



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 36

TEST ID: LL3036



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SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Joanna: The only way for a company to be successful, after emerging from bankruptcy, is to produce the same goods or services that it did before going bankrupt. It is futile for such a company to try to learn a whole new business.

Ruth: Wrong. The Kelton Company was a major mining operation that went into bankruptcy. On emerging from bankruptcy, Kelton turned its mines into landfills and is presently a highly successful waste-management concern.

Ruth uses which one of the following argumentative techniques in countering Joanna's argument?

- (A) She presents a counterexample to a claim.
- (B) She offers an alternative explanation for a phenomenon.
- (C) She supports a claim by offering a developed and relevant analogy.
- (D) She undermines a claim by showing that it rests on an ambiguity.
- (E) She establishes a conclusion by excluding the only plausible alternative to that conclusion.

2. Nutritionist: Recently a craze has developed for home juicers, \$300 machines that separate the pulp of fruits and vegetables from the juice they contain. Outrageous claims are being made about the benefits of these devices: drinking the juice they produce is said to help one lose weight or acquire a clear complexion, to aid digestion, and even to prevent cancer. But there is no indication that juice separated from the pulp of the fruit or vegetable has any properties that it does not have when unseparated. Save your money. If you want carrot juice, eat a carrot.

Which one of the following, if true, most calls into question the nutritionist's argument?

- (A) Most people find it much easier to consume a given quantity of nutrients in liquid form than to eat solid foods containing the same quantity of the same nutrients.
- (B) Drinking juice from home juicers is less healthy than is eating fruits and vegetables because such juice does not contain the fiber that is eaten if one consumes the entire fruit or vegetable.
- (C) To most people who would be tempted to buy a home juicer, \$300 would not be a major expense.
- (D) The nutritionist was a member of a panel that extensively evaluated early prototypes of home juicers.
- (E) Vitamin pills that supposedly contain nutrients available elsewhere only in fruits and vegetables often contain a form of those compounds that cannot be as easily metabolized as the varieties found in fruits and vegetables.

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3. Finnish author Jaakko Mikkeli was accused by Norwegian author Kirsten Halden of plagiarizing a book that she had written and that had been published 20 years before Mikkeli's. The two books, although set in different periods and regions, contain enough plot similarities to make coincidental resemblance unlikely. Mikkeli's defense rests on his argument that plagiarism was impossible in this case because Halden's book has been published only in Norwegian, a language Mikkeli does not understand, and because no reviews of Halden's book have ever been published.

The argument in Mikkeli's defense depends on the assumption that

- (A) Mikkeli has never met Halden
 - (B) Halden's book did not become popular in Norway
 - (C) nobody related the plot of Halden's book in detail to Mikkeli before Mikkeli wrote his book
 - (D) there is a common European myth to which both authors referred subconsciously in the books in question
 - (E) Mikkeli is not familiar with Old Icelandic, an extinct language related to an earlier form of Norwegian
4. Most antidepressant drugs cause weight gain. While dieting can help reduce the amount of weight gained while taking such antidepressants, some weight gain is unlikely to be preventable.
- The information above most strongly supports which one of the following?
- (A) A physician should not prescribe any antidepressant drug for a patient if that patient is overweight.
 - (B) People who are trying to lose weight should not ask their doctors for an antidepressant drug.
 - (C) At least some patients taking antidepressant drugs gain weight as a result of taking them.
 - (D) The weight gain experienced by patients taking antidepressant drugs should be attributed to lack of dieting.
 - (E) All patients taking antidepressant drugs should diet to maintain their weight.

5. Company policy: An employee of our company must be impartial, particularly when dealing with family members. This obligation extends to all aspects of the job, including hiring and firing practices and the quality of service the employee provides customers.

Which one of the following employee behaviors most clearly violates the company policy cited above?

- (A) refusing to hire any of one's five siblings, even though they are each more qualified than any other applicant
- (B) receiving over a hundred complaints about the service one's office provides and sending a complimentary product to all those who complain, including one's mother
- (C) never firing a family member, even though three of one's siblings work under one's supervision and authority
- (D) repeatedly refusing to advance an employee, claiming that he has sometimes skipped work and that his work has been sloppy, even though no such instances have occurred for over two years
- (E) promoting a family member over another employee in the company

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Questions 6–7

It is widely believed that eating chocolate can cause acne. Indeed, many people who are susceptible to acne report that, in their own experience, eating large amounts of chocolate is invariably followed by an outbreak of that skin condition. However, it is likely that common wisdom has mistaken an effect for a cause. Several recent scientific studies indicate that hormonal changes associated with stress can cause acne and there is good evidence that people who are fond of chocolate tend to eat more chocolate when they are under stress.

6. Of the following, which one most accurately expresses the main point of the argument?
- (A) People are mistaken who insist that whenever they eat large amounts of chocolate they invariably suffer from an outbreak of acne,
 - (B) The more chocolate a person eats, the more likely that person is to experience the hormonal changes associated with stress.
 - (C) Eating large amounts of chocolate is more likely to cause stress than it is to cause outbreaks of acne.
 - (D) It is less likely that eating large amounts of chocolate causes acne than that both the chocolate eating and the acne are caused by stress.
 - (E) The more stress a person experiences, the more likely that person is to crave chocolate.
7. The argument employs which one of the following argumentative strategies?
- (A) It cites counterevidence that calls into question the accuracy of the evidence advanced in support of the position being challenged.
 - (B) It provides additional evidence that points to an alternative interpretation of the evidence offered in support of the position being challenged.
 - (C) It invokes the superior authority of science over common opinion in order to dismiss out of hand the relevance of evidence based on everyday experience.
 - (D) It demonstrates that the position being challenged is inconsistent with certain well-established facts.
 - (E) It provides counterexamples to show that, contrary to the assumption on which the commonly held position rests, causes do not always precede their effects.

8. It has been claimed that television networks should provide equal time for the presentation of opposing views whenever a television program concerns scientific issues—such as those raised by the claims of environmentalists—about which people disagree. However, although an obligation to provide equal time does arise in the case of any program concerning social issues, it does so because social issues almost always have important political implications and seldom can definitely be settled on the basis of available evidence. If a program concerns scientific issues, that program gives rise to no such equal time obligation.

