

SECTION III
Time—35 minutes
27 Questions

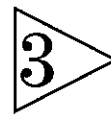
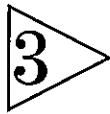
Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question.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

- Complex societies flourished on the central plateau of southern Africa from the ninth through sixteenth centuries. Their regional political centers, called zimbabwes, were city-states enclosed within stone walls, which still exist as archaeological monuments.
- (5) Great Zimbabwe, the largest of these, was the product of a highly stratified society whose ruling class wielded political authority over the whole plateau. By the fourteenth century, the inhabitants of Great Zimbabwe
- (10) enjoyed notable prosperity, obtaining luxury goods such as Chinese glazed pottery and Near Eastern glass from distant trading emporia on Africa's east coast. Scholars often maintain that this prosperity was primarily attributable to Great Zimbabwe's control over
- (15) gold mining on the plateau and the export of gold to the coastal markets. However, it is instead the agricultural basis for the zimbabwe economic system that is actually the most crucial element in understanding Great Zimbabwe's achievements.
- (20) During the fourteenth century, the population of Great Zimbabwe probably exceeded 10,000. This was an extraordinary size for a city at that time in an environment of typical African savanna woodland, because the only system of crop cultivation these
- (25) soils could support was one that involved long fallow periods between plantings, a pattern typically resulting in low population densities and considerable mobility. Moreover, there were no carts or draft animals for transporting grain in bulk to large population centers,
- (30) nor could grain be stored in large quantities for any length of time. The alternative agricultural system that Great Zimbabwe practiced was a complex cattle economy that exploited enormous areas of land for grazing. The population of Great Zimbabwe relied
- (35) heavily on beef for food. In summer, cattle grazed on grass at higher elevations; in winter, the cattle were moved to lower regions unsuitable for grazing in summer because of the risk to the cattle of disease carried by the tsetse fly. This economy demanded large-
- (40) scale coordinated efforts to control distant pastures and to move and protect the cattle as large herds. This favored a pattern of centralized control over the society, with cattle becoming the property of a ruling class.
- Ordinary people were given use of individual
- (45) cattle as an act of royal patronage. Because cattle exchange was an essential element in marriage contracts, the power of the royal class reached deep into everyone's lives. Similarly, the crucial role of cattle also explains Great Zimbabwe's successful mining
- (50) industry. Gold is found in scattered deposits throughout

- the region. Some gold could simply be washed from the sand and gravel of rivers that cut through the deposits, and its recovery was a relatively undemanding seasonal village industry. However, the actual mining of the gold
- (55) deposits was dangerous, required considerable labor, and might produce only small yields. It was through its use of cattle as a powerful incentive to laborers that royalty was able to muster the human resources necessary for large-scale gold mining.

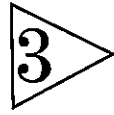
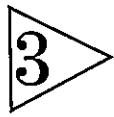
1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Understanding the basis for the prosperity and social organization of Great Zimbabwe requires an understanding of the dynamics of its cattle economy.
- (B) The diversity and abundance of natural resources on the central plateau of southern Africa was responsible for the rise and fall of Great Zimbabwe's civilization.
- (C) The power of the royal class in Great Zimbabwe originally arose from their ownership of the croplands that yielded the food supply.
- (D) Great Zimbabwe's economic system rested upon the twin pillars of gold mining and the import-export trade.
- (E) The communal nature of cattle ownership in Great Zimbabwe was largely responsible for the relative prosperity of both laborers and royalty in the region.

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2. According to the passage, one important reason for the use of lands at different elevations for cattle grazing in Great Zimbabwe was
- (A) the allocation of different grazing lands to different members of the royalty
 - (B) the paucity of grain for feeding cattle
 - (C) the importance of protecting the health of the cattle
 - (D) the peculiar and difficult topography of the Great Zimbabwe region
 - (E) the need to allow grazing land to restore itself during a fallow period
3. Based on the passage, the relationship of Great Zimbabwe's cattle economy to the size of Great Zimbabwe's population is most analogous to the relationship between
- (A) hunting and gathering
 - (B) irrigation and a farm in a desert
 - (C) accounting and marketing
 - (D) sports stadiums and athletic contests
 - (E) individual stones and a stone wall
4. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude regarding Great Zimbabwe's cattle economy?
- (A) condemnation of its role in perpetuating powerful centralized control over the society
 - (B) surprise at its lack of diversification
 - (C) skepticism about its effectiveness in sustaining the cohesiveness of the society
 - (D) respect for the intricacy of its workings, but criticism of its inefficiency
 - (E) appreciation of its complexity and extensive integration into various facets of social life
5. According to the passage, Great Zimbabwe had trade relationships
- (A) only with smaller zimbabwes on the plateau
 - (B) mainly with states that exported gold
 - (C) with other African regions
 - (D) only with other cattle-herding peoples
 - (E) with neighboring states that could supply grain
6. According to the passage, which one of the following was true of Great Zimbabwe's agricultural system?
- (A) The system was inadequate for the extraordinary size of Great Zimbabwe's population in the fourteenth century.
 - (B) The system was practiced chiefly on land located at lower elevations.
 - (C) The system exemplified effective large-scale food production without extensive political controls.
 - (D) The system was a crucial factor in enabling the region's gold mining activity to reach its large scale.
 - (E) The system promoted the establishment of small areas of intensive seasonal crop cultivation.

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Passage A

The path a historical novelist has to tread is clearly beset by dangers. One cannot have medieval characters using correct period language because no one would find the speech readable. Similarly, in depicting

- (5) the lives of real individuals, authors must invent dialogue, as well as other details missing from the historical record; otherwise characters will remain two-dimensional and never develop. In effect, the creation of a good narrative requires the telling of lies.
- (10) Nonetheless there is a clear and important distinction between telling lies and making mistakes. A lie is intentional and purposeful; a mistake is accidental and often unforgivable. The spectrum of historical fiction is therefore not as simple as "accurate equals good" and "inaccurate equals bad." It depends on whether the inaccuracies are constructive lies or accidental mistakes. Effective lies add to the story; mistakes detract from it.

