero
 - (B) one
 - (C) two
 - (D) three
 - (E) four

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Questions 13–18

Mercotek carried out a study to compare the productivity of its night shift with that of its day shift. Every week the company's six crews—F, G, H, R, S, and T—were ranked from first (most productive) to sixth (least productive). There were no ties. For any given week, either G and T were the two night-shift crews or else S and H were—the four other crews were the day-shift crews for that week. The following relationships held for every week of the study:

F is more productive than G.

R is more productive than S.

R is more productive than T.

S is more productive than H.

G is more productive than T.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate ranking of all the crews, in order from first to sixth, for a given week of the study?
- (A) F, G, T, R, S, H
(B) F, R, G, T, H, S
(C) G, R, T, S, H, F
(D) R, F, G, S, H, T
(E) R, S, H, T, F, G
14. If F is ranked third for a given week of the study, then which one of the following could also be true of that week?
- (A) G ranks second.
(B) H ranks fourth.
(C) R ranks second.
(D) S ranks fourth.
(E) T ranks fourth.

15. Which one of the following CANNOT be the crew ranked fifth for any given week of the study?
- (A) G
(B) H
(C) R
(D) S
(E) T
16. For any given week of the study, the ranking of all the crews is completely determined if which one of the following is true?
- (A) F ranks second that week.
(B) G ranks fifth that week.
(C) H ranks third that week.
(D) R ranks third that week.
(E) S ranks third that week.
17. If the night-shift crews rank fifth and sixth for a given week of the study, then which one of the following could also be true of that week?
- (A) G ranks fourth.
(B) H ranks fifth.
(C) R ranks third.
(D) S ranks fourth.
(E) T ranks fifth.
18. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the crews that CANNOT be ranked third for any given week of the study?
- (A) G, H, S
(B) R, T
(C) F, T
(D) G, T
(E) T

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Questions 19–23

A shuttle van stops exactly four times—once at Fundy, once at Los Altos, once at Mineola, and once at Simcoe—not necessarily in that order. The van starts with exactly four passengers on board—Greg, Jasmine, Rosa, and Vijay—each of whom gets off at a different stop. The following conditions hold:

Los Altos is the first or second stop.

Rosa is still on board when the van reaches Mineola.

Jasmine is on board longer than Vijay.

If Jasmine is still on board when the van reaches Fundy, then Greg is still on board when the van reaches Simcoe; otherwise, Greg is not still on board when the van reaches Simcoe.

19. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate matching of stops, listed in the order in which the van stops at them, to the passengers who get off at them?

- (A) Los Altos: Greg
Mineola: Vijay
Fundy: Jasmine
Simcoe: Rosa
- (B) Simcoe: Vijay
Mineola: Greg
Fundy: Rosa
Los Altos: Jasmine
- (C) Los Altos: Jasmine
Mineola: Vijay
Fundy: Greg
Simcoe: Rosa
- (D) Los Altos: Rosa
Mineola: Vijay
Fundy: Jasmine
Simcoe: Greg
- (E) Los Altos: Vijay
Fundy: Jasmine
Mineola: Rosa
Simcoe: Greg

20. If Mineola is the first stop, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the passengers who could possibly get off there?

- (A) Rosa
- (B) Greg, Rosa
- (C) Greg, Vijay
- (D) Greg, Rosa, Vijay
- (E) Jasmine, Rosa, Vijay

21. If Fundy is the first stop, then which one of the following could accurately list the passengers in order from first to last off?

- (A) Greg, Vijay, Jasmine, Rosa
- (B) Rosa, Vijay, Greg, Jasmine
- (C) Vijay, Greg, Rosa, Jasmine
- (D) Vijay, Jasmine, Greg, Rosa
- (E) Vijay, Rosa, Jasmine, Greg

22. Which one of the following must be true if Greg is still on board both when the van reaches Los Altos and when it reaches Simcoe, not necessarily in that order, assuming he is the second one off the van?

- (A) Vijay is on board when the van reaches Simcoe.
- (B) Vijay is on board when the van reaches Los Altos.
- (C) Rosa is on board when the van reaches Simcoe.
- (D) Rosa is on board when the van reaches Fundy.
- (E) Jasmine is on board when the van reaches Mineola.

23. If Greg is not on board when the van reaches Simcoe, then which one of the following must be false?

- (A) Greg is on board when the van reaches Fundy.
- (B) Jasmine is on board when the van reaches Mineola.
- (C) Rosa is on board when the van reaches Fundy.
- (D) Vijay is on board when the van reaches Fundy.
- (E) Vijay is on board when the van reaches Mineola.

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:

Peter M. Garber, *Famous Bubbles: The Fundamentals of Early Manias*. ©2000 by MIT Press.

John Sandlos, "Purple Loosestrife and the 'Bounding' of Nature in North American Wetlands." ©1997 by Electronic Journal of Sociology.

Linda Ching Sledge, "Oral Tradition in Kingston's *China Men*." ©1990 by The Modern Language Association of America.

Daniel Q. Thompson, Ronald L. Stuckey, and Edith B. Thompson, "Spread, Impact, and Control of Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) in North American Wetlands." ©1987 by US Fish and Wildlife Service.

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

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

Aña Rodriguez is a shy five-year-old girl. The Rodriguez family must send Aña to either Mercer Preschool or Butte Preschool. The Rodriguezes are equally satisfied with the quality of the teachers and the facilities at both schools. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one preschool over the other based on the following two criteria:

- The preschool must provide a stimulating social environment for Aña.
- The preschool must be conveniently located.

Aña is an only child who lives on a block with no other children her age. Two children Aña occasionally plays with at the local playground would be in her class at Mercer. The class size at Mercer is eight children. Mercer occupies its students’ time, for the most part, with activities for the entire class. There is little unstructured time. Mercer is within easy walking distance of the Rodriguez home. Parking near Mercer is nearly impossible. After the infrequent winter snowstorms, snow is typically left to melt rather than shoveled. Walking can be difficult at such times.

Aña’s best friend will be attending Butte. Aña knows none of the other children who would be in her class. The class size at Butte is 12 children. Most of the students’ time is not formally structured. The children are free to participate in a number of optional activities with or without their classmates. The few structured activities all involve small groups of two or three children. Butte is a 10-minute drive, or 20-minute bus ride, from the Rodriguez house. Parking is always available since Butte has its own lot. Aña’s younger cousin Pablo, who lives on her block, will be attending a different class at Butte.

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

[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 PrepTest 55**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	100
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	—*	—*
175	95	95
174	94	94
173	—*	—*
172	93	93
171	92	92
170	91	91
169	90	90
168	89	89
167	87	88
166	86	86
165	85	85
164	83	84
163	82	82
162	81	81
161	79	80
160	77	78
159	76	76
158	74	75
157	72	73
156	70	71
155	69	69
154	67	68
153	65	66
152	63	64
151	61	62
150	59	60
149	58	58
148	56	57
147	54	55
146	52	53
145	50	51
144	48	49
143	47	47
142	45	46
141	43	44
140	41	42
139	40	40
138	38	39
137	36	37
136	35	35
135	33	34
134	32	32
133	30	31
132	29	29
131	27	28
130	26	26
129	25	25
128	24	24
127	22	23
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 PrepTest.

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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