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

- (A) No scientific issues raised by the claims of environmentalists have important political implications.
- (B) There are often more than two opposing views on an issue that cannot be definitely settled on the basis of available evidence.
- (C) Some social issues could be definitely settled on the basis of evidence if the opposing sides would give all the available evidence a fair hearing.
- (D) Many scientific issues have important political implications and cannot be definitely settled on the basis of the available evidence.
- (E) Some television networks refuse to broadcast programs on issues that have important political implications and that cannot be definitely settled by the available evidence.

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9. Raisins are made by drying grapes in the sun. Although some of the sugar in the grapes is caramelized in the process, nothing is added. Moreover, the only thing removed from the grapes is the water that evaporates during the drying, and water contains no calories or nutrients. The fact that raisins contain more iron per calorie than grapes do is thus puzzling.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why raisins contain more iron per calorie than do grapes?

- (A) Since grapes are bigger than raisins, it takes several bunches of grapes to provide the same amount of iron as a handful of raisins does.
 - (B) Caramelized sugar cannot be digested, so its calories do not count toward the calorie content of raisins.
 - (C) The body can absorb iron and other nutrients more quickly from grapes than from raisins because of the relatively high water content of grapes.
 - (D) Raisins, but not grapes, are available year-round, so many people get a greater share of their yearly iron intake from raisins than from grapes.
 - (E) Raisins are often eaten in combination with other iron-containing foods, while grapes are usually eaten by themselves.
10. Cotrell is, at best, able to write magazine articles of average quality. The most compelling pieces of evidence for this are those few of the numerous articles submitted by Cotrell that are superior, since Cotrell, who is incapable of writing an article that is better than average, must obviously have plagiarized superior ones.

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

- (A) It simply ignores the existence of potential counterevidence.
- (B) It generalizes from atypical occurrences.
- (C) It presupposes what it seeks to establish.
- (D) It relies on the judgment of experts in a matter to which their expertise is irrelevant.
- (E) It infers limits on ability from a few isolated lapses in performance.

11. Any sale item that is purchased can be returned for store credit but not for a refund of the purchase price. Every home appliance and every piece of gardening equipment is on sale along with selected construction tools.

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

- (A) Any item that is not a home appliance or a piece of gardening equipment is returnable for a refund.
- (B) Any item that is not on sale cannot be returned for store credit.
- (C) Some construction tools are not returnable for store credit.
- (D) No piece of gardening equipment is returnable for a refund.
- (E) None of the things that are returnable for a refund are construction tools.

12. The consumer price index is a measure that detects monthly changes in the retail prices of goods and services. The payment of some government retirement benefits is based on the consumer price index so that those benefits reflect the change in the cost of living as the index changes. However, the consumer price index does not consider technological innovations that may drastically reduce the cost of producing some goods. Therefore, the value of government benefits is sometimes greater than is warranted by the true change in costs.

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

- (A) fails to consider the possibility that there are years in which there is no change in the consumer price index
- (B) fails to make explicit which goods and services are included in the consumer price index
- (C) presumes, without providing warrant, that retirement benefits are not generally used to purchase unusual goods
- (D) uncritically draws an inference from what has been true in the past to what will be true in the future
- (E) makes an irrelevant shift from discussing retail prices to discussing production costs

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13. When astronomers observed the comet Schwassman-Wachmann 3 becoming 1,000 times brighter in September 1995, they correctly hypothesized that its increased brightness was a result of the comet's breaking up—when comets break up, they emit large amounts of gas and dust, becoming visibly brighter as a result. However, their observations did not reveal comet Schwassman-Wachmann 3 actually breaking into pieces until November 1995, even though telescopes were trained on it throughout the entire period.

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

- (A) Comets often do not emit gas and dust until several weeks after they have begun to break up.
- (B) The reason comets become brighter when they break up is that the gas and dust that they emit refract light.
- (C) Gas and dust can be released by cracks in a comet even if the comet is not broken all the way through.
- (D) The amount of gas and dust emitted steadily increased during the period from September through November.
- (E) The comet passed close to the sun during this period and the gravitational strain caused it to break up.

14. If Slater wins the election, McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission. But Yerxes is more qualified to head it since she is an architect who has been on the planning commission for fifteen years. Unless the polls are grossly inaccurate, Slater will win.

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

- (A) If the polls are grossly inaccurate, someone more qualified than McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission.
- (B) McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission only if the polls are a good indication of how the election will turn out.
- (C) Either Slater will win the election or Yerxes will be appointed head of the planning commission.
- (D) McGuinness is not an architect and has not been on the planning commission for fifteen years or more.
- (E) If the polls are a good indication of how the election will turn out, someone less qualified than Yerxes will be appointed head of the planning commission.

15. In one study, engineering students who prepared for an exam by using toothpicks and string did no worse than similar students who prepared by using an expensive computer with sophisticated graphics. In another study, military personnel who trained on a costly high-tech simulator performed no better on a practical exam than did similar personnel who trained using an inexpensive cardboard model. So one should not always purchase technologically advanced educational tools.

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

- (A) One should use different educational tools to teach engineering to civilians than are used to train military personnel.
- (B) High-tech solutions to modern problems are ineffective unless implemented by knowledgeable personnel.
- (C) Spending large sums of money on educational tools is at least as justified for nonmilitary training as it is for military training.
- (D) One should not invest in expensive teaching aids unless there are no other tools that are less expensive and at least as effective.
- (E) One should always provide students with a variety of educational materials so that each student can find the materials that best suit that student's learning style.

16. A number of measures indicate the viability of a nation's economy. The level and rate of growth of aggregate output are the most significant indicators, but unemployment and inflation rates are also important. Further, Switzerland, Austria, Israel, Ireland, Denmark, and Finland all have viable economics, but none has a very large population. Switzerland and Austria each have populations of about seven million; the other populations are at least one-fourth smaller.

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

- (A) A nation's economic viability is independent of the size of its population.
- (B) Having a population larger than seven million ensures that a nation will be economically viable.
- (C) Economic viability does not require a population of at least seven million.
- (D) A nation's population is the most significant contributor to the level and rate of growth of aggregate output.
- (E) A nation's population affects the level and rate of growth of aggregate output more than it affects unemployment and inflation rates.

17. The best way to write a good detective story is to work backward from the crime. The writer should first decide what the crime is and who the perpetrator is, and then come up with the circumstances and clues based on those decisions.

Which one of the following illustrates a principle most similar to that illustrated by the passage?

