



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 26

TEST ID: LL3026



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

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

24 Questions

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

Questions 1–7

Eight physics students—four majors: Frank, Gwen, Henry, and Joan; and four nonmajors: Victor, Wanda, Xavier, and Yvette—are being assigned to four laboratory benches, numbered 1 through 4. Each student is assigned to exactly one bench, and exactly two students are assigned to each bench. Assignments of students to benches must conform to the following conditions:

Exactly one major is assigned to each bench.

Frank and Joan are assigned to consecutively numbered benches, with Frank assigned to the lower-numbered bench.

Frank is assigned to the same bench as Victor.

Gwen is not assigned to the same bench as Wanda.

1. Which one of the following could be the assignment of students to benches?
 - (A) 1: Frank, Victor; 2: Joan, Gwen; 3: Henry, Wanda; 4: Xavier, Yvette
 - (B) 1: Gwen, Yvette; 2: Frank, Xavier; 3: Joan, Wanda; 4: Henry, Victor
 - (C) 1: Henry, Wanda; 2: Gwen, Xavier; 3: Frank, Victor; 4: Joan, Yvette
 - (D) 1: Henry, Xavier; 2: Joan, Wanda; 3: Frank, Victor; 4: Gwen, Yvette
 - (E) 1: Henry, Yvette; 2: Gwen, Wanda; 3: Frank, Victor; 4: Joan, Xavier
2. If Victor is assigned to bench 2 and Wanda is assigned to bench 4, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Frank is assigned to bench 1.
 - (B) Gwen is assigned to bench 1.
 - (C) Henry is assigned to bench 3.
 - (D) Xavier is assigned to bench 1.
 - (E) Yvette is assigned to bench 3.
3. If Gwen and Henry are not assigned to consecutively numbered benches, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Victor is assigned to bench 2.
 - (B) Victor is assigned to bench 3.
 - (C) Wanda is assigned to bench 1.
 - (D) Wanda is assigned to bench 3.
 - (E) Wanda is assigned to bench 4.
4. If Henry and Yvette are both assigned to bench 1, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Gwen is assigned to bench 3.
 - (B) Joan is assigned to bench 2.
 - (C) Wanda is assigned to bench 2.
 - (D) Wanda is assigned to bench 3.
 - (E) Xavier is assigned to bench 3.
5. If Gwen is assigned to bench 4 and Xavier is assigned to bench 3, then any one of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Gwen is assigned to the same bench as Yvette.
 - (B) Henry is assigned to the same bench as Wanda.
 - (C) Henry is assigned to the same bench as Xavier.
 - (D) Joan is assigned to the same bench as Xavier.
 - (E) Joan is assigned to the same bench as Yvette.
6. If Wanda is assigned to a lower-numbered bench than is Joan, then Henry must be assigned to a
 - (A) lower-numbered bench than is Frank
 - (B) lower-numbered bench than is Gwen
 - (C) lower-numbered bench than is Xavier
 - (D) higher-numbered bench than is Victor
 - (E) higher-numbered bench than is Yvette
7. Which one of the following could be the assignments for bench 2 and bench 4?
 - (A) 2: Gwen, Xavier
4: Henry, Yvette
 - (B) 2: Henry, Yvette
4: Joan, Xavier
 - (C) 2: Joan, Victor
4: Gwen, Xavier
 - (D) 2: Joan, Wanda
4: Gwen, Xavier
 - (E) 2: Joan, Xavier
4: Henry, Yvette

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Questions 8–12

A messenger will deliver exactly seven packages—L, M, N, O, P, S, and T—one at a time, not necessarily in that order. The seven deliveries must be made according to the following conditions:

P is delivered either first or seventh.

The messenger delivers N at some time after delivering L.

The messenger delivers T at some time after delivering M.

The messenger delivers exactly one package between delivering L and delivering O, whether or not L is delivered before O.

The messenger delivers exactly one package between delivering M and delivering P, whether or not M is delivered before P.

8. Which one of the following is an order in which the messenger could make the deliveries, from first to seventh?
(A) L, N, S, O, M, T, P
(B) M, T, P, S, L, N, O
(C) O, S, L, N, M, T, P
(D) P, N, M, S, O, T, L
(E) P, T, M, S, L, N, O
9. Which one of the following could be true?
(A) N is delivered first.
(B) T is delivered first.
(C) T is delivered second.
(D) M is delivered fourth.
(E) S is delivered seventh.
10. If N is delivered fourth, which one of the following could be true?
(A) L is delivered first.
(B) L is delivered second.
(C) M is delivered third.
(D) O is delivered fifth.
(E) S is delivered first.
11. If T is delivered fourth, the seventh package delivered must be
(A) L
(B) N
(C) O
(D) P
(E) S
12. If the messenger delivers M at some time after delivering O, the fifth package delivered could be any one of the following EXCEPT:
(A) L
(B) M
(C) N
(D) S
(E) T

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Questions 13–18

Each of exactly five persons—Nguyen, Olson, Pike, Tyner, and Valdez—participates in exactly one of three activities: going to a movie, going to a soccer game, or going to a restaurant. The following conditions must apply.

Nguyen and Olson do not participate in the same activity as each other, nor does either one of them participate in the same activity as Pike.

Exactly two persons go to a soccer game.

Tyner and Pike do not participate in the same activity as each other.

If Nguyen or Valdez goes to a movie, they both go to a movie.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the activities participated in by Nguyen, Olson, Pike, Tyner, and Valdez, respectively?
- (A) movie, soccer game, soccer game, restaurant, movie
 - (B) movie, restaurant, soccer game, soccer game, movie
 - (C) soccer game, restaurant, movie, soccer game, movie
 - (D) soccer game, restaurant, movie, soccer game, restaurant
 - (E) soccer game, restaurant, movie, soccer game, soccer game
14. If Valdez goes to a soccer game, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Olson goes to a movie.
 - (B) Nguyen goes to a restaurant.
 - (C) Nguyen goes to a soccer game.
 - (D) Tyner goes to a soccer game.
 - (E) Tyner goes to a movie.
15. Which one of the following is a pair of persons who could go to a movie together?
- (A) Nguyen and Tyner
 - (B) Olson and Tyner
 - (C) Olson and Valdez
 - (D) Pike and Olson
 - (E) Pike and Tyner
16. Each of the following statements must be false EXCEPT:
- (A) Only Olson goes to a restaurant.
 - (B) Only Pike goes to a restaurant.
 - (C) Only Tyner goes to a restaurant.
 - (D) Only Valdez goes to a restaurant.
 - (E) Tyner and Valdez go to a restaurant together.
17. If Nguyen goes to a soccer game, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the persons any one of whom could go to a movie?
- (A) Olson
 - (B) Pike, Valdez
 - (C) Olson, Tyner
 - (D) Pike, Tyner, Valdez
 - (E) Olson, Pike, Tyner
18. If the condition that exactly two persons go to a soccer game is changed to require that exactly three persons go to a soccer game, but all other conditions remain the same, then which one of the following persons must participate in an activity other than going to a soccer game?
- (A) Nguyen
 - (B) Olson
 - (C) Pike
 - (D) Tyner
 - (E) Valdez

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Questions 19–24

In each of two years exactly two of four lawmakers—Feld, Gibson, Hsu, and Ivins—and exactly two of three scientists—Vega, Young, and Zadora—will serve as members of a four-person panel. In each year, one of the members will be chairperson. The chairperson in the first year cannot serve on the panel in the second year. The chairperson in the second year must have served on the panel in the first year. Service on the panel must obey the following conditions:

Gibson and Vega do not serve on the panel in the same year as each other.

Hsu and Young do not serve on the panel in the same year as each other.

Each year, either Ivins or Vega, but not both, serves on the panel.

19. Which one of the following could be the list of the people who serve on the panel in the first year?
 - (A) Feld, Gibson, Vega, Zadora
 - (B) Feld, Hsu, Vega, Zadora
 - (C) Feld, Ivins, Vega, Zadora
 - (D) Gibson, Hsu, Ivins, Zadora
 - (E) Hsu, Ivins, Young, Zadora
20. If Vega is the chairperson in the first year, which one of the following is a pair of people who must serve on the panel in the second year?
 - (A) Gibson and Young
 - (B) Gibson and Zadora
 - (C) Hsu and Ivins
 - (D) Ivins and Young
 - (E) Vega and Young
21. If Hsu is the chairperson in the first year, which one of the following could be the chairperson in the second year?
 - (A) Feld
 - (B) Gibson
 - (C) Hsu
 - (D) Ivins
 - (E) Young
22. If Feld serves on the panel in a given year, any one of the following could serve on the panel that year EXCEPT:
 - (A) Gibson
 - (B) Hsu
 - (C) Ivins
 - (D) Vega
 - (E) Young
23. If Ivins is the chairperson in the first year, which one of the following could be the chairperson in the second year?
 - (A) Feld
 - (B) Gibson
 - (C) Hsu
 - (D) Vega
 - (E) Young
24. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Feld is on the panel in the second year.
 - (B) Hsu is on the panel in the first year.
 - (C) Ivins is on the panel in both years.
 - (D) Young is on the panel in both years.
 - (E) Zadora is on the panel in the second year.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Insurance that was to become effective at 9 A.M. on a certain date was taken out on the life of a flight attendant. He died on that date at 10 A.M. local time, which was two hours before 9 A.M. in the time zone where the policy had been purchased. The insurance company contended that the policy had not become effective; a representative of the flight attendant's beneficiary, his mother, countered by arguing that the policy amount should be paid because the attendant had been his mother's sole support, and she was ill.