- (20) Of course, some lies go too far and alienate the reader. Some are too obvious. But some lying is necessary, and to get away with it, one has to be both subtle and convincing. Shakespeare is a good model in this respect. He distorted the facts freely and knowingly conflated historical characters in historical plays.
- (25) Yet such distortion makes the drama of human lives meaningful and memorable.

Passage B

As a writer of autobiographical texts, I'm always astonished at how falsely I remember things, astonished at how unreliable memory is. And even when I know

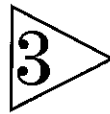
- (30) a memory is incorrect, part of my brain cleaves to the wrong, imagined memory. I hold two memories in my head, and the false one is more vivid and more emotionally significant to me than the actual one. Which, then, is the truest memory?
- (35) It's convenient when the actual events adequately convey the emotional experience, but sometimes they don't and the writer has to choose. While I wouldn't be so disingenuous as to argue that a false memory is valid simply because it is vivid, I would argue that there must
- (40) be a subjective truth to it, an emotional truth.

- Ultimately, lying is all but inescapable for a writer attempting to create an artistically coherent autobiography. One reads an autobiography to see how the writer experienced and evaluates his or her own life,
- (45) and a biography to find a more objective view. If false memories have an emotional power for the person who creates them, it's arguably more misleading to omit them than it is to include them.

- My argument grows strained and my tone shrill
- (50) because I'm unhappy with the patently illogical and unethical position that practical experience has led me to. Nonetheless, the trust a reader brings to reading an autobiography is a trust in a convincingly told tale, not the trust one brings to a newspaper article or a history
- (55) of Assyria, in which aesthetics are secondary to factual accuracy. Autobiography dances on the shifting middle ground between fact and fiction, and different writers will draw their lines on that ground in different places.

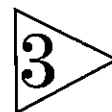
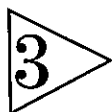
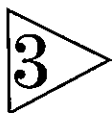
7. Which one of the following is a central topic of each passage?
- (A) the obligation to suppress creativity in the interest of factual accuracy in certain literary genres
- (B) the critical distinction between intentional lies and unintentional mistakes in literature
- (C) the essential role of falsehood in a literary genre that depicts real past events
- (D) the impossibility of representing the past accurately in works of literature
- (E) the ethical problems posed by the use of fabrication in a literary genre that depicts real past events
8. Passage A, unlike passage B, seeks to advance its argument by
- (A) examining one particular example in depth
- (B) criticizing the views of opponents
- (C) describing the author's own experiences as a writer
- (D) citing a venerated author as support for the claims being made
- (E) suggesting that the phenomenon under discussion is ethically questionable
9. Which one of the following is a claim that is advanced by the author of passage B, but not by the author of passage A?
- (A) The position that a good narrative about past events requires some falsehood is ultimately unethical.
- (B) Though it is often necessary to include lies in certain types of literature, some such lies can be too obvious.
- (C) There is a significant difference between intentionally told lies and unintentional mistakes.
- (D) The best writers of autobiographical texts tend to be those who are also accomplished writers of fiction.
- (E) There is a significant difference between subtle, effective lies and obvious, ineffective lies.

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10. Which one of the following most accurately describes how the passages are related to each other?
- (A) Passage A describes an approach that passage B rejects.
 - (B) Passage A outlines a set of general principles that passage B applies to a specific case.
 - (C) Passage A and passage B describe the same set of particulars but come to opposing conclusions about them.
 - (D) Passage A and passage B advance arguments that are roughly parallel but apply them to somewhat different contexts.
 - (E) Passage A and passage B endorse the same principles but arrive at conflicting interpretations of what they mean in practice.
11. Which one of the following is a principle applied to historical fiction in passage A that the author of passage B would be most likely to regard as NOT applicable to the genre of autobiography as well?
- (A) A mistake, as opposed to an intentional lie, is often unforgivable.
 - (B) The creation of a good narrative requires the telling of lies.
 - (C) Knowingly presenting false details is ultimately unethical.
 - (D) Lying successfully requires an author to be both subtle and convincing.
 - (E) Skillful distortion can make the drama of human lives meaningful and memorable.
12. Both authors would be likely to disagree with which one of the following?
- (A) The truth of a given description is independent of its emotional vividness.
 - (B) Unintentional mistakes tend to detract from a story more than intentional lies do.
 - (C) Most writers usually succeed in presenting their fabrications subtly and convincingly.
 - (D) The tendency of authors to introduce falsehoods into their narratives increases over time.
 - (E) Readers expect complete factual accuracy when they read.
13. Which one of the following comes closest to capturing what the author of passage B means to suggest in asking, at the end of the first paragraph, "Which, then, is the truest memory?"
- (A) In autobiographical writing, is there ultimately any sense to the concept of truth at all?
 - (B) Given the unreliable nature of memory, is it possible for autobiographical authors to know whether they are representing facts accurately?
 - (C) If there are gaps in an autobiographical author's memories, should that author acknowledge the gaps or fill them with plausible fabrications?
 - (D) Should autobiographical authors concern themselves with the question of what is a "true" representation of events from their lives?
 - (E) Does truth in autobiographical writing consist in the accurate representation of the facts, or in the accurate representation of subjective experience?

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For nearly a century after the discovery in the 1880s that a bacterium, *Vibrio cholerae*, causes cholera, scientists believed that it traveled to new geographic regions only via human hosts and that

- (5) epidemics typically occurred when the bacteria spread through contamination, by human waste, of food and unchlorinated water supplies. But scientists wondered where the bacteria went during the many years between epidemics. How could the disease arise seemingly
- (10) spontaneously around the world, often where it was thought to have been eradicated?