- (A) When planning a trip, some people first decide where they want to go and then plan accordingly, but, for most of us, much financial planning must be done before we can choose where we are going.
 - (B) In planting a vegetable garden, you should prepare the soil first, and then decide what kinds of vegetables to plant.
 - (C) Good architects do not extemporaneously construct their plans in the course of an afternoon; an architectural design cannot be divorced from the method of constructing the building.
 - (D) In solving mathematical problems, the best method is to try out as many strategies as possible in the time allotted. This is particularly effective if the number of possible strategies is fairly small.
 - (E) To make a great tennis shot, you should visualize where you want the shot to go. Then you can determine the position you need to be in to execute the shot properly.
18. Moderate exercise lowers the risk of blockage of the arteries due to blood clots, since anything that lowers blood cholesterol levels also lowers the risk of hardening of the arteries, which in turn lowers the risk of arterial blockage due to blood clots; and, if the data reported in a recent study are correct, moderate exercise lowers blood cholesterol levels.

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

- (A) The recent study investigated the relationship between exercise and blood cholesterol levels.
- (B) Blockage of the arteries due to blood clots can be prevented.
- (C) Lowering blood cholesterol levels lowers the risk of blockage of the arteries.
- (D) The data reported in the recent study are correct.
- (E) Hardening of the arteries increases the risk of blockage of the arteries due to blood clots.

19. Although it has been suggested that Arton's plays have a strong patriotic flavor, we must recall that, at the time of their composition, her country was in anything but a patriotic mood. Unemployment was high, food was costly, and crime rates were soaring. As a result, the general morale of her nation was at an especially low point. Realizing this, we see clearly that any apparent patriotism in Arton's work must have been intended ironically.

The reasoning above is questionable because it

- (A) posits an unstated relationship between unemployment and crime
 - (B) takes for granted that straightforward patriotism is not possible for a serious writer
 - (C) takes for granted that Arton was attuned to the predominant national attitude of her time
 - (D) overlooks the fact that some citizens prosper in times of high unemployment
 - (E) confuses irony with a general decline in public morale
20. Editorialist: To ensure justice in the legal system, citizens must be capable of criticizing anyone involved in determining the punishment of criminals. But when the legal system's purpose is seen as deterrence, the system falls into the hands of experts whose specialty is to assess how potential lawbreakers are affected by the system's punishments. Because most citizens lack knowledge about such matters, justice is not then ensured in the legal system.

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

- (A) Most citizens view justice as primarily concerned with the assignment of punishment to those who deserve it.
- (B) In order to be just, a legal system must consider the effect that punishment will have on individual criminals.
- (C) The primary concern in a legal system is to administer punishments that are just.
- (D) In a legal system, a concern for punishment is incompatible with an emphasis on deterrence.
- (E) Citizens without knowledge about how the legal system's punishments affect potential lawbreakers are incapable of criticizing experts in that area.

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21. Kostman's original painting of Rosati was not a very accurate portrait. Therefore, your reproduction of Kostman's painting of Rosati will not be a very accurate production of the painting.

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

- (A) George's speech was filled with half-truths and misquotes. So the tape recording made of it cannot be of good sound quality.
 - (B) An artist who paints a picture of an ugly scene must necessarily paint an ugly picture, unless the picture is a distorted representation of the scene.
 - (C) If a child's eyes resemble her mother's, then if the mother's eyes are brown the child's eyes also must be brown.
 - (D) Jo imitated Layne. But Jo is different from Layne, so Jo could not have imitated Layne very well.
 - (E) Harold's second novel is similar to his first. Therefore, his second novel must be enthralling, because his first novel won a prestigious literary prize.
22. Any writer whose purpose is personal expression sometimes uses words ambiguously. Every poet's purpose is personal expression. Thus no poetry reader's enjoyment depends on attaining a precise understanding of what the poet means.
- The conclusion can be properly inferred if which one of the following is assumed?
- (A) Writers who sometimes use words ambiguously have no readers who try to attain a precise understanding of what the writer means.
 - (B) Writers whose purpose is personal expression are unconcerned with whether anyone enjoys reading their works.
 - (C) No writer who ever uses words ambiguously has any reader whose enjoyment depends on attaining a precise understanding of what the writer means.
 - (D) Most writers whose readers' enjoyment does not depend on attaining a precise understanding of the writers' words are poets.
 - (E) Readers who have a precise understanding of what a writer has written derive their enjoyment from that understanding.

23. It is clear that humans during the Upper Paleolithic period used lamps for light in caves. Though lamps can be dated to the entire Upper Paleolithic, the distribution of known lamps from the period is skewed, with the greatest number being associated with the late Upper Paleolithic period, when the Magdalenian culture was dominant.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the skewed distribution of lamps EXCEPT:

- (A) Artifacts from early in the Upper Paleolithic period are harder to identify than those that originated later in the period.
 - (B) More archaeological sites have been discovered from the Magdalenian culture than from earlier cultures.
 - (C) More efficient lamp-making techniques were developed by the Magdalenian culture than by earlier cultures.
 - (D) Fire pits were much more common in caves early in the Upper Paleolithic period than they were later in that period.
 - (E) More kinds of lamps were produced by the Magdalenian culture than by earlier cultures.
24. Columnist: George Orwell's book *1984* has exercised much influence on a great number of this newspaper's readers. One thousand readers were surveyed and asked to name the one book that had the most influence on their lives. The book chosen most often was the Bible; *1984* was second.

The answer to which one of the following questions would most help in evaluating the columnist's argument?

- (A) How many books had each person surveyed read?
- (B) How many people chose books other than *1984*?
- (C) How many people read the columnist's newspaper?
- (D) How many books by George Orwell other than *1984* were chosen?
- (E) How many of those surveyed had actually read the books they chose?

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25. A 1991 calculation was made to determine what, if any, additional health-care costs beyond the ordinary are borne by society at large for people who live a sedentary life. The figure reached was a lifetime average of \$1,650. Thus people's voluntary choice not to exercise places a significant burden on society.

Which one of the following, if true and not taken into account by the calculation, most seriously weakens the argument?

- (A) Many people whose employment requires physical exertion do not choose to engage in regular physical exercise when they are not at work.
- (B) Exercise is a topic that is often omitted from discussion between doctor and patient during a patient's visit.
- (C) Physical conditions that eventually require medical or nursing-home care often first predispose a person to adopt a sedentary lifestyle.
- (D) Individuals vary widely in the amount and kind of exercise they choose, when they do exercise regularly.
- (E) A regular program of moderate exercise tends to increase circulation, induce a feeling of well-being and energy, and decrease excess weight.