The representative's argument is flawed as a counter to the insurance company's contention because

- (A) the conclusion is no more than a paraphrase of the evidence offered in support of it
 - (B) it appeals to the emotion of pity rather than addressing the issue raised
 - (C) it makes an unwarranted distinction between family obligations and business obligations
 - (D) it substitutes an attack on a person for the giving of reasons
 - (E) a cause and its effect are mistaken for each other
2. Once a child's imagination becomes developed, a host of imaginary creatures may torment the child. But this newly developed cognitive capacity may also be used to render these creatures harmless. For instance, a child's new toy may be imagined as an ally, powerful enough to ward off any imaginary threats.

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

- (A) Some newly developed capacities only give rise to problems.
- (B) Sometimes the cause of a problem may also provide its solution.
- (C) Children are not able to distinguish between real and imaginary threats.
- (D) The most effective way for children to address their fears is to acknowledge them.
- (E) Most problems associated with child-rearing can be solved with a little imagination.

3. Trisha: Today's family is declining in its ability to carry out its functions of child-rearing and providing stability for adult life. There must be a return to the traditional values of commitment and responsibility.

Jerod: We ought to leave what is good enough alone. Contemporary families may be less stable than traditionally, but most people do not find that to be bad. Contemporary criticisms of the family are overblown and destructive.

Trisha and Jerod disagree over whether the institution of the family is

- (A) adequate as it is
 - (B) changing over time
 - (C) valued by most people
 - (D) not going to survive
 - (E) no longer traditional
4. Politician P: My opponent claims that the government is obligated to raise taxes to increase funding for schools and health care. Because raising taxes to increase funding for schools and health care would make taxpayers upset over their loss of buying power, my opponent is simply mistaken.
- Politician P's reasoning is questionable because it involves
- (A) presupposing that a claim is mistaken on the grounds that the person defending it advocates other unpopular views
 - (B) assuming that a claim is false on the grounds that the person defending it is of questionable character
 - (C) concluding that a view is false on the grounds that its implementation would lead to unhappiness
 - (D) appealing to wholly irrelevant issues to deflect attention away from the real issue
 - (E) insisting that an obligation exists without offering any evidence that it exists

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5. In defending the Hyperion School of Journalism from charges that its program is of little or no value to its students, the dean of the school pointed to its recent success in placing students: 65 percent of its graduates went on to internships or jobs in print or broadcast journalism.
- Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the defense offered by the dean?
- (A) More than half of the school's students came from jobs in journalism to improve their skills.
 - (B) Some newspaper editors do not regard journalism schools as a necessary part of the training of a journalist.
 - (C) The number of cities with more than one major newspaper has declined sharply over the last 25 years.
 - (D) The program offered by the Hyperion School of Journalism is similar in quality and content to those offered by its peer institutions.
 - (E) The proportion of applicants to the Hyperion School of Journalism that are admitted is lower than it was ten years ago.
6. The largest volcano on Mars rises 27 kilometers above the surrounding plain and covers an area roughly the size of Romania. Even if the Earth's gravity were as low as the gravity of Mars is, no volcano of such size could exist on Earth, for the Earth's crust, although of essentially the same composition as that of Mars, is too thin to support even a small fraction of that mass and would buckle under it, causing the mountain to sink.

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

- (A) The surface of Mars is less subject to forces of erosion than is the surface of the Earth.
- (B) The highest volcanoes on Mars occur where its crust is thickest.
- (C) On average, volcanoes on Mars are higher than those on Earth.
- (D) The crust of Mars, at least at certain points on the planet, is thicker than the crust of the Earth.
- (E) At least some of the Earth's volcanoes would be larger than they actually are if the Earth's crust were thicker than it is.

7. Speakers of the Caronian language constitute a minority of the population in several large countries. An international body has recommended that the regions where Caronian-speakers live be granted autonomy as an independent nation in which Caronian-speakers would form a majority. But Caronian-speakers live in several, widely scattered areas that cannot be united within a single continuous boundary while at the same time allowing Caronian-speakers to be the majority population. Hence, the recommendation cannot be satisfied.
- The argument relies on which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) A nation once existed in which Caronian-speakers formed the majority of the population.
 - (B) Caronian-speakers tend to perceive themselves as constituting a single community.
 - (C) The recommendation would not be satisfied by the creation of a nation formed of disconnected regions.
 - (D) The new Caronian nation will not include as citizens anyone who does not speak Caronian.
 - (E) In most nations several different languages are spoken.
8. Sociologist: The welfare state cannot be successfully implemented because it rests on the assumption that human beings are unselfish—a seemingly false assumption. The welfare state is feasible only if wage earners are prepared to have their hard-earned funds used to help others in greater need, and that requires an unselfish attitude. But people innately seek their own well-being, especially when the interest of others threaten it.

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

- (A) The welfare state will not work.
- (B) The welfare state unfairly asks those who work hard to help those in greater need.
- (C) The assumption that human beings are unselfish is false.
- (D) The interests of the less fortunate impinge on the interests of others.
- (E) The welfare state relies on the generosity of wage earners.

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9. Early pencil leads were made of solid graphite mined in Cumberland, in Britain. Modern methods of manufacturing pencil leads from powdered graphite are the result of research sponsored by the government of France in the 1790s, when France was at war with Britain and thus had no access to Cumberland graphite.

The information above most strongly supports which one of the following?

- (A) The world's only deposit of graphite suitable for manufacture of pencils is in Cumberland, in Britain.
- (B) In the 1790s, France's government did not know of any accessible source of solid graphite appropriate to meet France's need for pencils.
- (C) One of the causes of war between France and Britain in the 1790s was the British government's attempt to limit the amount of Cumberland graphite being exported to France.
- (D) Government-sponsored research frequently gives rise to inventions that are of great benefit to society.
- (E) Even today, all pencil leads contain Cumberland graphite.

Questions 10–11

Commercial passenger airplanes can be equipped with a collision-avoidance radar system that provides pilots with information about the proximity of other airplanes. Because the system warns pilots to take evasive action when it indicates a possible collision, passengers are safer on airplanes equipped with the system than on comparable airplanes not so equipped, even though the system frequently warns pilots to evade phantom airplanes.

10. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- (A) Passengers feel no safer on airplanes equipped with the radar system than on comparable airplanes not so equipped.
 - (B) Warnings given by a collision-avoidance system about phantom airplanes are not caused by distorted radar signals.
 - (C) The frequency of invalid warnings will not cause pilots routinely to disregard the system's warnings.
 - (D) Commercial passenger airplanes are not the only planes that can be equipped with a collision-avoidance system.
 - (E) The greatest safety risk for passengers traveling on commercial passenger airplanes is that of a midair collision.
11. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
- (A) Evasive action taken in response to the system's warnings poses no risk to the passengers.
 - (B) Commercial passenger airplanes are in greater danger of colliding with other airplanes while on the ground than they are while in flight.
 - (C) Commercial passenger airplanes are rarely involved in collisions while in flight.
 - (D) A study by ground-based air traffic controllers found that 63 percent of the warnings by the system were invalid.
 - (E) The collision-avoidance radar system is run by a computerized device on the plane that scans the sky and calculates the distances between planes.

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12. The higher the average fat intake among the residents of a country, the higher the incidence of cancer in that country; the lower the average fat intake, the lower the incidence of cancer. So individuals who want to reduce their risk of cancer should reduce their fat intake.
- Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the argument?
- (A) The differences in average fat intake between countries are often due to the varying makeup of traditional diets.
 - (B) The countries with a high average fat intake tend to be among the wealthiest in the world.
 - (C) Cancer is a prominent cause of death in countries with a low average fat intake.
 - (D) The countries with high average fat intake are also the countries with the highest levels of environmental pollution.
 - (E) An individual resident of a country whose population has a high average fat intake may have a diet with a low fat intake.
13. A local television station is considering a plan to create a panel of child psychologists to review programs in advance of their airing and rate the level of violence. A program that portrays a high level of violence would be listed in newspapers with four guns after the title. On the other hand, if a show has little violence, one gun would appear after its listing. The station believes that this remedy would forewarn parents about the level of violence in any given program.
- Which one of the following must the television station assume in order to conclude that the plan will meet its stated purpose?
- (A) Parents would read and pay attention to the ratings listed in the newspapers.
 - (B) There would be fewer shows rated with one gun than with four guns.
 - (C) The rating system described in the passage is the most effective system available.
 - (D) The local television station has an obligation to forewarn parents of the level of violence in television shows.
 - (E) Television producers of programs rated as having high levels of violence would make an effort to reduce those levels.