In the 1970s, microbiologist Rita Colwell's claim that she had isolated *V. cholerae* from the Chesapeake Bay in the eastern United States met

- (15) with great skepticism, as no biologists believed *V. cholerae* could persist without a human host, and no cholera outbreaks were occurring anywhere near the Chesapeake. Indeed, there had been no cholera epidemics anywhere in the United States since 1911.
- (20) But, noting that most historic cholera outbreaks have happened along seacoasts, Colwell suspected that *V. cholerae* could somehow survive in seawater and that perhaps the bacteria were not always detectable by traditional culture methods—that is, that they could not
- (25) always be cultured (i.e., grown) in a petri dish. Later that decade, a small cholera outbreak near New Orleans in the southern United States allowed Colwell to test this hypothesis. She used a new detection method on water from the local bayous from which people with
- (30) cholera had eaten crab. This method uses an antibody that latches onto a key component of the bacterium's cell membrane. Linked to that antibody is a molecule that fluoresces bright green under ultraviolet light if the *V. cholerae* bacterium is present. Her tests showed
- (35) that the bacteria were in the bayous. Furthermore, in a study in Asia, Colwell's antibody test detected the bacteria in 51 of 52 suspect water samples, whereas culture techniques found them in only 7 of the same 52 samples.
- (40) Colwell's further studies revealed that *V. cholerae*, like some other bacteria, goes into a dormant, sporelike state when environmental conditions do not favor reproduction; in this state, the bacterium's metabolic rate plummets and the bacterium shrinks some
- (45) 15- to 300-fold. It stops reproducing and therefore cannot be cultured. This "viable but nonculturable" state, says Colwell, functions as a survival mechanism, enabling *V. cholerae* to persist in a wide range of conditions and habitats far from human hosts. Though
- (50) no one knows exactly what conditions awaken *V. cholerae* from dormancy, Colwell notes that seasonal peaks in sea-surface temperatures in the Bay of Bengal in south Asia correlate closely with peaks in that region's cholera cases. If, as Colwell believes, the
- (55) bacteria are persisting in the water all along, it is possible that changes in seawater temperature or salinity are what enable them to spread among humans again.

14. The passage provides information that is most helpful in answering which one of the following questions?

- (A) Why did Colwell suspect that the ocean served as the environmental reservoir for *V. cholerae*?
- (B) What other bacteria are capable of entering a dormant state similar to that of *V. cholerae*?
- (C) Does ultraviolet light as used in Colwell's test have any effects on the reproduction of *V. cholerae*?
- (D) Is *V. cholerae* harmful to shellfish that transmit it?
- (E) How does Colwell intend to determine the conditions that awaken *V. cholerae* from dormancy?

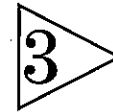
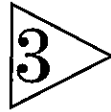
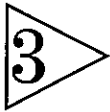
15. The passage suggests that biologists were skeptical of Colwell's claim to have isolated *V. cholerae* from the Chesapeake Bay because they believed that

- (A) *V. cholerae* could not always be cultured in a petri dish
- (B) *V. cholerae* bacteria were unable to persist in seawater
- (C) *V. cholerae* bacteria were unculturable in their dormant state
- (D) Colwell's new method of detecting *V. cholerae* was flawed
- (E) the only *V. cholerae* bacteria in Chesapeake Bay were to be found in crabs

16. It can be inferred from the passage that which one of the following best explains the discrepancy in the findings reported in the last sentence of the second paragraph?

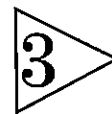
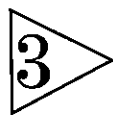
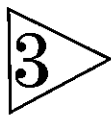
- (A) *V. cholerae* cannot always be grown in a petri dish.
- (B) *V. cholerae*'s ability to bond with antibodies is limited.
- (C) *V. cholerae* responds primarily to changes in temperature and salinity.
- (D) *V. cholerae* cannot be cultured using samples taken from sources other than human tissue or waste.
- (E) *V. cholerae*'s cell membrane normally contains a molecule that fluoresces under ultraviolet light.

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17. The passage suggests that if *V. cholerae* bacteria undetectable by traditional culture methods inevitably caused cholera in humans who ingested them, then which one of the following is most likely to be true?
- (A) Human antibodies that usually latch onto *V. cholerae*'s cell membrane were unable to do so in these cases.
 - (B) The human body's temperature is the temperature the ocean must reach to awaken *V. cholerae* bacteria from their dormant state.
 - (C) In their dormant state, *V. cholerae* bacteria are able to survive in chlorinated water systems.
 - (D) The infected humans had been infected with cholera at some point earlier in their lives.
 - (E) The human body is an environment in which dormant *V. cholerae* bacteria can awaken.
18. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) *V. cholerae* bacteria in the Bay of Bengal are more likely to be detectable by traditional culture methods when sea-surface temperatures there are at seasonal peaks.
 - (B) When the salinity of seawater in the Bay of Bengal decreases, *V. cholerae* bacteria are likely to reproduce there and cause cholera outbreaks.
 - (C) Although *V. cholerae* can persist in seawater, it still requires human hosts in order to spread along a seacoast.
 - (D) Bacteria that are taken from a human host are harder to detect using traditional culture methods than are bacteria taken from seawater.
 - (E) Antibodies are less likely to bond to the cell membrane of *V. cholerae* when the bacterium is in a dormant state.
19. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main purpose of the final paragraph of the passage?
- (A) to identify future directions for research within a field of study and describe the obstacles that researchers will need to overcome
 - (B) to answer a question raised earlier in the passage and provide new evidence that gives rise to further questions
 - (C) to evaluate the effect an innovative methodology described earlier in the passage is likely to have on future research
 - (D) to offer recommendations concerning future uses of an innovative methodology described earlier in the passage
 - (E) to enumerate the effects of a biological phenomenon described in the previous paragraph and describe the limits of current knowledge regarding it
20. The passage suggests that Colwell most likely holds which one of the following views regarding *V. cholerae*?
- (A) In most cases, *V. cholerae* bacteria do not travel to new locations via human hosts, but rather move through the ocean.
 - (B) In most cases, *V. cholerae* requires a human host in order to awaken and return from dormancy to a culturable state.
 - (C) Cholera outbreaks are never caused by the introduction of active *V. cholerae* bacteria into a new location, but rather by *V. cholerae* awakening from dormancy.
 - (D) Use of Colwell's new detection technique on the water samples she obtained from the Chesapeake Bay would have revealed the presence of *V. cholerae*.
 - (E) Water samples from coastal regions throughout Asia, if subjected to Colwell's new detection technique, would reveal the presence of *V. cholerae*.