26. In the paintings by seventeenth-century Dutch artist Vermeer, we find several recurrent items: a satin jacket, a certain Turkish carpet, and wooden chairs with lion's head finials. These reappearing objects might seem to evince a dearth of props. Yet we know that many of the props Vermeer used were expensive. Thus, while we might speculate about exactly why Vermeer worked with a small number of familiar objects, it was clearly not for lack of props that the recurrent items were used.

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

- (A) Vermeer often borrowed the expensive props he represented in his paintings.
- (B) The props that recur in Vermeer's paintings were always available to him.
- (C) The satin jacket and wooden chairs that recur in the paintings were owned by Vermeer's sister.
- (D) The several recurrent items that appeared in Vermeer's paintings had special sentimental importance for him.
- (E) If a dearth of props accounted for the recurrent objects in Vermeer's paintings, we would not see expensive props in any of them.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: 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.

- Traditionally, members of a community such as a town or neighborhood share a common location and a sense of necessary interdependence that includes, for example, mutual respect and emotional support. But as
- (5) modern societies grow more technological and sometimes more alienating, people tend to spend less time in the kinds of interactions that their communities require in order to thrive. Meanwhile, technology has made it possible for individuals to interact via personal
- (10) computer with others who are geographically distant. Advocates claim that these computer conferences, in which large numbers of participants communicate by typing comments that are immediately read by other participants and responding immediately to those
- (15) comments they read, function as communities that can substitute for traditional interactions with neighbors.

- What are the characteristics that advocates claim allow computer conferences to function as communities? For one, participants often share
- (20) common interests or concerns; conferences are frequently organized around specific topics such as music or parenting. Second, because these conferences are conversations, participants have adopted certain conventions in recognition of the importance of
- (25) respecting each others' sensibilities. Abbreviations are used to convey commonly expressed sentiments of courtesy such as "pardon me for cutting in" ("pmfci") or "in my humble opinion" ("imho"). Because a humorous tone can be difficult to communicate in
- (30) writing, participants will often end an intentionally humorous comment with a set of characters that, when looked at sideways, resembles a smiling or winking face. Typing messages entirely in capital letters is avoided, because its tendency to demand the attention
- (35) of a reader's eye is considered the computer equivalent of shouting. These conventions, advocates claim, constitute a form of etiquette, and with this etiquette as a foundation, people often form genuine, trusting relationships, even offering advice and support during
- (40) personal crises such as illness or the loss of a loved one.

- But while it is true that conferences can be both respectful and supportive, they nonetheless fall short of communities. For example, conferences discriminate
- (45) along educational and economic lines because participation requires a basic knowledge of computers and the ability to afford access to conferences. Further, while advocates claim that a shared interest makes computer conferences similar to traditional
- (50) communities—insofar as the shared interest is analogous to a traditional community's shared

location—this analogy simply does not work.

- Conference participants are a self-selecting group; they are drawn together by their shared interest in the topic
- (55) of the conference. Actual communities, on the other hand, are "nonintentional": the people who inhabit towns or neighborhoods are thus more likely to exhibit genuine diversity—of age, career, or personal interests—than are conference participants. It might be
- (60) easier to find common ground in a computer conference than in today's communities, but in so doing it would be unfortunate if conference participants cut themselves off further from valuable interactions in their own towns or neighborhoods.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Because computer conferences attract participants who share common interests and rely on a number of mutually acceptable conventions for communicating with one another, such conferences can substitute effectively for certain interactions that have become rarer within actual communities.
- (B) Since increased participation in computer conferences threatens to replace actual communities, members of actual communities are returning to the traditional interactions that distinguish towns or neighborhoods.
- (C) Because participants in computer conferences are geographically separated and communicate only by typing, their interactions cannot be as mutually respectful and supportive as are the kinds of interactions that have become rarer within actual communities.
- (D) Although computer conferences offer some of the same benefits that actual communities do, the significant lack of diversity among conference participants makes such conferences unlike actual communities.
- (E) Even if access to computer technology is broad enough to attract a more diverse group of people to participate in computer conferences, such conferences will not be acceptable substitutes for actual communities.

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2. Based on the passage, the author would be LEAST likely to consider which one of the following a community?
- (A) a group of soldiers who serve together in the same battalion and who come from a variety of geographic regions
 - (B) a group of university students who belong to the same campus political organization and who come from several different socioeconomic backgrounds
 - (C) a group of doctors who work at a number of different hospitals and who meet at a convention to discuss issues relevant to their profession
 - (D) a group of teachers who work interdependently in the same school with the same students and who live in a variety of cities and neighborhoods
 - (E) a group of worshipers who attend and support the same religious institution and who represent a high degree of economic and cultural diversity
3. The author's statement that "conferences can be both respectful and supportive" (lines 42–43) serves primarily to
- (A) counter the claim that computer conferences may discriminate along educational or economic lines
 - (B) introduce the argument that the conventions of computer conferences constitute a form of social etiquette
 - (C) counter the claim that computer conferences cannot be thought of as communities
 - (D) suggest that not all participants in computer conferences may be equally respectful of one another
 - (E) acknowledge that computer conferences can involve interactions that are similar to those in an actual community
4. Given the information in the passage, the author can most reasonably be said to use which one of the following principles to refute the advocates' claim that computer conferences can function as communities (line 15)?
- (A) A group is a community only if its members are mutually respectful and supportive of one another.
 - (B) A group is a community only if its members adopt conventions intended to help them respect each other's sensibilities.
 - (C) A group is a community only if its members inhabit the same geographic location.
 - (D) A group is a community only if its members come from the same educational or economic background.
 - (E) A group is a community only if its members feel a sense of interdependence despite different economic and educational backgrounds.

5. What is the primary function of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) to add detail to the discussion in the first paragraph of why computer conferences originated
 - (B) to give evidence challenging the argument of the advocates discussed in the first paragraph
 - (C) to develop the claim of the advocates discussed in the first paragraph
 - (D) to introduce an objection that will be answered in the third paragraph
 - (E) to anticipate the characterization of computer conferences given in the third paragraph
6. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken one of the author's arguments in the last paragraph?
- (A) Participants in computer conferences are generally more accepting of diversity than is the population at large.
 - (B) Computer technology is rapidly becoming more affordable and accessible to people from a variety of backgrounds.
 - (C) Participants in computer conferences often apply the same degree of respect and support they receive from one another to interactions in their own actual communities.
 - (D) Participants in computer conferences often feel more comfortable interacting on the computer because they are free to interact without revealing their identities.
 - (E) The conventions used to facilitate communication in computer conferences are generally more successful than those used in actual communities.