14. The common ancestors of Australian land- and tree-dwelling kangaroos had prehensile (grasping) tails and long opposable thumbs, attributes that are well-adapted to tree-dwelling but offer kangaroos few advantages on land. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that land-dwelling kangaroos eventually lost these attributes; what is puzzling is the fact that all modern tree-dwelling kangaroos now lack them as well.
- Which one of the following, if true, most helps explain the puzzling fact cited above?
- (A) Modern tree-dwelling kangaroos must back down tree trunks slowly and carefully, but the common ancestors of modern tree- and land-dwelling kangaroos used their opposable thumbs to descend trees quickly headfirst.
 - (B) Modern tree-dwelling kangaroos are smaller than most modern land-dwelling kangaroos but larger than their common ancestors.
 - (C) Modern tree-dwelling kangaroos' tails cannot grasp branches, but they are somewhat longer and more flexible than those of modern land-dwelling kangaroos.
 - (D) Modern tree-dwelling kangaroos are descended from species of land-dwelling kangaroos that had been land-dwellers for many generations before modern tree-dwelling kangaroos started to develop.
 - (E) Modern tree-dwelling kangaroos have smaller and weaker hind legs than modern land-dwelling kangaroos, and they move more slowly on land than do modern land-dwelling kangaroos.

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15. Editorialist: Society is obligated to bestow the privileges of adulthood upon its members once they are mature enough to accept the corresponding responsibilities. But science has established that physiological development is completed in most persons by age seventeen. Since this maturing process has been completed by most seventeen-year-olds, there is no reason not to grant these citizens all of the privileges of adulthood.

The editorialist's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the ground that it

- (A) assumes what it is trying to prove
 - (B) too hastily reaches a general conclusion on the basis of a few examples
 - (C) equivocates with respect to a central concept
 - (D) too readily accepts a claim by appeal to inappropriate authority
 - (E) ignores the fact that some people are mature at age sixteen
16. Every new play that runs for more than three months is either a commercial or a critical success. Last year, all new plays that were critical successes were also commercial successes. Therefore, every new play that ran for more than three months last year was a commercial success.

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

- (A) Most new restaurants require either good publicity or a good location in order to succeed. But most restaurants with a good location also receive good publicity. Hence, a restaurant that has a good location is guaranteed to succeed.
- (B) Every best-selling cookbook published last year is both well written and contains beautiful photographs. The cookbook Cynthia Cleveland published last year is well written and contains beautiful photographs. Therefore, Cleveland's cookbook is a best seller.
- (C) All students at the Freeman School of Cooking study either desserts or soups in their second year. This year, all Freeman students studying soups are also studying desserts. Therefore, every second-year student at Freeman is studying desserts this year.
- (D) Chefs who become celebrities either open their own restaurants or write books about their craft, but not both. John Endicott is a celebrated chef who opened his own restaurant. Therefore, Endicott does not write books about his craft.
- (E) Every catering service in Woodside Township will accept both residential and business catering assignments. Peggy's Fine Foods is a catering service that will not accept business catering assignments. Hence, Peggy's Fine Foods is not in Woodside Township.

17. Commissioner: I have been incorrectly criticized for having made my decision on the power plant issue prematurely. I based my decision on the report prepared by the neighborhood association and, although I have not studied it thoroughly, I am sure that the information it contains is accurate. Moreover, you may recall that when I received input from the neighborhood association on jail relocation, I agreed with its recommendation.

The commissioner's argument is LEAST vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) It takes for granted that the association's information is not distorted by bias.
- (B) It draws a conclusion about the recommendations of the association from incomplete recollections.
- (C) It takes for granted that the association's report is the only direct evidence that needed to be considered.
- (D) It hastily concludes that the association's report is accurate, without having studied it in detail.
- (E) It takes for granted that agreeing with the association's past recommendation helps to justify agreeing with its current recommendation.

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18. Each child in a group of young children read aloud both a short paragraph and a list of randomly ordered words from the paragraph. The more experienced readers among them made fewer pronunciation errors in whichever task they performed second, whether it was the list or the paragraph. The order in which the two tasks were performed, however, had no effect on the performance of beginning readers, who always made fewer pronunciation errors when reading the paragraph than when reading the list.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the order in which the tasks were performed was not significant for the beginning readers?

- (A) Because several words were used more than once in the paragraph but only once in the list, the list was shorter than the paragraph.
 - (B) In reading the paragraph, the more experienced readers were better at using context to guess at difficult words than were the beginning readers.
 - (C) The more experienced readers sounded out difficult words, while the beginning readers relied solely on context to guess at difficult words.
 - (D) Both tasks used the same words, so that the words the children read in whichever task was performed first would be recognized in the second task.
 - (E) The beginning readers made more pronunciation errors than the more experienced readers did in reading both the paragraph and the list.
19. Anthropologist: Violence is an extreme form of aggression, and is distinct from the self-expression sufficient for survival under normal conditions. Human beings in certain situations react to unpleasant stimuli with violence—but only because they are conditioned by their culture to react in this manner.

Each of the following can be logically inferred from the anthropologist's statements EXCEPT:

- (A) Not all aggression is violent.
- (B) The self-expression required for survival is generally nonaggressive.
- (C) Some behaviors are influenced by the cultures in which human beings live.
- (D) In normal circumstances, human beings can survive by responding nonviolently.
- (E) Violent behavior is a product of one's cultural environment.

20. Martha's friend, who is very knowledgeable about edible flowers, told Martha that there are no edible daisies, at least not any that are palatable. Martha, however, reasons that since there are daisies that are a kind of chrysanthemum and since there are edible chrysanthemums that are quite palatable, what her friend told her must be incorrect.

Which one of the following has a flawed pattern of reasoning most like that in Martha's reasoning?

- (A) Jeanne is a member of the city chorus, and the city chorus is renowned. So Jeanne is an excellent singer.
- (B) Rolfe belongs to the library reading group, and all members of that group are avid readers. So Rolfe is an avid reader.
- (C) Some of Noriko's sisters are on the debate team, and some members of the debate team are poor students. So at least one of Noriko's sisters must be a poor student.
- (D) Most of Leon's friends are good swimmers, and good swimmers are quite strong. So it is likely that at least some of Leon's friends are quite strong.
- (E) Many of Teresa's colleagues have written books. Most of the books they have written are on good writing. So some of Teresa's colleagues are good writers.

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21. Attorney for Ziegler: My client continued to do consulting work between the time of his arrest for attempted murder and the start of this trial. But I contend that Ziegler was insane at the time that he fired the shot. This is the only reasonable conclusion to draw from the fact that the accusers have submitted no evidence that he was sane at the time he pulled the trigger, only that he was sane some time after he did so.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the reasoning of Ziegler's attorney?

- (A) It presumes that being a well-educated professional is relevant to being guilty or innocent.
 - (B) It concludes on the basis of evidence against Ziegler's being sane that there is a lack of evidence for Ziegler's being sane.
 - (C) It fails to consider that Ziegler might have been insane when he worked as a consultant.
 - (D) It presumes that whether one is sane is relevant to whether one is morally responsible for one's actions.
 - (E) It fails to consider the possibility that Ziegler's being sane after the shooting is an indication that he was sane at the time of the shooting.
22. Most students are bored by history courses as they are usually taught, primarily because a large amount of time is spent teaching dates and statistics. The best way to teach history, therefore, is to spend most class time recounting the lives of historical figures and very little on dates and statistics.

Each of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends EXCEPT:

- (A) One should avoid boring one's students when teaching a history course.
- (B) It is not incompatible with the attainable goals of teaching history to spend very little class time on dates and statistics.
- (C) It is possible to recount the lives of historical figures without referring to dates and statistics.
- (D) It is compatible with the attainable goals of teaching history to spend most class time recounting the lives of historical figures.
- (E) Students are more bored by history courses as they are usually taught than they would be by courses that spend most class time recounting the lives of historical figures.

23. In a certain municipality, a judge overturned a suspect's conviction for possession of an illegal weapon. The suspect had fled upon seeing police and subsequently discarded the illegal weapon after the police gave chase. The judge reasoned as follows: the only cause for the police giving chase was the suspect's flight; by itself, flight from the police does not create a reasonable suspicion of a criminal act; evidence collected during an illegal chase is inadmissible; therefore, the evidence in this case was inadmissible.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the judge's decision that the evidence was inadmissible?

- (A) Flight from the police could create a reasonable suspicion of a criminal act as long as other significant factors are involved.
- (B) People can legally flee from the police only when those people are not involved in a criminal act at the time.
- (C) Police can legally give chase to a person only when the person's actions have created a reasonable suspicion of a criminal act.
- (D) Flight from the police should not itself be considered a criminal act.
- (E) In all cases in which a person's actions have created a reasonable suspicion of a criminal act, police can legally give chase to that person.

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Questions 24–25

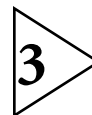
Monica: The sculpture commissioned for our town plaza has been scorned by the public ever since it went up. But since the people in our town do not know very much about contemporary art, the unpopularity of the work says nothing about its artistic merit and thus gives no reason for removing it.