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In the absence of international statutes prohibiting nations from causing each other environmental damage, scholars of international environmental law typically focus on trying to identify and clarify norms of

- (5) “customary international law”: that body of commonly accepted—but not formalized—legal principles that is manifest in the behavior of nations toward one another. Two environmental principles are often held to be established norms of customary international law. One
- (10) of these principles proscribes transboundary harm: nations should prohibit activities within their borders that cause significant environmental harm beyond those borders. The other is the closely allied precautionary principle, which requires nations to exercise due care to avoid putting other nations at significant risk of environmental harm.
- (15)

In debating whether a given principle should be classified as a norm of customary international law for the purposes of deciding international cases,

- (20) scholars of international environmental law generally accept an established criterion: principles are norms only if nations customarily abide by the principles in actual practice rather than merely affirming them as desirable standards. In fact, however, many purported
- (25) “norms” of customary international environmental law, including the duty to prevent transboundary harm and the precautionary principle, do not reflect the actual behavior of many nations. Although systematic empirical studies are lacking, experience shows that
- (30) harmful pollutants constantly cross most international borders, and that nations have only rarely attempted to remedy this situation.

Even though nations only rarely abide by these environmental “norms,” they nevertheless routinely

- (35) profess to accept them. Similarly, while scholars discussing customary international law claim to focus on what nations do, their debates are almost invariably based on what nations profess. In reality, international environmental “norms” primarily reflect the evaluative
- (40) standards that nations use to justify their own actions and criticize those of other nations. Hence these environmental “norms” are not properly classifiable as norms of customary international law. They might more accurately be characterized as an ideological system,
- (45) since they merely represent some collective ideals of the international community.

In light of this fact, those scholars who seek in customary international law a firm grounding for decisions in international environmental cases are

- (50) misdirecting their efforts. This is especially true given that international treaties and direct negotiations, rather than international court decisions, are now the principal means of resolving international environmental disputes. It would be more productive for scholars to
- (55) study such disputes from perspectives more consonant with this trend. Specifically, attention should be directed toward how the affirmation of core environmental principles can contribute to negotiations and treaty formation. This approach would promote progress
- (60) toward agreements that could effectively hold nations to appropriate standards of environmental conduct.

- 21. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

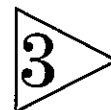
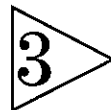
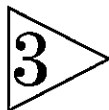
- (A) Preventing transboundary harm is often at odds with the economic interests of many nations.
- (B) International law is an ideological system of collective ideals reflecting what nations do rather than what they profess.
- (C) Many scholars believe that passing international laws to prohibit environmental damage is less effective than negotiating and forming treaties between nations.
- (D) The debate regarding which environmental norms are part of customary international law is critical in deciding which nations have violated laws governing transboundary harm.
- (E) Solutions to international environmental conflicts are more likely to be found in treaties and direct negotiations than in judicial decisions that are based on customary international law.

- 22. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by information in the passage?

- (A) Because of their long-standing preoccupation with principles of customary law, international courts are well prepared to make balanced decisions concerning transboundary pollution.
- (B) The precautionary principle is not concerned with a government’s relationship to private industries under its jurisdiction.
- (C) Nations are rarely held legally accountable for violations of principles that are commonly considered by scholars to be norms of customary international environmental law.
- (D) Most violations of customary international environmental law result from disagreements about what constitutes customary law.
- (E) Established norms of customary international environmental law that primarily address transboundary airborne pollutants are outdated.

- 23. The author claims that which one of the following is true of the precautionary principle and the principle that nations should prevent transboundary harm?

- (A) They have commonly been used as models for drafting formalized statutes.
- (B) They reflect standards that nations use to criticize other nations.
- (C) Scholars have not reached a consensus concerning how to distinguish them from other environmental principles.
- (D) Scholars have debated whether their status as part of international law tends to inhibit negotiations.
- (E) They are often held to be firmly established models for environmental treaty formation.