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In *Intellectual Culture in Elizabethan and Jacobean England*, J. W. Binns asserts that the drama of Shakespeare, the verse of Marlowe, and the prose of Sidney—all of whom wrote in English—do not alone

- (5) represent the high culture of Renaissance (roughly sixteenth- and seventeenth-century) England. Latin, the language of ancient Rome, continued during this period to be the dominant form of expression for English intellectuals, and works of law, theology, and science
- (10) written in Latin were, according to Binns, among the highest achievements of the Renaissance. However, because many academic specializations do not overlap, many texts central to an interpretation of early modern English culture have gone unexamined. Even the most
- (15) learned students of Renaissance Latin generally confine themselves to humanistic and literary writings in Latin. According to Binns, these language specialists edit and analyze poems and orations, but leave works of theology and science, law and medicine—the very
- (20) works that revolutionized Western thought—to “specialists” in those fields, historians of science, for example, who lack philological training. The intellectual historian can find ample guidance when reading the Latin poetry of Milton, but little or none
- (25) when confronting the more alien and difficult terminology, syntax, and content of the scientist Newton.

- Intellectual historians of Renaissance England, by contrast with Latin language specialists, have surveyed
- (30) in great detail the historical, cosmological, and theological battles of the day, but too often they have done so on the basis of texts written in or translated into English. Binns argues that these scholars treat the English-language writings of Renaissance England as an autonomous and coherent whole, underestimating the influence on English writers of their counterparts on the European Continent. In so doing they ignore the fact that English intellectuals were educated in schools and universities where they spoke and wrote Latin, and
- (40) inhabited as adults an intellectual world in which what happened abroad and was recorded in Latin was of great importance. Writers traditionally considered characteristically English and modern were steeped in Latin literature and in the esoteric concerns of late
- (45) Renaissance humanism (the rediscovery and study of ancient Latin and Greek texts), and many Latin works by Continental humanists that were not translated at the time into any modern language became the bases of classic English works of literature and scholarship.

- (50) These limitations are understandable. No modern classicist is trained to deal with the range of problems posed by a difficult piece of late Renaissance science; few students of English intellectual history are trained to read the sort of Latin in which such works were
- (55) written. Yet the result of each side’s inability to cross boundaries has been that each presents a distorted reading of the intellectual culture of Renaissance England.

7. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Analyses of the scientific, theological, and legal writings of the Renaissance have proved to be more important to an understanding of the period than have studies of humanistic and literary works.
- (B) The English works of such Renaissance writers as Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Sidney have been overemphasized at the expense of these writers’ more intellectually challenging Latin works.
- (C) Though traditionally recognized as the language of the educated classes of the Renaissance, Latin has until recently been studied primarily in connection with ancient Roman texts.
- (D) Many Latin texts by English Renaissance writers, though analyzed in depth by literary critics and philologists, have been all but ignored by historians of science and theology.
- (E) Many Latin texts by English Renaissance writers, though important to an analysis of the period, have been insufficiently understood for reasons related to academic specialization.

8. The passage contains support for which one of the following statements concerning those scholars who analyze works written in Latin during the Renaissance?

- (A) These scholars tend to lack training both in language and in intellectual history, and thus base their interpretations of Renaissance culture on works translated into English.
- (B) These scholars tend to lack the combination of training in both language and intellectual history that is necessary for a proper study of important and neglected Latin texts.
- (C) Specialists in such literary forms as poems and orations too frequently lack training in the Latin language that was written and studied during the Renaissance.
- (D) Language specialists have surveyed in too great detail important works of law and medicine, and thus have not provided a coherent interpretation of early modern English culture.
- (E) Scholars who analyze important Latin works by such writers as Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Sidney too often lack the historical knowledge of Latin necessary for a proper interpretation of early modern English culture.

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9. Which one of the following statements concerning the relationship between English and Continental writers of the Renaissance era can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Continental writers wrote in Latin more frequently than did English writers, and thus rendered some of the most important Continental works inaccessible to English readers.
 - (B) Continental writers, more intellectually advanced than their English counterparts, were on the whole responsible for familiarizing English audiences with Latin language and literature.
 - (C) English and Continental writers communicated their intellectual concerns, which were for the most part different, by way of works written in Latin.
 - (D) The intellectual ties between English and Continental writers were stronger than has been acknowledged by many scholars and were founded on a mutual knowledge of Latin.
 - (E) The intellectual ties between English and Continental writers have been overemphasized in modern scholarship due to a lack of dialogue between language specialists and intellectual historians.
10. The author of the passage most likely cites Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Sidney in the first paragraph as examples of writers whose
- (A) nonfiction works are less well known than their imaginative works
 - (B) works have unfairly been credited with revolutionizing Western thought
 - (C) works have been treated as an autonomous and coherent whole
 - (D) works have traditionally been seen as representing the high culture of Renaissance England
 - (E) Latin writings have, according to Binns, been overlooked
11. Binns would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements concerning the English language writings of Renaissance England traditionally studied by intellectual historians?
- (A) These writings have unfortunately been undervalued by Latin-language specialists because of their nonliterary subject matter.
 - (B) These writings, according to Latin-language specialists, had very little influence on the intellectual upheavals associated with the Renaissance.
 - (C) These writings, as analyzed by intellectual historians, have formed the basis of a superficially coherent reading of the intellectual culture that produced them.
 - (D) These writings have been compared unfavorably by intellectual historians with Continental works of the same period.
 - (E) These writings need to be studied separately, according to intellectual historians, from Latin-language writings of the same period.