Hector: You may be right about what the sculpture's popularity means about its artistic merit. However, a work of art that was commissioned for a public space ought to benefit the public, and popular opinion is ultimately the only way of determining what the public feels is to its benefit. Thus, if public opinion of this sculpture is what you say, then it certainly ought to be removed.

24. Monica's and Hector's statements commit them to disagreeing about which one of the following principles?
- (A) Public opinion of a work of art is an important consideration in determining the work's artistic merit.
 - (B) Works of art commissioned for public spaces ought at least to have sufficient artistic merit to benefit the public.
 - (C) The only reason for removing a work of art commissioned for a public space would be that the balance of public opinion is against the work.
 - (D) The sculpture cannot benefit the public by remaining in the town plaza unless the sculpture has artistic merit.
 - (E) In determining whether the sculpture should remain in the town plaza, the artistic merit of the sculpture should be a central consideration.
25. The argument Hector makes in responding to Monica depends on the assumption that
- (A) no matter what the public's opinion is on an issue affecting the public good, that public opinion ought to be acted on, even though the opinion may not be a knowledgeable one
 - (B) Monica's assessment of the public's opinion of the sculpture is accurate
 - (C) if the sculpture had artistic merit, then even a public that was not knowledgeable about modern art would not scorn the sculpture
 - (D) works of art commissioned for public spaces ought not to be expected to have artistic merit
 - (E) if the public feels that it does not benefit from the sculpture, this shows that the public does not in fact benefit from the sculpture

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.

Questions 1–2

From the tenth century until around the year 1500, there were Norse settlers living in Greenland. During that time, average yearly temperatures fell slightly worldwide, and some people claim that this temperature drop wiped out the Norse settlements by rendering Greenland too cold for human habitation. But this explanation cannot be correct, because Inuit settlers from North America, who were living in Greenland during the time the Norse settlers were there, continued to thrive long after 1500.

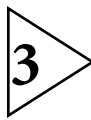
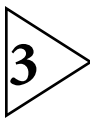
1. Which one of the following if true, most helps explain why the Norse settlements in Greenland disappeared while the Inuit settlements survived?
 - (A) The drop in average yearly temperature was smaller in Greenland than it was in the world as a whole.
 - (B) The Norse settlers' diet, unlike that of the Inuit, was based primarily on livestock and crops that were unable to survive the temperature drop.
 - (C) There were settlements in North America during the fifteenth century that were most likely founded by Norse settlers who had come from Greenland.
 - (D) The Inuit and the Norse settlements were typically established in coastal areas.
 - (E) The Norse community in Norway continued to thrive long after 1500.
2. Which one of the following is a technique of reasoning used in the argument?
 - (A) denying the relevance of an analogy
 - (B) producing evidence that is inconsistent with the claim being opposed
 - (C) presenting an alternative explanation that purports to account for more of the known facts
 - (D) citing a general rule that undermines the claim being opposed
 - (E) redefining a term in a way that is favorable to the argument's conclusion

3. Even though trading in ivory has been outlawed by international agreement, some piano makers still use ivory, often obtained illegally, to cover piano keys. Recently, experts have devised a synthetic ivory that, unlike earlier ivory substitutes, has found favor with concert pianists throughout the world. But because piano makers have never been major consumers of ivory, the development of the synthetic ivory will therefore probably do little to help curb the killing of elephants, from whose tusks most natural ivory is obtained.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to strengthen the argument?

- (A) Most people who play the piano but are not concert pianists can nonetheless easily distinguish between the new synthetic ivory and inferior ivory substitutes.
- (B) The new synthetic ivory can be manufactured to resemble in color and surface texture any of the various types of natural ivory that have commercial uses.
- (C) Other natural products such as bone or tortoise shell have not proven to be acceptable substitutes for natural ivory in piano keys.
- (D) The most common use for natural ivory is in ornamental carvings, which are prized not only for the quality of their workmanship but also for the authenticity of their materials.
- (E) It costs significantly less to produce the new synthetic ivory than it does to produce any of the ivory substitutes that scientists had developed previously.

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4. The government has spent heavily to clean groundwater contaminated by toxic chemical spills. Yet not even one spill site has been completely cleaned, and industrial accidents are spilling more toxic chemicals annually than are being cleaned up. More of the government's budget should be redirected to preventing spills. Since prevention is far more effective than cleanup, it makes little sense that the entire annual budget for prevention is less than the amount spent annually on one typical cleanup site.

The proposal about how the government's budget should be redirected plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It represents an unsupported speculation.
 - (B) It both supports another claim in the argument and is supported by others.
 - (C) It is the claim that the argument as a whole is structured to support.
 - (D) It is a presupposition on which the argument is explicitly based.
 - (E) It presents an objection to another proposal mentioned in the argument.
5. Consumer: I would like to have the features contained in the latest upgrade to your computer software package, but I am leery of installing the upgrade because a friend has told me he had a problem with it.

Company representative: We have distributed nearly 3,000 copies of the upgrade and we have received fewer than 100 calls saying that it has caused problems. So it is very unlikely that you will experience any problems with the upgrade.

The reasoning in the company representative's argument is most vulnerable to criticism because it fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) the company will issue another upgrade that corrects the problems with the current upgrade
- (B) some of the problems people have experienced with the upgrade have been quite serious
- (C) a significant number of people have experienced problems with the upgrade but have not reported them
- (D) the consumer will experience software problems if the upgrade is not installed
- (E) some of the reported problems were a result of users failing to follow instructions

6. First legislator: Medical research is predominantly done on groups of patients that include only men. For example, the effects of coffee drinking on health are evaluated only for men, and studies are lacking on hormone treatments for older women. Government-sponsored medical research should be required to include studies of women.

Second legislator: Considerations of male/female balance such as this are inappropriate with respect to research; they have no place in science.

Which one of the following rejoinders, if true, most directly counters the second legislator's objection?

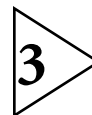
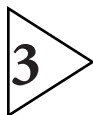
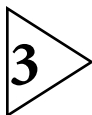
- (A) Government-sponsored research is supported by all taxpayers, both male and female.
- (B) Serving as a subject for medical research can provide a patient access to new treatments but also can subject the patient to risks.
- (C) Government-sponsored medical research is often done in military hospitals or prisons that hold only male residents.
- (D) The training of male and female scientists does not differ according to their sex.
- (E) Restriction to males of the patient base on which data are collected results in inadequate science.

7. Lack of exercise produces the same or similar bodily effects as aging. In fact, the physical changes that accompany aging can often be slowed down by appropriate exercise. No drug, however, holds any promise for slowing down the changes associated with aging. Therefore, _____.

Which one of the following provides a logical completion to the passage above?

- (A) taking drugs has the same effect on aging as does a lack of exercise
- (B) people who do not exercise are likely to need drugs to sustain their health
- (C) appropriate exercise can prevent the physical changes associated with aging
- (D) people who do not exercise when they are young will gain few benefits from beginning to exercise at a later age
- (E) if the physical changes of aging are to be slowed, it is more practical to rely on exercise than on drugs

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8. Grasses and woody plants are planted on dirt embankments to keep the embankments from eroding. The embankments are mowed to keep the grasses from growing too tall; as a result, clippings pile up. These piles of clippings smother the woody plants, causing their roots, which serve to keep the embankments from eroding, to rot; they also attract rodents that burrow into the dirt and damage the woody plants' roots. Therefore, bringing in predators to eradicate the rodents will prevent erosion of the embankments.

Which one of the following is an error of reasoning in the argument?

- (A) Two events that merely co-occur are treated as if one caused the other.
 - (B) A highly general proposal is based only on an unrepresentative set of facts.
 - (C) The conclusion is no more than a restatement of one of the pieces of evidence provided to support it.
 - (D) One possible solution to a problem is claimed to be the only possible solution to that problem.
 - (E) An action that would eliminate one cause of a problem is treated as if it would solve the entire problem.
9. Scientific and technological discoveries have considerable effects on the development of any society. It follows that predictions of the future condition of societies in which scientific and technological discovery is particularly frequent are particularly untrustworthy. The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?
- (A) Predictions of scientific and technological discoveries or predictions of their effects have harmful consequences in some societies.
 - (B) The development of a society requires scientific and technological discoveries.
 - (C) Forecasts of scientific and technological discoveries, or forecasts of their effects, are not entirely reliable.
 - (D) An advanced scientific and technological society frequently benefits from new discoveries.
 - (E) It is not as difficult to predict scientific and technological discoveries in a technologically more advanced society as it is in a technologically less advanced society.

10. Tires may be either underinflated, overinflated, or neither. We are pretty safe in assuming that underinflation or overinflation of tires harms their tread. After all, no one has been able to show that these do not harm tire tread.

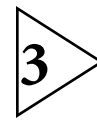
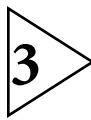
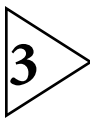
Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the argument's reasoning?