24. Which one of the following most accurately describes the relationship between the final paragraph and the first paragraph?
- (A) In the final paragraph, the author opposes a scholarly approach mentioned in the first paragraph, proposes an alternative to that approach, and argues for that proposal.
 - (B) In the final paragraph, the author questions the legal significance of two principles mentioned in the first paragraph, proposes alternative principles, and defends the new principles.
 - (C) In the final paragraph, the author considers a critique of a practice mentioned in the first paragraph, explores further implications of that critique, but finally accepts the original practice.
 - (D) In the final paragraph, the author criticizes scholars for focusing on a particular issue and argues that those scholars should instead focus on the legal status of two principles mentioned in the first paragraph.
 - (E) In the final paragraph, the author reaffirms a claim about legal scholars that is made in the first paragraph, attributes a proposal to those scholars, and argues for a way of carrying out that proposal.
25. It can be inferred that both the author and the scholars mentioned in the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Until extensive empirical studies determine the rate of international conformity to principles of international environmental law, environmental treaties will be largely ineffective.
 - (B) Judicial decisions that are grounded in customary international law have proven less effective than direct negotiations in resolving international environmental disputes.
 - (C) If it is difficult to ascertain whether a particular nation generally acts in accordance with the precautionary principle, that principle is not a norm of customary law for the nation in question.
 - (D) If it can be shown conclusively that nations generally do not act in accordance with a principle, that principle cannot be legitimately considered a norm of customary international law.
 - (E) Until a large percentage of nations enact treaties embodying the norms of customary international environmental law, there will be no reliable basis for deciding international environmental disputes.
26. The author's mention of harmful pollutants crossing international borders (last sentence of the second paragraph) functions primarily as
- (A) an example of the author's contention that debates concerning customary international law put too little emphasis on environmental issues
 - (B) a means of suggesting that stronger enforcement of existing international environmental laws is needed
 - (C) evidence offered by the author in support of the claim that treaties and negotiations are largely ineffective in protecting the environment
 - (D) an acknowledgment that, in spite of the author's general disagreement with certain scholars mentioned earlier in the second paragraph, their environmental concerns are justified
 - (E) support for the author's claim that certain international environmental principles do not meet a criterion for being considered norms of customary international law
27. The author states that there is a dearth of systematic empirical investigation into which one of the following?
- (A) the extent to which the actions of nations conform to principles of customary international environmental law
 - (B) the proportion of international environmental disputes that are remedied by treaties and negotiations as compared with those that are remedied by the application of customary international environmental law
 - (C) the relative success rates of different attempted legal remedies for the problem of international transboundary pollution
 - (D) the extent to which the pollution currently crossing international boundaries is in violation of negotiated international treaties
 - (E) the extent to which scholars of international environmental law agree about which principles are norms of customary international environmental law

S T O P

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

SECTION IV
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

Directions: Each question in this section is based on the reasoning presented in a brief passage. In answering the questions, you should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

1. One reason swimming immediately after eating is thought to be dangerous is that it could cause muscle cramps. But there is no reason to believe this. Muscle cramps are usually caused by muscle fatigue and dehydration, which are unrelated to eating. Reduced blood flow to muscles during digestion might also be a cause, though this is disputed. In any case, not enough blood goes to the stomach to aid in digestion after a meal to reduce blood flow to muscles.

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

- (A) Swimming immediately after eating is not dangerous.
(B) Reduced blood flow to muscles is not a cause of muscle cramps.
(C) There is no reason to believe that swimming immediately after eating causes muscle cramps.
(D) Blood going to the stomach to aid in digestion after a meal is not a cause of muscle cramps.
(E) Blood going to the stomach to aid in digestion after a meal would not reduce blood flow to the muscles.
2. Flores: The behavior of the character Gawain in Malory's *Le Morte D'Arthur* fluctuates radically and without apparent reason between heroic and criminal. Malory's portrayal of Gawain is incoherent in this way because Malory based his book on earlier sources from different eras, and Gawain's role changed over time.

Piro: While the variation you mention might stem from the different times that Malory's sources were written, in Malory's work Gawain's heroic behavior occurs during crises, but his criminal behavior occurs during stable periods, when there is more room to break the rules.

The dialogue provides most support for the claim that Flores and Piro disagree over whether

- (A) Malory's portrayal of the character of Gawain in *Le Morte D'Arthur* is incoherent
(B) the sources for Malory's characterization of Gawain were written in different eras
(C) Gawain was portrayed as a hero in some of the stories that Malory used as sources
(D) the behavior of Gawain in *Le Morte D'Arthur* alternates between heroic and criminal
(E) the sources for Malory's characterization of Gawain vary significantly regarding the role played by Gawain

3. Audiologist: What is often considered age-related hearing loss is really the accumulated damage of long-term exposure to loud noise. This is demonstrated by studies of remote populations, who have little exposure to loud noise. These studies found that age-related hearing loss in these populations was limited or nonexistent.

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

- (A) Ancient medical texts describe methods of treating hearing loss.
(B) Among remote populations, those people who lived for several years in urban areas show more age-related hearing loss than those who have always lived in remote areas.
(C) Those who live in urban areas typically become so accustomed to low-level background noise that they are unaware they are hearing it.
(D) Age-related hearing loss can make it difficult for people to participate in conversations that occur in social settings with more than two or three people.
(E) Those who work in environments in which they are regularly exposed to loud noise tend not to wear ear protection unless they are required to.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. A rare Roman bronze helmet was recently discovered in England and sold to a private collector. An English law that requires finders of valuable antiquities to offer them to English museums at reasonable prices did not apply to the Roman helmet because it is neither prehistoric nor made of precious metal. The law is therefore inadequate as a means of giving the English people access to their archaeological heritage.

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

- (A) Most English people want important archaeological items to be housed in museums.
 - (B) The Roman helmet is part of the archaeological heritage of the English people.
 - (C) The Roman helmet is more valuable than most items that are housed in English museums.
 - (D) The private collector did not pay more for the Roman helmet than an English museum would have.
 - (E) No English museum could have paid more for the Roman helmet than the private collector did.
5. Professor: During election years, voters often feel that they are insufficiently informed about election issues. And studies have revealed the surprising fact that regular subscribers to the few newspapers that do provide extensive coverage of election issues are no better informed about election issues than subscribers to newspapers that have very little coverage of these issues.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the surprising fact stated by the professor?

- (A) The newspapers that provide extensive coverage of election issues have a smaller circulation, on average, than the newspapers that provide very little coverage of these issues.
- (B) Many newspapers that once provided extensive coverage of election issues now provide very little coverage of these issues.
- (C) Most regular subscribers to the newspapers that provide extensive coverage of election issues rarely read the articles about these issues.
- (D) Many of the voters who feel that they are insufficiently informed about election issues do not subscribe to newspapers.
- (E) Most voters get the majority of their information about election issues from sources other than newspapers.

6. Historian: Much of what made medieval European communities as close-knit as they usually were was the way they went about meeting basic needs. In medieval communities, in order to get crops harvested or a well dug, people had to come together in respectful cooperation, suspending any private grievances. So if people in industrialized societies today undertook corresponding group tasks, their communities would probably become more close-knit.