12. The information in the passage suggests which one of the following concerning late-Renaissance scientific works written in Latin?
- (A) These works are easier for modern scholars to analyze than are theological works of the same era.
 - (B) These works have seldom been translated into English and thus remain inscrutable to modern scholars, despite the availability of illuminating commentaries.
 - (C) These works are difficult for modern scholars to analyze both because of the concepts they develop and the language in which they are written.
 - (D) These works constituted the core of an English university education during the Renaissance.
 - (E) These works were written mostly by Continental writers and reached English intellectuals only in English translation.
13. The author of the passage mentions the poet Milton and the scientist Newton primarily in order to
- (A) illustrate the range of difficulty in Renaissance Latin writing, from relatively straightforward to very difficult
 - (B) illustrate the differing scholarly attitudes toward Renaissance writers who wrote in Latin and those who wrote in English
 - (C) illustrate the fact that the concerns of English writers of the Renaissance differed from the concerns of their Continental counterparts
 - (D) contrast a writer of the Renaissance whose merit has long been recognized with one whose literary worth has only recently begun to be appreciated
 - (E) contrast a writer whose Latin writings have been the subject of illuminating scholarship with one whose Latin writings have been neglected by philologists
14. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with presenting which one of the following?
- (A) an enumeration of new approaches
 - (B) contrasting views of disparate theories
 - (C) a summary of intellectual disputes
 - (D) a discussion of a significant deficiency
 - (E) a correction of an author's misconceptions

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- Discussions of how hormones influence behavior have generally been limited to the effects of gonadal hormones on reproductive behavior and have emphasized the parsimonious arrangement whereby the same hormones involved in the biology of reproduction also influence sexual behavior. It has now become clear, however, that other hormones, in addition to their recognized influence on biological functions, can affect behavior. Specifically, peptide and steroid hormones involved in maintaining the physiological balance, or homeostasis, of body fluids also appear to play an important role in the control of water and salt consumption. The phenomenon of homeostasis in animals depends on various mechanisms that promote stability within the organism despite an inconstant external environment; the homeostasis of body fluids, whereby the osmolality (the concentration of solutes) of blood plasma is closely regulated, is achieved primarily through alterations in the intake and excretion of water and sodium, the two principal components of the fluid matrix that surrounds body cells. Appropriate compensatory responses are initiated when deviations from normal are quite small, thereby maintaining plasma osmolality within relatively narrow ranges.

- In the osmoregulation of body fluids, the movement of water across cell membranes permits minor fluctuations in the concentration of solutes in extracellular fluid to be buffered by corresponding changes in the relatively larger volume of cellular water. Nevertheless, the concentration of solutes in extracellular fluid may at times become elevated or reduced by more than the allowed tolerances of one or two percent. It is then that complementary physiological and behavioral responses come into play to restore plasma osmolality to normal. Thus, for example, a decrease in plasma osmolality, such as that which occurs after the consumption of water in excess of need, leads to the excretion of surplus body water in the urine by inhibiting secretion from the pituitary gland of vasopressin, a peptide hormone that promotes water conservation in the kidneys. As might be expected, thirst also is inhibited then, to prevent further dilution of body fluids. Conversely, an increase in plasma osmolality, such as that which occurs after one eats salty foods or after body water evaporates without being replaced, stimulates the release of vasopressin, increasing the conservation of water and the excretion of solutes in urine. This process is accompanied by increased thirst, with the result of making plasma osmolality more dilute through the consumption of water. The threshold for thirst appears to be slightly higher than for vasopressin secretion, so that thirst is stimulated only after vasopressin has been released in amounts sufficient to produce maximal water retention by the kidneys—that is, only after osmotic dehydration exceeds the capacity of the animal to deal with it physiologically.

15. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Both the solute concentration and the volume of an animal's blood plasma must be kept within relatively narrow ranges.
 - (B) Behavioral responses to changes in an animal's blood plasma can compensate for physiological malfunction, allowing the body to avoid dehydration.
 - (C) The effect of hormones on animal behavior and physiology has only recently been discovered.
 - (D) Behavioral and physiological responses to major changes in osmolality of an animal's blood plasma are hormonally influenced and complement one another.
 - (E) The mechanisms regulating reproduction are similar to those that regulate thirst and sodium appetite.
16. The author of the passage cites the relationship between gonadal hormones and reproductive behavior in order to
- (A) review briefly the history of research into the relationships between gonadal and peptide hormones that has led to the present discussion
 - (B) decry the fact that previous research has concentrated on the relatively minor issue of the relationships between hormones and behavior
 - (C) establish the emphasis of earlier research into the connections between hormones and behavior before elaborating on the results described in the passage
 - (D) introduce a commonly held misconception about the relationships between hormones and behavior before refuting it with the results described in the passage
 - (E) summarize the main findings of recent research described in the passage before detailing the various procedures that led to those findings

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17. It can be inferred from the passage that which one of the following is true of vasopressin?
- (A) The amount secreted depends on the level of steroid hormones in the blood.
 - (B) The amount secreted is important for maintaining homeostasis in cases of both increased and decreased osmolality.
 - (C) It works in conjunction with steroid hormones in increasing plasma volume.
 - (D) It works in conjunction with steroid hormones in regulating sodium appetite.
 - (E) It is secreted after an animal becomes thirsty, as a mechanism for diluting plasma osmolality.
18. The primary function of the passage as a whole is to
- (A) present new information
 - (B) question standard assumptions
 - (C) reinterpret earlier findings
 - (D) advocate a novel theory
 - (E) outline a new approach

19. According to the passage, all of the following typically occur in the homeostasis of blood-plasma osmolality EXCEPT:
- (A) Hunger is diminished.
 - (B) Thirst is initiated.
 - (C) Vasopressin is secreted.
 - (D) Water is excreted.
 - (E) Sodium is consumed.
20. According to the passage, the withholding of vasopressin fulfills which one of the following functions in the restoration of plasma osmolality to normal levels?
- (A) It increases thirst and stimulates sodium appetite.
 - (B) It helps prevent further dilution of body fluids.
 - (C) It increases the conservation of water in the kidneys.
 - (D) It causes minor changes in plasma volume.
 - (E) It helps stimulate the secretion of steroid hormones.

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- With the elimination of the apartheid system, South Africa now confronts the transition to a rights-based legal system in a constitutional democracy. Among lawyers and judges, exhilaration over the legal tools
- (5) soon to be available is tempered by uncertainty about how to use them. The changes in the legal system are significant, not just for human rights lawyers, but for all lawyers—as they will have to learn a less rule-bound and more interpretative way of looking at the
- (10) law. That is to say, in the past, the parliament was the supreme maker and arbiter of laws; when judges made rulings with which the parliament disagreed, the parliament simply passed new laws to counteract their rulings. Under the new system, however, a
- (15) constitutional court will hear arguments on all constitutional matters, including questions of whether the laws passed by the parliament are valid in light of the individual liberties set out in the constitution's bill of rights. This shift will lead to extraordinary changes,
- (20) for South Africa has never before had a legal system based on individual rights—one in which citizens can challenge any law or administrative decision on the basis of their constitutional rights.