- (A) The argument assumes what it is attempting to demonstrate.
 - (B) The argument overlooks that what is not in principle susceptible to proof might be false.
 - (C) The argument fails to specify how it is that underinflation or overinflation harms tire tread.
 - (D) The argument rejects the possibility that what has not been proven is nevertheless true.
 - (E) The argument fails to precisely define the terms "underinflation" and "overinflation."
11. Lindsey has been judged to be a bad songwriter simply because her lyrics typically are disjointed and subjective. This judgment is ill founded, however, since the writings of many modern novelists typically are disjointed and subjective and yet these novelists are widely held to be good writers.

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

- (A) Disjointed and subjective writing has a comparable effect in modern novels and in songs.
- (B) Some readers do not appreciate the subtleties of the disjointed and subjective style adopted by modern novelists.
- (C) Song lyrics that are disjointed and subjective have at least as much narrative structure as any other song lyrics do.
- (D) A disjointed and subjective style of writing is usually more suitable for novels and song lyrics than it is for any other written works.
- (E) The quality of Linsey's songs is better judged by the quality of their lyrics than by the quality of their musical form.

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12. The Levant—the area that borders the eastern Mediterranean—was heavily populated in prehistoric times. The southern Levant was abandoned about 6,000 years ago, although the northern Levant, which shared the same climate, remained heavily populated. Recently archaeologists have hypothesized that the sudden depopulation in the southern Levant was due to an economic collapse resulting from deforestation.

If the statements above are true and the archaeologists' hypothesis is correct, which one of the following CANNOT be true?

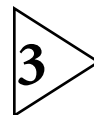
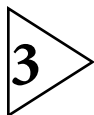
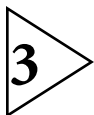
- (A) The sheep and goats herded by the peoples of the southern Levant until 6,000 years ago grazed extensively on the seedlings and saplings of indigenous tree species.
- (B) Trees were used in the production of lime plaster, a building material used extensively throughout the southern Levant until 6,000 year ago.
- (C) Organic remains from the northern Levant reliably indicate that tree species flourished there without interruption during the period when the southern Levant was being abandoned.
- (D) Carbon dating of organic remains from the southern Levant reliably demonstrates that there were no forests present in that area prior to 6,000 years ago.
- (E) Since there are few traces of either quarried stone or of mud brick in buildings excavated in the southern Levant, it is likely that the buildings built there prior to 6,000 years ago were made almost entirely of timber.

13. Using rational argument in advertisements does not persuade people to buy the products being advertised. Therefore, advertisers who replace rational argument with nonrational appeals to emotion in advertisements will persuade people to buy the products being advertised.

Which one of the following contains flawed reasoning most similar to the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) People who ask others for favors are refused. Therefore, anyone who has not had the experience of being refused has never asked for a favor.
- (B) In the past, people who have tried to solve their problems by discussing them have often failed. Therefore, in the future, people who try to solve their problems by discussing them will often fail.
- (C) Using a computer has not improved students' writing skills. Thus, students should to try to improve their writing skills by using a computer.
- (D) A person who does to have positive letters of reference cannot get a good job. Therefore, the better the letters of reference a person has, the better the job that person will get.
- (E) People never learn to program a computer by reading poorly written directions. Therefore, if people read well-written directions, they will learn to program a computer.

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14. A commercial insect trap consists of a small box containing pesticide mixed with glucose, a sweet substance known to attract insect pests. Yet in households where this type of trap has been used regularly for the past several years, recently installed traps are far less effective in eliminating insect pests than were traps of that type installed several years ago. Research scientists have hypothesized that traps in those households decreased in effectiveness because successive generations of the pests developed a resistance to the pesticide in the traps.

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

- (A) In households where the traps have been used regularly, the proportion of insect pests that have a natural aversion to eating glucose has increased with each successive generation.
- (B) Even when only a few individuals out of an entire generation of insects survive the effects of a pesticide, the offspring of those individuals are usually resistant to that pesticide.
- (C) After eating glucose mixed with the pesticide, insects that live in households that do not use the trap tend to die in greater numbers than do insects from households where the traps have been used regularly.
- (D) After the manufacturer of the traps increased the concentration of the pesticide used in the traps, the traps were no more effective in eliminating household insect pests than were the original traps.
- (E) The kind of glucose used to bait the traps is one of several different kinds of glucose that occur naturally.

15. A person's dietary consumption of cholesterol and fat is one of the most important factors determining the level of cholesterol in the person's blood (serum cholesterol). Serum cholesterol levels rise proportionally to increased cholesterol and fat consumption until that consumption reaches a threshold, but once consumption of these substances exceeds that threshold, serum cholesterol levels rise only gradually, even with dramatic increases in consumption. The threshold is one fourth the consumption level of cholesterol and fat in today's average North American diet.

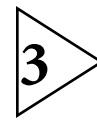
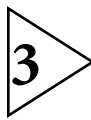
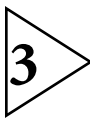
The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following?

- (A) The threshold can be lowered by lowering the dietary consumption of cholesterol and fat.
 - (B) People who consume an average North American diet cannot increase their consumption of cholesterol and fat without dramatically increasing their serum cholesterol levels.
 - (C) People who consume half as much cholesterol and fat as in the average North American diet will not necessarily have half the average serum cholesterol level.
 - (D) Serum cholesterol levels cannot be affected by nondietary modifications in behavior, such as exercising more or smoking less.
 - (E) People who consume less cholesterol and fat than the threshold cannot reduce their serum cholesterol levels.
16. The recently negotiated North American Free Trade Agreement among Canada, Mexico, and the United States is misnamed, because it would not result in truly free trade. Adam Smith, the economist who first articulated the principles of free trade held that any obstacle placed in the way of the free movement of goods, investment, or labor would defeat free trade. So since under the agreement workers would be restricted by national boundaries from seeking the best conditions they could find, the resulting obstruction of the flow of trade would, from a free-trade perspective, be harmful.

The argument proceeds by

- (A) ruling out alternatives
- (B) using a term in two different senses
- (C) citing a nonrepresentative instance
- (D) appealing to a relevant authority
- (E) responding to a different issue from the one posed

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17. Parents who wish to provide a strong foundation for the musical ability of their children should provide them with a good musical education. Since formal instruction is often a part of a good musical education, parents who wish to provide this strong foundation need to ensure that their children receive formal instruction.

The reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it fails to consider that

- (A) parents might not be the only source of a child's musical education
 - (B) some children might not be interested in receiving a strong foundation for their musical ability
 - (C) there are many examples of people with formal instruction whose musical ability is poor
 - (D) formal instruction might not always be a part of a good musical education
 - (E) some children might become good musicians even if they have not had good musical educations
18. A stingray without parasites is healthier than it would be if it had parasites. Nevertheless, the lack of parasites in stingrays is an indicator that the ecosystem in which the stingrays live is under environmental stress such as pollution.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to reconcile the discrepancy indicated above?

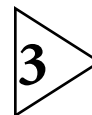
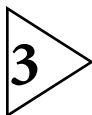
- (A) During part of their life cycles, the parasites of stingrays require as hosts shrimp or oysters, which are environmentally vulnerable organisms.
- (B) A stingray is a free-ranging predator that feeds on smaller organisms but has few predators itself.
- (C) A parasite drains part of the vitality of its host by drawing nourishment from the host.
- (D) An ecosystem can be considered stressed if only a few species of very simple organisms can live there.
- (E) Since the life of parasites depends on that of their host, they need to live without killing their host or else not reproduce and infect other individuals before their own host dies.

19. Over the past 20 years, skiing has become a relatively safe sport due to improvements in ski equipment. There has been a 50 percent drop in the number of ski injuries over the last 20 years. Clearly, however, there have not been decreases in the number of injuries in all categories, as statistical data readily show, for although broken legs and ankle injuries have decreased by an astounding 90 percent, knee injuries now represent 16 percent of all ski injuries, up significantly from the 11 percent of 20 years ago.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument does which one of the following?

- (A) It fails to allow for there being ski injuries other than broken legs, ankle injuries, and knee injuries.
- (B) It infers disparate effects from the same single cause.
- (C) It ignores the possibility that the number of skiers has increased over the past 20 years.
- (D) It assumes that an increase in the proportion of knee injuries rules out a decrease in the number of knee injuries.
- (E) It proceeds as though there could be a greater decrease in injuries in each category on injury than there is in injuries overall.

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20. Only poetry cannot be translated well, and therefore it is poets who preserve languages, for we would not bother to learn a language if we could get everything written in it from translation. So, since we cannot witness the beauty of poetry except in the language in which it is composed, we have motivation to learn the language.

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

- (A) All nonpoetic literature can be translated well.
 - (B) One purpose of writing poetry is to preserve the language in which it is written.
 - (C) Some translations do not capture all that was expressed in the original language.
 - (D) The beauty of poetry is not immediately accessible to people who do not understand the language in which the poetry was written.
 - (E) Perfect translation from one language to another is sometimes impossible.
21. The companies that are the prime purchasers of computer software will not buy a software package if the costs of training staff to use it are high, and we know that it is expensive to teach people a software package that demands the memorization of unfamiliar commands. As a result, to be successful, commercial computer software cannot require users to memorize unfamiliar commands.