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

- (A) Much of what made medieval communities as close-knit as they usually were was the way they went about meeting basic needs.
- (B) People in industrialized societies today should undertake group tasks similar to those that medieval communities undertook in order to meet their basic needs.
- (C) In medieval communities, people went about meeting basic needs in ways that required them to come together in respectful cooperation, suspending any private grievances.
- (D) Medieval communities were usually more close-knit than communities in industrial societies are today because, in medieval communities, people undertook group tasks requiring them to come together in respectful cooperation.
- (E) Communities in industrial societies today would probably become more close-knit if their members undertook group tasks requiring the participants to come together in respectful cooperation.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. Late blight is a disease affecting tomato plants that causes blue-grey patches to appear on the leaves. Applying a copper solution to the blighted plants is an effective treatment for the disease. Therefore, late blight must be caused by a deficiency of copper in the plant's mineral intake.

The flawed nature of the argument can be most effectively demonstrated by noting that, by parallel reasoning, we could argue that

- (A) since radiation therapy can be an effective treatment for some types of cancer, it follows that higher doses of radiation will be more effective in treating those same types of cancer
 - (B) since scurvy is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C, it follows that vitamin C is an effective treatment for scurvy
 - (C) since malnutrition can cause health problems, it follows that the more food you eat, the healthier you will be
 - (D) since paracetamol is effective in treating headaches, it follows that headaches are caused by a lack of paracetamol in the bloodstream
 - (E) since calcium deficiency in apple trees causes brown spots on the apples, it follows that apple trees growing in soils that are rich in calcium will not produce apples with brown spots
8. Advertisement: At BigFoods, we compare prices for you. We recently determined which items our shoppers buy most often. A varied sample of these items cost 10 percent more at Grocertytown than at BigFoods! None of these regularly purchased grocery items were on sale at BigFoods—these are our everyday prices!

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

- (A) BigFoods lowered its everyday prices before making the comparison with Grocertytown.
- (B) Shoppers who usually patronize Grocertytown prefer to shop there for some reason other than its prices.
- (C) Some of the items that shoppers at BigFoods buy most often are less expensive at BigFoods than at Grocertytown.
- (D) Few of the items that shoppers at BigFoods buy most often were on sale at Grocertytown when the price comparison was carried out.
- (E) The items that shoppers at BigFoods buy most often are not the same as those that shoppers at Grocertytown buy most often.

9. Martin: I have heard it argued that, because changes in diet and exercise rarely result in weight loss, doctors should stop advising their patients to eat less and exercise more. But this is no reason for doctors to abandon their advice, even supposing that weight loss is rare. Changes in diet and exercise have beneficial effects other than weight loss.

Which one of the following conforms most closely to the principle illustrated in Martin's position?

- (A) The fact that only one person can win a marathon is no reason for Jen to avoid participating in the marathon, since every participant still has a chance of winning.
 - (B) The fact that the engineers could not solve the problem is no reason to deem their work a failure, since their work nonetheless produced new and useful insights.
 - (C) The fact that Chester was unsuccessful in his first attempt to grow a vegetable garden is no reason for him to give up, since one's gardening skills generally improve over time.
 - (D) The fact that the construction project is costing more than expected is no reason to halt it, since the project's backers were well aware that it might run over budget.
 - (E) The fact that the company's charitable act is also a public relations stunt is no reason to criticize the charitable act, since charity is laudable in itself.
10. Columnist: The dangers of mountain climbing have been greatly exaggerated by the popular media. In the 80 years from 1922 to 2002, there were fewer than 200 climbing fatalities on Mount Everest, one of the most dangerous mountains in the world. Contrast that with the more than 7,000 traffic fatalities in France alone in 2002.

The reasoning in the columnist's argument is flawed because it fails to consider

- (A) whether the number of traffic fatalities in France was higher in 2002 than in other years
- (B) whether the number of traffic fatalities in France is usually higher than that in other countries
- (C) whether the number of fatalities among climbers on Mount Everest could be reduced by implementing stricter safety measures
- (D) how many climbers were on Mount Everest during those 80 years and how many people traveled on French roads in 2002
- (E) how many climbing fatalities there were during those 80 years on mountains other than Mount Everest

11. Gyms and fitness centers are sometimes good places to buy used exercise machines. When gyms and fitness centers upgrade machines, they often sell the old machines at reasonable prices. Although these exercise machines have generally seen considerable use, they are also built better than machines designed for home use and are likely to have been well maintained.

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

- (A) Any good source of used exercise machines will offer at least some well-maintained machines at reasonable prices.
 - (B) The best kind of used exercise machine to buy is a well-maintained machine designed for home use and offered at a reasonable price.
 - (C) Any place where one can buy well-maintained, used exercise machines at reasonable prices is a good place to buy used exercise machines.
 - (D) No place that sells only exercise machines designed for home use is a good place to buy used exercise machines.
 - (E) No good source of used exercise machines sells any poorly maintained exercise machines at high prices.
12. A lichen is made up of a photosynthetic organism and a fungus growing in symbiosis on a solid surface. Lichens absorb minerals from air and rainwater but also from the surfaces on which they grow; they cannot excrete the elements they absorb. Some varieties are very vulnerable to toxic compounds, including compounds found in polluted air. Such compounds can damage both of the symbiotic partners.

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

- (A) Lichens would not be vulnerable to toxic compounds if they could excrete the elements that they absorb.
- (B) The return of lichens to a region indicates that the air quality has improved there.
- (C) The absence of lichens in a region indicates that the air is probably polluted in that area.
- (D) The photosynthetic organism and the fungus that make up a lichen can also thrive independently of each other.
- (E) Serious air pollution in a region can cause problems for lichens.

13. Lindsey: There are, of course, many poets with cheerful dispositions; however, those I have met have much more often been disposed to melancholy. Thus, if the poets I have met are representative of poets generally, one can reasonably conclude that many poets are made melancholy by writing poetry. As everyone knows, an activity as profound and engrossing as writing poetry can be depressing.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in Lindsey's argument by the claim that an activity as profound and engrossing as writing poetry can be depressing?