- South African lawyers are concerned about the
- (25) difficulty of fostering a rights-based culture in a multiracial society containing a wide range of political and personal beliefs simply by including a bill of rights in the constitution and establishing the means for its defense. Because the bill of rights has been drawn in
- (30) very general terms, the lack of precedents will make the task of determining its precise meaning a bewildering one. With this in mind, the new constitution acknowledges the need to look to other countries for guidance. But some scholars warn that
- (35) judges, in their rush to fill the constitutional void, may misuse foreign law—they may blindly follow the interpretations given bills of rights in other countries, not taking into account the circumstances in those countries that led to certain decisions. Nonetheless,
- (40) these scholars are hopeful that, with patience and judicious decisions, South Africa can use international experience in developing a body of precedent that will address the particular needs of its citizens.

- South Africa must also contend with the image of
- (45) the law held by many of its citizens. Because the law in South Africa has long been a tool of racial oppression, many of its citizens have come to view obeying the law as implicitly sanctioning an illegitimate, brutal government. Among these South Africans the political
- (50) climate has thus been one of opposition, and many see it as their duty to cheat the government as much as possible, whether by not paying taxes or by disobeying parking laws. If a rights-based culture is to succeed, the government will need to show its citizens that the legal
- (55) system is no longer a tool of oppression but instead a way to bring about change and help further the cause of justice.

21. Which one of the following most completely and accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Following the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa, lawyers, judges, and citizens will need to abandon their posture of opposition to law and design a new and fairer legal system.
- (B) If the new legal system in South Africa is to succeed, lawyers, judges, and citizens must learn to challenge parliamentary decisions based on their individual rights as set out in the new constitution.
- (C) Whereas in the past the parliament was both the initiator and arbiter of laws in South Africa, under the new constitution these powers will be assumed by a constitutional court.
- (D) Despite the lack of relevant legal precedents and the public's antagonistic relation to the law, South Africa is moving from a legal system where the parliament is the final authority to one where the rights of citizens are protected by a constitution.
- (E) While South Africa's judges will have to look initially to other countries to provide interpretations for its new bill of rights, eventually it must develop a body of precedent sensitive to the needs of its own citizens.
22. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's primary purpose in lines 10–19?
- (A) to describe the role of the parliament under South Africa's new constitution
- (B) to argue for returning final legal authority to the parliament
- (C) to contrast the character of legal practice under the apartheid system with that to be implemented under the new constitution
- (D) to criticize the creation of a court with final authority on constitutional matters
- (E) to explain why a bill of rights was included in the new constitution
23. The passage suggests that the author's attitude toward the possibility of success for a rights-based legal system in South Africa is most likely one of
- (A) deep skepticism
- (B) open pessimism
- (C) total indifference
- (D) guarded optimism
- (E) complete confidence

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24. According to the passage, under the apartheid system the rulings of judges were sometimes counteracted by
- (A) decisions rendered in constitutional court
 - (B) challenges from concerned citizens
 - (C) new laws passed in the parliament
 - (D) provisions in the constitution's bill of rights
 - (E) other judges with a more rule-bound approach to the law
25. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) A solution to a problem is identified, several methods of implementing the solution are discussed, and one of the methods is argued for.
 - (B) The background to a problem is presented, past methods of solving the problem are criticized, and a new solution is proposed.
 - (C) An analysis of a problem is presented, possible solutions to the problem are given, and one of the possible solutions is argued for.
 - (D) Reasons are given why a problem has existed, the current state of affairs is described, and the problem is shown to exist no longer.
 - (E) A problem is identified, specific manifestations of the problem are given, and an essential element in its solution is presented.

26. Based on the passage, the scholars mentioned in the second paragraph would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Reliance of judges on the interpretations given bills of rights in other countries must be tempered by the recognition that such interpretations may be based on circumstances not necessarily applicable to South Africa.
 - (B) Basing interpretations of the South African bill of rights on interpretations given bills of rights in other countries will reinforce the climate of mistrust for authority in South Africa.
 - (C) The lack of precedents in South African law for interpreting a bill of rights will likely make it impossible to interpret correctly the bill of rights in the South African constitution.
 - (D) Reliance by judges on the interpretations given bills of rights in other countries offers an unacceptable means of attempting to interpret the South African constitution in a way that will meet the particular needs of South African citizens.
 - (E) Because bills of rights in other countries are written in much less general terms than the South African bill of rights, interpretations of them are unlikely to prove helpful in interpreting the South African bill of rights.

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: 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. Scientists agree that ingesting lead harms young children. More lead paint remains in older apartment buildings than newer ones because the use of lead paint was common until only two decades ago. Yet these same scientists also agree that laws requiring the removal of lead paint from older apartment buildings will actually increase the amount of lead that children living in older apartment buildings ingest.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the scientists' beliefs?

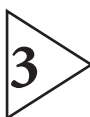
- (A) Lead-free paints contain substances that make them as harmful to children as lead paint is.
- (B) The money required to finance the removal of lead paint from apartment walls could be spent in ways more likely to improve the health of children.
- (C) Other sources of lead in older apartment buildings are responsible for most of the lead that children living in these buildings ingest.
- (D) Removing lead paint from walls disperses a great deal of lead dust, which is more easily ingested by children than is paint on walls.
- (E) Many other environmental hazards pose greater threats to the health of children than does lead paint.

2. Several companies will soon offer personalized electronic news services, delivered via cable or telephone lines and displayed on a television. People using these services can view continually updated stories on those topics for which they subscribe. Since these services will provide people with the information they are looking for more quickly and efficiently than printed newspapers can, newspaper sales will decline drastically if these services become widely available.

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

- (A) In reading newspapers, most people not only look for stories on specific topics but also like to idly browse through headlines or pictures for amusing stories on unfamiliar or unusual topics.
- (B) Companies offering personalized electronic news services will differ greatly in what they charge for access to their services, depending on how wide a range of topics they cover.
- (C) Approximately 30 percent of people have never relied on newspapers for information but instead have always relied on news programs broadcast on television and radio.
- (D) The average monthly cost of subscribing to several channels on a personalized electronic news service will approximately equal the cost of a month's subscription to a newspaper.
- (E) Most people who subscribe to personalized electronic news services will not have to pay extra costs for installation since the services will use connections installed by cable and telephone companies.