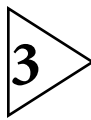
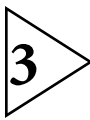
The conclusion above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) If most prime purchasers of computer software buy a software product, that product will be successful.
- (B) Commercial computer software that does not require users to memorize unfamiliar commands is no more expensive than software that does.
- (C) Commercial computer software will not be successful unless prime purchasers buy it.
- (D) If the initial cost of computer software is high, but the cost of training users is low, prime purchasers will still buy that software.
- (E) The more difficult it is to learn how to use a piece of software, the more expensive it is to teach a person to use that software.

Questions 22–23

Whenever she considers voting in an election to select one candidate for a position and there is at least one issue important to her, Kay uses the following principle in choosing which course of action to take: it is acceptable for me to vote for a candidate whose opinions differ from mine on at least one issue important to me whenever I disagree with each of the other candidates on even more such issues; it is otherwise unacceptable to vote for that candidate. In the upcoming mayoral election, the three candidates are Legrand, Medina, and Norton. There is only one issue important to Kay, and only Medina shares her opinion on that issue.

22. If the statements in the passage are true, which one of the following must also be true about Kay's course of action in any election to select one candidate for a position?
- (A) If there are no issues important to her, it is unacceptable for her to vote for any candidate in the election.
 - (B) If she agrees with each of the candidates on most of the issues important to her, it is unacceptable for her to vote for any candidate in the election.
 - (C) If she agrees with a particular candidate on only one issue important to her, it is unacceptable for her to vote for that candidate.
 - (D) If she disagrees with each of the candidates on exactly three issues important to her, it is unacceptable for her to vote for any candidate in the election.
 - (E) If there are more issues important to her on which she disagrees with a particular candidate than there are such issues on which she agrees with that candidate, it is unacceptable for her to vote for that candidate.
23. According to the principle stated in the passage, in the upcoming mayoral election
- (A) it is acceptable for Kay to vote for either Medina or Legrand, but it is unacceptable for her to vote for Norton
 - (B) the only unacceptable courses of action are for Kay to vote for Norton and for her to vote for Legrand
 - (C) it is unacceptable for Kay to vote for any of the candidates
 - (D) the only unacceptable course of action is for Kay to vote for Medina
 - (E) it is acceptable for Kay to vote for any of the candidates



24. Over the last 25 years, the average price paid for a new car has steadily increased in relation to average individual income. This increase indicates that individuals who buy new cars today spend, on average, a larger amount relative to their incomes buying a car than their counterparts did 25 years ago.

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

- (A) There has been a significant increase over the last 25 years in the proportion of individuals in households with more than one wage earner.
- (B) The number of used cars sold annually is the same as it was 25 years ago.
- (C) Allowing for inflation, average individual income has significantly declined over the last 25 years.
- (D) During the last 25 years, annual new-car sales and the population have both increased, but new-car sales have increased by a greater percentage.
- (E) Sales to individuals make up a smaller proportion of all new-car sales than they did 25 years ago.

25. Credit card companies justify charging cardholders additional fees for late payments by asserting the principle that those who expose other individuals, companies, or institutions to financial risk should pay for that risk, and by pointing out that late-paying cardholders present a greater risk of default than other cardholders. Without late fees, the companies argue, they would have to spread the cost of the risk over all cardholders.

The principle invoked by the credit card companies would, if established, be most usefully invoked in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) School authorities should use student activity funds to pay for student-caused damages to school property since, even though only a few students cause any significant damage, authorities cannot in most instances determine which students caused the damage.
- (B) Insurance companies should demand higher insurance rates of drivers of sports cars than of other drivers, since sports car drivers are more likely to cause accidents and thus are more likely to require the companies to pay out money in claims.
- (C) Libraries should charge high fines for overdue books, since if they did not do so some people would keep books out indefinitely, risking inconvenience to other library users who might want to use the books.
- (D) Cities should impose high fines for littering. The risk of being caught littering is quite low, so the fine for those who are caught must be correspondingly high in order to deter people from littering.
- (E) Municipalities should use tax money to pay for the maintenance of municipal roads, since if individuals paid for only those roads they used, some important roads in remote areas would be inadequately maintained.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

- Opponents of compulsory national service claim that such a program is not in keeping with the liberal principles upon which Western democracies are founded. This reasoning is reminiscent of the argument
- (5) that a tax on one's income is undemocratic because it violates one's right to property. Such conceptions of the liberal state fail to take into account the intricate character of the social agreement that undergirds our liberties. It is only in the context of a community that
- (10) the notion of individual rights has any application; individual rights are meant to define the limits of people's actions with respect to other people. Implicit in such a context is the concept of shared sacrifice. Were no taxes paid, there could be no law enforcement,
- (15) and the enforcement of law is of benefit to everyone in society. Thus, each of us must bear a share of the burden to ensure that the community is protected.

- The responsibility to defend one's nation against outside aggression is surely no less than the
- (20) responsibility to help pay for law enforcement within the nation. Therefore, the state is certainly within its rights to compel citizens to perform national service when it is needed for the benefit of society.

- It might be objected that the cases of taxation and
- (25) national service are not analogous: While taxation must be coerced, the military is quite able to find recruits without resorting to conscription. Furthermore, proponents of national service do not limit its scope to only those duties absolutely necessary to the defense of
- (30) the nation. Therefore, it may be contended, compulsory national service oversteps the acceptable boundaries of governmental interference in the lives of its citizens.

- By responding thus, the opponent of national service has already allowed that it is a right of
- (35) government to demand service when it is needed. But what is the true scope of the term "need"? If it is granted, say, that present tax policies are legitimate intrusions on the right to property, then it must also be granted that need involves more than just what is
- (40) necessary for a sound national defense. Even the most conservative of politicians admits that tax money is rightly spent on programs that, while not necessary for the survival of the state, are nevertheless of great benefit to society. Can the opponent of national service
- (45) truly claim that activities of the military such as quelling civil disorders, rebuilding dams and bridges, or assisting the victims of natural disasters—all extraneous to the defense of society against outside aggression—do not provide a similar benefit to the
- (50) nation? Upon reflection, opponents of national service

must concede that such a broadened conception of what is necessary is in keeping with the ideas of shared sacrifice and community benefit that are essential to the functioning of a liberal democratic state.

1. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the relationship between citizenship and individual rights in a democracy?
- (A) confidence that individual rights are citizens' most important guarantees of personal freedom
- (B) satisfaction at how individual rights have protected citizens from unwarranted government intrusion
- (C) alarm that so many citizens use individual rights as an excuse to take advantage of one another
- (D) concern that individual rights represent citizens' only defense against government interference
- (E) dissatisfaction at how some citizens cite individual rights as a way of avoiding certain obligations to their government

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2. The author indicates that all politicians agree about the
- (A) legitimacy of funding certain programs that serve the national good
 - (B) use of the military to prevent domestic disorders
 - (C) similarity of conscription and compulsory taxation
 - (D) importance of broadening the definition of necessity
 - (E) compatibility of compulsion with democratic principles
3. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes what the author means by the term “social agreement” (line 8)?
- (A) an agreement among members of a community that the scope of their individual liberties is limited somewhat by their obligations to one another
 - (B) an agreement among members of a community that they will not act in ways that infringe upon each other’s pursuit of individual liberty
 - (C) an agreement among members of a community that they will petition the government for redress when government actions limit their rights
 - (D) an agreement between citizens and their government detailing which government actions do or do not infringe upon citizens’ personal freedoms
 - (E) an agreement between citizens and their government stating that the government has the right to suspend individual liberties whenever it sees fit

4. According to the author, national service and taxation are analogous in the sense that both
- (A) do not require that citizens be compelled to help bring them about
 - (B) are at odds with the notion of individual rights in a democracy
 - (C) require different degrees of sacrifice from different citizens
 - (D) allow the government to overstep its boundaries and interfere in the lives of citizens
 - (E) serve ends beyond those related to the basic survival of the state
5. Based on the information in the passage, which one of the following would most likely be found objectionable by those who oppose compulsory national service?
- (A) the use of tax revenues to prevent the theft of national secrets by foreign agents
 - (B) the use of tax revenues to fund relief efforts for victims of natural disasters in other nations
 - (C) the use of tax revenues to support the upkeep of the nation’s standing army
 - (D) the use of tax revenues to fund programs for the maintenance of domestic dams and bridges
 - (E) the use of tax revenues to aid citizens who are victims of natural disasters

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- James Porter (1905–1970) was the first scholar to identify the African influence on visual art in the Americas, and much of what is known about the cultural legacy that African-American artists inherited from their African forebears has come to us by way of his work. Porter, a painter and art historian, began by studying African-American crafts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This research revealed that many of the household items created by African-American men and women—walking sticks, jugs, and textiles—displayed characteristics that linked them iconographically to artifacts of West Africa. Porter then went on to establish clearly the range of the cultural territory inherited by later African-American artists.