- (A) It is a premise offered as evidence for another premise, which in turn is offered in support of the argument's overall conclusion.
 - (B) It is a premise for which another premise is offered as evidence.
 - (C) It is the overall conclusion of the argument.
 - (D) It clarifies a claim made within the overall conclusion of the argument.
 - (E) It is a premise offered as direct support for the argument's overall conclusion.
14. People's antagonism to development in their neighborhoods can be harmful to a city. For example, nightclubs tend to be unpopular with neighbors because of the late hours they keep. So if neighborhoods are allowed to block new nightclubs, a city will never get new nightclubs.

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

- (A) New nightclubs would usually be approved if the decision whether to approve was made at the city level.
- (B) All neighborhoods in a city are equally opposed to getting new nightclubs.
- (C) It is a bad thing for a city if the city never gets new nightclubs.
- (D) Restaurants that do not keep late hours are rarely unpopular with neighbors.
- (E) New nightclubs invariably produce some benefits for the neighborhoods in which they open.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. Many popular novels have stylistic elements commonly associated with journalistic writing. Moreover, many authors of popular novels began their careers as journalists. So using a journalistic writing style increases the chances that a novel will be popular.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that it

- (A) takes something that is required for a novel to be popular to be something that is certain to make a novel popular
 - (B) takes for granted that most journalists could become novelists if they wanted to
 - (C) fails to specify exactly what is required for a novel to be considered popular
 - (D) fails to consider how many unsuccessful novels have been written in a journalistic style
 - (E) takes the fact that a novel is popular to indicate that it is well written
16. Researchers investigating the accuracy of eyewitness accounts staged and made a video of a crime, and showed it to test subjects. A lineup of "suspects," none of whom was the person playing the criminal in the video, was then shown to the subjects. When the subjects were not told that the suspect might not be in the lineup, 78 percent of them misidentified one or another of the persons in the lineup as the criminal. Only 38 percent of the subjects made misidentifications when they were told that the suspect might not be in the lineup.

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

- (A) Eyewitnesses are no more likely to accurately select a suspect from a lineup than are people who are given an accurate verbal description of the suspect.
- (B) People tend to want to satisfy the stated expectations of those who ask them for information.
- (C) When specifically directed by a person of authority to say that something is among a group of things when it is not, most people will comply.
- (D) People fail to recognize the physical similarities among a group of people unless they are given information in addition to visual clues.
- (E) People are less likely to think they see something that is not actually present the less they expect to see it.

17. Advice columnist: Parents should not encourage their children to place great value on outdoing others. Being motivated in this way not only fosters resentment, it makes one less happy because it gives one a desire for achievement that is difficult to satisfy.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning in the advice columnist's argument?

- (A) Parents should encourage their children to be happy about the things that they do well.
 - (B) Parents should try to ensure that their children have at least some desires that are easy to satisfy.
 - (C) One should never encourage a person to acquire a trait if having the trait would make that person less happy.
 - (D) Parents should do everything they can to ensure that their children have significant achievements.
 - (E) How much one achieves relative to one's own potential is just as important as how much one achieves relative to others.
18. Economist: Machinery firms in this country argue that in order to grow big enough to compete successfully with foreign rivals, the protection that they have been receiving from foreign competition must be extended for several more years. Yet these firms have been receiving protection from foreign competition for the last ten years. If it were possible for protection from foreign competition to enable this country's machinery firms to grow big enough to compete successfully with foreign rivals, ten years would be a sufficient time frame for this to happen.

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

- (A) Protection from foreign competition rarely if ever enables firms to grow big enough to compete with foreign rivals.
- (B) Ten years is a sufficient time frame for assessing the success of any economic policy.
- (C) None of the machinery firms in the economist's country has grown significantly over the last ten years.
- (D) Most of the machinery firms in the economist's country will go out of business unless they are protected from foreign competition.
- (E) Protection from foreign competition will not enable machinery firms in the economist's country to grow big enough to take on foreign rivals.

19. Store owner: My customers are not worried about crime in this neighborhood; every day I talk to people who shop at my store, and they tell me that they are not worried. So crime is not adversely affecting my business by reducing the number of people willing to shop at my store.

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

- (A) infers that something is not the case on the grounds that there is only a small amount of evidence for its being the case
 - (B) appeals to personal opinion to establish a factual claim
 - (C) generalizes about the whole neighborhood based on the case of one store
 - (D) draws a conclusion on the basis of a biased sample
 - (E) fails to consider that crime might affect the neighborhood negatively without affecting businesses negatively
20. Critic: The more a novel appeals to the general public, the more money its author will make from it. However, since any serious novelist cares about literary style, no serious novelist is motivated primarily by the desire to make money.

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

- (A) No novel written by a serious novelist in fact appeals to the general public.
- (B) No novelist who cares about literary style is motivated primarily by the desire to make money.
- (C) No novelist whose novels exhibit good literary style is motivated primarily by the desire to make money.
- (D) Any novelist who is motivated primarily by the desire to make money writes novels that in fact appeal to the general public.
- (E) Any novel that in fact appeals to the general public was written by a novelist motivated primarily by the desire to make money.

21. Engineer: Air bags in automobiles occasionally cause injuries by accidentally inflating when no collision has occurred. Automobile manufacturers are attempting to fix the problem by inventing more elaborate computer control systems for air bags. But the more complex such a system is, the more ways there are in which it can fail. Thus, the new computer control systems will probably only make the problems with accidental air bag inflation even worse.