- An example of this aspect of Porter's research occurs in his essay "Robert S. Duncanson, Midwestern Romantic-Realist." The work of Duncanson, a nineteenth-century painter of the Hudson River school, like that of his predecessor in the movement, Joshua Johnston, was commonly thought to have been created by a Euro-American artist. Porter proved definitively that both Duncanson and Johnston were of African ancestry. Porter published this finding and thousands of others in a comprehensive volume tracing the history of African-American art. At the time of its first printing in 1943, only two other books devoted exclusively to the accomplishments of African-American artists existed. Both of these books were written by Alain LeRoy Locke, a professor at the university where Porter also taught. While these earlier studies by Locke are interesting for being the first to survey the field, neither addressed the critical issue of African precursors; Porter's book addressed this issue, painstakingly integrating the history of African-American art into the larger history of art in the Americas without separating it from those qualities that gave it its unique ties to African artisanship. Porter may have been especially attuned to these ties because of his conscious effort to maintain them in his own paintings, many of which combine the style of the genre portrait with evidence of an extensive knowledge of the cultural history of various African peoples.

- In his later years, Porter wrote additional chapters for later editions of his book, constantly revising and correcting his findings, some of which had been based of necessity on fragmentary evidence. Among his later achievements were his definitive reckoning of the birth year of the painter Patrick Reason, long a point of scholarly uncertainty, and his identification of an unmarked grave in San Francisco as that of the sculptor Edmonia Lewis. At his death, Porter left extensive notes for an unfinished project aimed at exploring the influence of African art on the art of the Western world generally, a body of research whose riches scholars still have not exhausted.

6. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Because the connections between African-American art and other art in the Americas had been established by earlier scholars, Porter's work focused on showing African-American art's connections to African artisanship.
 - (B) In addition to showing the connections between African-American art and African artisanship, Porter's most important achievement was illustrating the links between African-American art and other art in the Americas.
 - (C) Despite the fact that his last book remains unfinished, Porter's work was the first to devote its attention exclusively to the accomplishments of African-American artists.
 - (D) Although showing the connections between African-American art and African artisanship, Porter's work concentrated primarily on placing African-American art in the context of Western art in general.
 - (E) While not the first body of scholarship to treat the subject of African-American art, Porter's work was the first to show the connections between African-American art and African artisanship.
7. The discussion of Locke's books is intended primarily to
- (A) argue that Porter's book depended upon Locke's pioneering scholarship
 - (B) highlight an important way in which Porter's work differed from previous work in his field
 - (C) suggest an explanation for why Porter's book was little known outside academic circles
 - (D) support the claim that Porter was not the first to notice African influences in African-American art
 - (E) argue that Locke's example was a major influence on Porter's decision to publish his findings.
8. The passage states which one of the following about the 1943 edition of Porter's book on African-American art?
- (A) It received little scholarly attention at first.
 - (B) It was revised and improved upon in later editions.
 - (C) It took issue with several of Locke's conclusions.
 - (D) It is considered the definitive versions of Porter's work.
 - (E) It explored the influence of African art on Western art in general.

9. Given the information in the passage, Porter's identification of the ancestry of Duncanson and Johnston provides conclusive evidence for which one of the following statements?
- (A) Some of the characteristics defining the Hudson River school are iconographically linked to West African artisanship.
 - (B) Some of the works of Duncanson and Johnston are not in the style of the Hudson River school.
 - (C) Some of the work of Euro-American painters displays similarities to African-American crafts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
 - (D) Some of the works of the Hudson River school were done by African-American painters.
 - (E) Some of the works of Duncanson and Johnston were influenced by West African artifacts.
10. Which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage about the study that Porter left unfinished at his death?
- (A) If completed, it would have contradicted some of the conclusions contained in his earlier book.
 - (B) If completed, it would have amended some of the conclusions contained in his earlier book.
 - (C) If completed, it would have brought up to date the comprehensive history of African-American art begun in his earlier book.
 - (D) If completed, it would have expanded upon the project of his earlier book by broadening the scope of inquiry found in the earlier book.
 - (E) If completed, it would have supported some of the theories put forth by Porter's contemporaries since the publication of his earlier book.
11. Which one of the following hypothetical observations is most closely analogous to the discoveries Porter made about African-American crafts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
- (A) Contemporary Haitian social customs have a unique character dependent on but different from both their African and French origins.
 - (B) Popular music in the United States, some of which is based on African musical traditions, often influences music being composed on the African continent.
 - (C) Many novels written in Canada by Chinese immigrants exhibit narrative themes very similar to those found in Chinese folktales.
 - (D) Extensive Indian immigration to England has made traditional Indian foods nearly as popular there as the traditional English foods that had been popular there before Indian immigration.
 - (E) Some Mexican muralists of the early twentieth century consciously imitated the art of native peoples as a response to the Spanish influences that had predominated in Mexican art.
12. The passage most strongly supports which one of the following inferences about Porter's own paintings?
- (A) They often contained figures or images derived from the work of African artisans.
 - (B) They fueled his interest in pursuing a career in art history.
 - (C) They were used in Porter's book to show the extent of African influence on African-American art.
 - (D) They were a deliberate attempt to prove his theories about art history.
 - (E) They were done after all of his academic work had been completed.
13. Based on the passage, which one of the following, if true, would have been most relevant to the project Porter was working on at the time of his death?
- (A) African-American crafts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have certain resemblances to European folk crafts of earlier periods.
 - (B) The paintings of some twentieth-century European artists prefigured certain stylistic developments in North American graphic art.
 - (C) The designs of many of the quilts made by African-American women in the nineteenth century reflect designs of European trade goods.
 - (D) After the movement of large numbers of African Americans to cities, the African influences in the work of many African-American painters increased.
 - (E) Several portraits by certain twentieth-century European painters were modeled after examples of Central African ceremonial masks.

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Between June 1987 and May 1988, the bodies of at least 740 bottlenose dolphins out of a total coastal population of 3,000 to 5,000 washed ashore on the Atlantic coast of the United States. Since some of the

(5) dead animals never washed ashore, the overall disaster was presumably worse; perhaps 50 percent of the population died. A dolphin die-off of this character and magnitude had never before been observed;

(10) furthermore, the dolphins exhibited a startling range of symptoms. The research team that examined the die-off noted the presence of both skin lesions and internal lesions in the liver, lung, pancreas, and heart, which suggested a massive opportunistic bacterial infection of already weakened animals.

(15) Tissues from the stricken dolphins were analyzed for a variety of toxins. Brevetoxin, a toxin produced by the blooming of the alga *Ptychodiscus brevis*, was present in eight out of seventeen dolphins tested. Tests for synthetic pollutants revealed that polychlorinated

(20) biphenyls (PCBs) were present in almost all animals tested.

The research team concluded that brevetoxin poisoning was the most likely cause of the illnesses that killed the dolphins. Although *P. brevis* is

(25) ordinarily not found along the Atlantic coast, an unusual bloom of this organism—such blooms are called “red tides” because of the reddish color imparted by the blooming algae—did occur in the middle of the affected coastline in October 1987. These researchers

(30) believe the toxin accumulated in the tissue of fish and then was ingested by dolphins that preyed on them. The emaciated appearance of many dolphins indicated that they were metabolizing their blubber reserves, thereby reducing their buoyancy and insulation (and

(35) adding to overall stress) as well as releasing stores of previously accumulated synthetic pollutants, such as PCBs, which further exacerbated their condition. The combined impact made the dolphins vulnerable to opportunistic bacterial infection, the ultimate cause of

(40) death.

For several reasons, however, this explanation is not entirely plausible. First, bottlenose dolphins and *P. brevis* red tides are both common in the Gulf of Mexico, yet no dolphin die-off of a similar magnitude

(45) has been noted there. Second, dolphins began dying in June, hundreds of miles north of and some months earlier than the October red tide bloom. Finally, the specific effects of brevetoxin on dolphins are unknown, whereas PCB poisoning is known to impair functioning

(50) of the immune system and liver and to cause skin lesions; all of these problems were observed in the diseased animals. An alternative hypothesis, which accounts for these facts, is that a sudden influx of pollutants, perhaps from offshore dumping, triggered a

(55) cascade of disorders in animals whose systems were already heavily laden with pollutants. Although brevetoxin may have been a contributing factor, the event that actually precipitated the die-off was a sharp increase in the dolphins’ exposure to synthetic

(60) pollutants.

14. The passage is primarily concerned with assessing
- (A) the effects of a devastating bacterial infection in Atlantic coast bottlenose dolphins
 - (B) the process by which illnesses in Atlantic coast bottlenose dolphins were correctly diagnosed
 - (C) the weaknesses in the research methodology used to explore the dolphin die-off
 - (D) possible alternative explanations for the massive dolphin die-off
 - (E) relative effects of various marine pollutants on dolphin mortality
15. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as evidence for the explanation of the dolphin die-off offered in the final paragraph?
- (A) the release of stored brevetoxins from the dolphins’ blubber reserves
 - (B) the date on which offshore dumping was known to have occurred nearby
 - (C) the presence of dumping sites for PCBs in the area
 - (D) the synthetic pollutants that were present in the fish eaten by the dolphins
 - (E) the effects of PCBs on liver function in dolphins
16. Which one of the following is most analogous to the approach taken by the author of the passage with regard to the research described in the third paragraph?
- (A) A physics teacher accepts the data from a student’s experiment but questions the student’s conclusions.
 - (B) An astronomer provides additional observations to support another astronomer’s theory.
 - (C) A cook revises a traditional recipe by substituting modern ingredients for those used in the original.
 - (D) A doctor prescribes medication for a patient whose illness was misdiagnosed by another doctor.
 - (E) A microbiologist sets out to replicate the experiment that yielded a classic theory of cell structure.

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17. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the last paragraph?
- (A) One explanation is criticized and a different explanation is proposed.
 - (B) An argument is advanced and then refuted by means of an opposing argument.
 - (C) Objections against a hypothesis are advanced, the hypothesis is explained more fully, and then the objections are rejected.
 - (D) New evidence in favor of a theory is described, and then the theory is reaffirmed.
 - (E) Discrepancies between two explanations are noted, and a third explanation is proposed.
18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about brevetoxin?
- (A) It may have been responsible for the dolphins' skin lesions but could not have contributed to the bacterial infection.
 - (B) It forms more easily when both *P. brevis* and synthetic pollutants are present in the environment simultaneously.
 - (C) It damages liver function and immune system responses in bottlenose dolphins but may not have triggered this particular dolphin die-off.
 - (D) It is unlikely to be among the factors that contributed to the dolphin die-off.
 - (E) It is unlikely to have caused the die-off because it was not present in the dolphins' environment when the die-off began.
19. The explanation for the dolphin die-off given by the research team most strongly supports which one of the following?
- (A) The biological mechanism by which brevetoxin affects dolphins is probably different from that by which it affects other marine animals.
 - (B) When *P. brevis* blooms in an area where it does not usually exist, it is more toxic than it is in its usual habitat.
 - (C) Opportunistic bacterial infection is usually associated with brevetoxin poisoning in bottlenose dolphins.
 - (D) The dolphins' emaciated state was probably a symptom of PCB poisoning rather than of brevetoxin poisoning rather than of brevetoxin poisoning.
 - (E) When a dolphin metabolizes its blubber, the PCBs released may be more dangerous to the dolphin than they were when stored in the blubber.
20. The author refers to dolphins in the Gulf of Mexico in the last paragraph in order to
- (A) refute the assertion that dolphins tend not to inhabit areas where *P. brevis* is common
 - (B) compare the effects of synthetic pollutants on these dolphins and on Atlantic coast dolphins
 - (C) cast doubt on the belief that *P. brevis* contributes substantially to dolphin die-offs
 - (D) illustrate the fact that dolphins in relatively pollution-free waters are healthier than dolphins in polluted waters.
 - (E) provide evidence for the argument that *P. brevis* was probably responsible for the dolphins' deaths
21. Which one of the following factors is explicitly cited as contributing to the dolphins' deaths in both theories discussed in the passage?
- (A) the dolphins diet
 - (B) the presence of *P. brevis* in the Gulf of Mexico
 - (C) the wide variety of toxins released by the red tide bloom of October 1987
 - (D) the presence of synthetic pollutants in the dolphins' bodies
 - (E) the bacterial infection caused by a generalized failure of the dolphins' immune systems

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- In England before 1660, a husband controlled his wife's property. In the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with the shift from land-based to commercial wealth, marriage began to incorporate certain features of a contract. Historians have traditionally argued that this trend represented a gain for women, one that reflects changing views about democracy and property following the English Restoration in 1660. Susan Staves contests this view; she argues that whatever gains marriage contracts may briefly have represented for women were undermined by judicial decisions about women's contractual rights.

- Shifting through the tangled details of court cases, Staves demonstrates that, despite surface changes, a rhetoric of equality, and occasional decisions supporting women's financial power, definitions of men's and women's property remained inconsistent—generally to women's detriment. For example, dower lands (property inherited by wives after their husbands' deaths) could not be sold, but “curtesy” property (inherited by husbands from their wives) could be sold. Furthermore, comparatively new concepts that developed in conjunction with the marriage contract, such as jointure, pin money, and separate maintenance, were compromised by peculiar rules. For instance, if a woman spent her pin money (money paid by the husband according to the marriage contract for the wife's personal items) on possessions other than clothes she could not sell them; in effect they belonged to her husband. In addition, a wife could sue for pin money only up to a year in arrears—which rendered a suit impractical. Similarly, separate maintenance allowances (stated sums of money for the wife's support if husband and wife agreed to live apart) were complicated by the fact that if a couple tried to agree in a marriage contract on an amount, they were admitting that a supposedly indissoluble bond could be dissolved, an assumption courts could not recognize. Eighteenth-century historians underplayed these inconsistencies, calling them “little contrarieties” that would soon vanish. Staves shows, however, that as judges gained power over decisions on marriage contracts, they tended to fall back on pre-1660 assumptions about property.

- Staves' work on women's property has general implications for other studies about women in eighteenth-century England. Staves revises her previous claim that separate maintenance allowances proved the weakening of patriarchy; she now finds that an oversimplification. She also challenges the contention by historians Jeanne and Lawrence Stone that in the late eighteenth century wealthy men married widows less often than before because couples began marrying for love rather than for financial reasons. Staves does not completely undermine their contention, but she does counter their assumption that widows had more money than never-married women. She points out that jointure property (a widow's lifetime use of an amount of money specified in the marriage contract) was often lost on remarriage.

22. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) As notions of property and democracy changed in late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England, marriage settlements began to incorporate contractual features designed to protect women's property rights.
 - (B) Traditional historians have incorrectly identified the contractual features that were incorporated into marriage contracts in late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England.
 - (C) The incorporation of contractual features into marriage settlements in late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England did not represent a significant gain for women.
 - (D) An examination of late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English court cases indicates that most marriage settlements did not incorporate contractual features designed to protect women's property rights.
 - (E) Before marriage settlements incorporated contractual features protecting women's property rights, women were unable to gain any financial power in England.
23. Which one of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph in the context of the passage as a whole?
- (A) It suggests that Staves' recent work has caused significant revision of theories about the rights of women in eighteenth-century England.
 - (B) It discusses research that may qualify Staves' work on women's property in eighteenth-century England.
 - (C) It provides further support for Staves' argument by describing more recent research on women's property in eighteenth-century England.
 - (D) It asserts that Staves' recent work has provided support for two other hypotheses developed by historians of eighteenth-century England.
 - (E) It suggests the implications Staves' recent research has for other theories about women in eighteenth-century England.

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24. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) compare two explanations for the same phenomenon
 - (B) summarize research that refutes an argument
 - (C) resolve a long-standing controversy
 - (D) suggest that a recent hypothesis should be reevaluated
 - (E) provide support for a traditional theory
25. According to the passage, Staves' research has which one of the following effects on the Stones' contention about marriage in late eighteenth-century England?
- (A) Staves' research undermines one of the Stones' assumptions but does not effectively invalidate their contention.
 - (B) Staves' research refutes the Stones' contention by providing additional data overlooked by the Stones.
 - (C) Staves' research shows that the Stones' contention cannot be correct, and that a number of their assumptions are mistaken.
 - (D) Staves' research indicates that the Stones' contention is incorrect because it is based on contradictory data.
 - (E) Staves' research qualifies the Stones' contention by indicating that it is based on accurate but incomplete data.
26. According to the passage, Staves indicates that which one of the following was true of judicial decisions on contractual rights?
- (A) Judges frequently misunderstood and misapplied laws regarding married women's property.
 - (B) Judges were aware of inconsistencies in laws concerning women's contractual rights but claimed that such inconsistencies would soon vanish.
 - (C) Judges' decisions about marriage contracts tended to reflect assumptions about property that had been common before 1660.
 - (D) Judges had little influence on the development and application of laws concerning married women's property.
 - (E) Judges recognized the patriarchal assumptions underlying laws concerning married women's property and tried to interpret the laws in ways that would protect women.
27. The passage suggests that the historians mentioned in line 5 would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The shift from land-based to commercial wealth changed views about property but did not significantly benefit married women until the late eighteenth century.
 - (B) Despite initial judicial resistance to women's contractual rights, marriage contracts represented a significant gain for married women.
 - (C) Although marriage contracts incorporated a series of surface changes and a rhetoric of equality, they did not ultimately benefit married women.
 - (D) Changing views about property and democracy in post-Restoration England had an effect on property laws that was beneficial to women.
 - (E) Although contractual rights protecting women's property represented a small gain for married women, most laws continued to be more beneficial for men than for women.

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.

DATE _____

- The owner of the Owls, a major league baseball team, has offered to move the team to Williamsville, which currently has no major league baseball team, if the city agrees to build a stadium for the team. The stadium would give the downtown area a major attraction and could, some city officials believe, promote enough interest in downtown to reverse the trend of deterioration. However, in order to pay for the new stadium, the city would need to borrow so much money that it would have to eliminate a job creation program and would be unable to restart the program during the fifteen years it would take to repay the loan. Construction of the stadium would create jobs in the short term, but once the stadium was constructed, it would employ only about 100 local residents.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

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

SCORING WORKSHEET

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

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I..... _____

SECTION II..... _____

SECTION III..... _____

SECTION IV..... _____

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

CONVERSION CHART

**For converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT Prep Test 26**

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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