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

- (A) It fails to address adequately the possibility that the likelihood of a system's failing need not increase with the number of ways in which it can fail.
- (B) It takes for granted that any failure in an air bag's computer control system will cause that air bag to inflate accidentally.
- (C) It fails to address adequately the possibility that air bags may often accidentally inflate even when their computer control systems do not fail.
- (D) It overlooks the possibility that, even if the new computer control systems exacerbate the problems with accidental air bag inflation, they may have advantages that outweigh this disadvantage.
- (E) It overlooks the possibility that, even if air bags occasionally cause accidental injuries, they may nonetheless be responsible for preventing many more injuries than they cause.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

22. Educator: Environmental factors clearly have little effect on whether a teenager will participate in sports. Family life is probably the strongest environmental factor, yet it is common for one teenager in a family to participate in sports enthusiastically while other teenagers in the family are indifferent to sports. Moreover, school programs designed to encourage inactive teenagers to participate in sports are generally ineffective.

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

- (A) Athletic ability varies, even among siblings, and teenagers who have demonstrable athletic ability are more likely than those who do not to participate in sports.
- (B) Some teenagers, even those in schools that do not have any sports programs, are more enthusiastic about participating in sports than their parents are.
- (C) Adults' enthusiasm for participating in sports generally is directly proportional to the extent to which they participated in sports when they were younger.
- (D) The proportion of teenagers who participate in sports varies greatly from society to society and from decade to decade.
- (E) School programs designed to encourage inactive teenagers to participate in sports widely vary in success, with only a few being highly successful.

23. Safety expert: Conversing on a cell phone while driving is more dangerous than conversing with a passenger in the vehicle. The person talking with the driver on a cell phone is unable to see the driving situation and, hence, cannot immediately recognize situations in which driving becomes difficult. In contrast, a passenger in the vehicle will usually be quiet or even provide helpful warnings in such situations.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the safety expert's argument?

- (A) Speaking to a driver during a difficult driving situation significantly increases the risk of an accident, unless the speaker is providing helpful warnings.
- (B) A driver having a conversation with a passenger in the vehicle during a difficult driving situation is not substantially more likely to have an accident than is a driver who is not conversing during a difficult driving situation.
- (C) People who use cell phones while driving generally believe that talking on a cell phone does not increase their risk of being in an accident.
- (D) Helpful warnings given to a driver in a difficult driving situation are as likely to distract the driver as to help the driver in controlling the car.
- (E) Conversing on a cell phone while driving is no more dangerous than conversing with a passenger in the vehicle who continues to speak during difficult driving situations.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. People who have experienced a traumatic event but who did not subsequently develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) tend to produce higher levels of the hormone cortisol when exposed to stress than do people who have not experienced traumatic events. This suggests that experiencing a traumatic event can affect how much cortisol one produces in response to stress.

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

- (A) Medical conditions sometimes affect how much cortisol people who have not experienced a traumatic event produce in response to stress.
- (B) Producing more cortisol than average in response to stress helps prevent a person from developing PTSD as a result of experiencing a traumatic event.
- (C) People experiencing a traumatic event produce more cortisol than they would under less severe instances of stress.
- (D) Many effective treatments for PTSD are designed to reduce how much cortisol those with PTSD produce when exposed to stress.
- (E) Experiencing a traumatic event can damage the gland that produces cortisol, resulting in that gland producing more cortisol.

25. The technical sophistication of commercial fishing equipment increased steadily from 1960 through 2010, which enabled the commercial fishing industry to harvest a greater percentage of the total amount of fish, by weight, in the world's oceans in each succeeding year during that time. The commercial fishing industry's harvest, by weight, increased steadily from 1960 until 1995 but did not increase after 1995.

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

- (A) After 1995, the number of fish harvested each year by the commercial fishing industry increased, but the average weight of each fish harvested decreased.
- (B) After 2010, improvements in commercial fishing equipment did not enable the fishing industry to harvest a greater percentage of the total amount of fish, by weight, in the world's oceans.
- (C) The total amount of fish, by weight, in the world's oceans decreased during the period from 1995 to 2010.
- (D) The commercial fishing industry's harvest, by weight, was significantly lower in 2010 than it was in 1995.
- (E) No significant improvements in commercial fishing equipment occurred before 1960.

26. Current evidence indicates that there is no methane on Planet 253. If that is the case, it is certain that there is no life on Planet 253. Since microbes always produce methane, if there is no methane then there are no microbes.

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

- (A) There is, in fact, no methane on Planet 253.
- (B) If methane exists on Planet 253 then we would be able to detect its presence.
- (C) If there is no methane currently on Planet 253 then there has never been methane on Planet 253.
- (D) If there are no microbes on Planet 253 then there is no life on Planet 253.
- (E) If there is methane on Planet 253 then there must be life on Planet 253.

S T O P

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

Acknowledgment is made to the following sources from which material has been adapted for use in this test:

Graeme Barker, "Cows and Kings" in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*. ©1988 by The Prehistoric Society.

Daniel Bodansky, "Customary (and Not So Customary) International Environmental Law" in *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*. ©1995 by Indiana University Press.

Catherine Dold, "The Cholera Lesson" in *Discover*. ©1999 by The Walt Disney Co.

James Forrester, "The Lying Art of Historical Fiction" in Books blog. ©2010 by Guardian News & Media Limited.
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/books/booksblog/2010/aug/06/lying-historical-fiction>.

Andrew Hudgins, "An Autobiographer's Lies" in *The American Scholar*. ©1996 by The Phi Beta Kappa Society.

COMPUTING YOUR SCORE

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 Form 9LSA135

Reported Score	Raw Score	
	Lowest	Highest
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	88	88
169	86	87
168	85	85
167	84	84
166	82	83
165	81	81
164	79	80
163	78	78
162	76	77
161	75	75
160	73	74
159	71	72
158	70	70
157	68	69
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
145	48	48
144	46	47
143	44	45
142	43	43
141	41	42
140	40	40
139	38	39
138	37	37
137	36	36
136	34	35
135	33	33
134	32	32
133	31	31
132	29	30
131	28	28
130	27	27
129	26	26
128	25	25
127	24	24
126	23	23
125	22	22
124	21	21
123	*	*
122	20	20
121	19	19
120	0	18

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

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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