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3. Muscular strength is a limited resource, and athletic techniques help to use this resource efficiently. Since top athletes do not differ greatly from each other in muscular strength, it follows that a requirement for an athlete to become a champion is a superior mastery of athletic techniques.

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

- (A) Only champion athletes have a superior mastery of athletic techniques.
- (B) Superior muscular strength is a requirement for an athlete to become a champion.
- (C) No athlete can become a champion without a superior mastery of athletic techniques.
- (D) The differences in muscular strength between top athletes are not great.
- (E) Athletic techniques help athletes use limited resources efficiently.

4. Mary: Computers will make more information available to ordinary people than was ever available before, thus making it easier for them to acquire knowledge without consulting experts.

Joyce: As more knowledge became available in previous centuries, the need for specialists to synthesize and explain it to nonspecialists increased. So computers will probably create a greater dependency on experts.

The dialogue most strongly supports the claim that Mary and Joyce disagree with each other about whether

- (A) computers will contribute only negligibly to the increasing dissemination of knowledge in society
- (B) computers will increase the need for ordinary people seeking knowledge to turn to experts
- (C) computers will make more information available to ordinary people
- (D) dependency on computers will increase with the increase of knowledge
- (E) synthesizing knowledge and explaining it to ordinary people can be accomplished only by computer experts

5. Solicitor: Loux named Zembaty executor of her will. Her only beneficiary was her grandson, of whom she was very fond. Prior to distributing the remainder to the beneficiary, Zembaty was legally required to choose which properties in the estate should be sold to clear the estate's heavy debts. Loux never expressed any particular desire about the Stoke Farm, which includes the only farmland in her estate. Thus, it is unlikely that Loux would have had any objection to Zembaty's having sold it rather than having transferred it to her grandson.

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

- (A) The estate's debts could not have been cleared without selling the Stoke Farm.
- (B) Loux repeatedly told her grandson that she would take care of him in her will.
- (C) Loux was well aware of the legal requirements the executor of her will would have to satisfy.
- (D) The Stoke Farm was the main cause of the estate's debts.
- (E) Loux's grandson had repeatedly expressed his desire to own a farm.

6. Government official: A satisfactory way of eliminating chronic food shortages in our country is not easily achievable. Direct aid from other countries in the form of food shipments tends to undermine our prospects for long-term agricultural self-sufficiency. If external sources of food are delivered effectively by external institutions, local food producers and suppliers are forced out of business. On the other hand, foreign capital funneled to long-term development projects would inject so much cash into our economy that inflation would drive the price of food beyond the reach of most of our citizens.

The claim that foreign capital funneled into the economy would cause inflation plays which one of the following roles in the government official's argument?

- (A) It supports the claim that the official's country must someday be agriculturally self-sufficient.
- (B) It supports the claim that there is no easy solution to the problem of chronic food shortages in the official's country.
- (C) It is supported by the claim that the official's country must someday be agriculturally self-sufficient.
- (D) It supports the claim that donations of food from other countries will not end the chronic food shortages in the official's country.
- (E) It is supported by the claim that food producers and suppliers in the official's country may be forced out of business by donations of food from other countries.



7. Medical doctor: Sleep deprivation is the cause of many social ills, ranging from irritability to potentially dangerous instances of impaired decision making. Most people today suffer from sleep deprivation to some degree. Therefore we should restructure the workday to allow people flexibility in scheduling their work hours.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the medical doctor's argument?

- (A) The primary cause of sleep deprivation is overwork.
 - (B) Employees would get more sleep if they had greater latitude in scheduling their work hours.
 - (C) Individuals vary widely in the amount of sleep they require.
 - (D) More people would suffer from sleep deprivation today than did in the past if the average number of hours worked per week had not decreased.
 - (E) The extent of one's sleep deprivation is proportional to the length of one's workday.
8. Essayist: Knowledge has been defined as a true belief formed by a reliable process. This definition has been criticized on the grounds that if someone had a reliable power of clairvoyance, we would not accept that person's claim to know certain things on the basis of this power. I agree that we would reject such claims, but we would do so because we really do not believe in clairvoyance as a reliable process. Were we to believe in clairvoyance, we would accept knowledge claims made on the basis of it.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the essayist's method of defending the definition against the objection?

- (A) asserting that the objection is based on a belief about the reliability of clairvoyance rather than on the nature of knowledge or its definition
- (B) asserting that the case of clairvoyance is one of knowledge even though we do not really believe in clairvoyance as a reliable process
- (C) arguing against the assumption that clairvoyance is unreliable
- (D) explaining that the definition of knowledge is a matter of personal choice
- (E) demonstrating that the case of clairvoyance is not a case of knowledge and does not fit the definition of knowledge

9. I agree that Hogan's actions resulted in grievous injury to Winters. And I do not deny that Hogan fully realized the nature of his actions and the effects that they would have. Indeed, I would not disagree if you pointed out that intentionally causing such effects is reprehensible, other things being equal. But in asking you to concur with me that Hogan's actions not be wholly condemned I emphasize again that Hogan mistakenly believed Winters to be the robber who had been terrorizing west-side apartment buildings for the past several months.

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

- (A) Hogan should not be considered responsible for the injuries sustained by Winters.
- (B) The robber who had been terrorizing west-side apartment buildings should be considered to be as responsible for Winters's injuries as Hogan.
- (C) The actions of Hogan that seriously injured Winters are not completely blameworthy.
- (D) Hogan thought that Winters was the person who had been terrorizing west-side apartment buildings for the last few months.
- (E) The actions of Hogan that seriously injured Winters were reprehensible, other things being equal.

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Questions 10–11

Peter: Because the leaves of mildly drought-stressed plants are tougher in texture than the leaves of abundantly watered plants, insects prefer to feed on the leaves of abundantly watered plants. Therefore, to minimize crop damage, farmers should water crops only just enough to ensure that there is no substantial threat, from a lack of water, to either the growth or the yield of the crops.

Jennifer: Indeed. In fact, a mildly drought-stressed plant will divert a small amount of its resources from normal growth to the development of pesticidal toxins, but abundantly watered plants will not.

10. Jennifer's comment is related to Peter's argument in which one of the following ways?
 - (A) It offers information that supports each of the claims that Peter makes in his argument.
 - (B) It supports Peter's argument by supplying a premise without which Peter's conclusion cannot properly be drawn.
 - (C) It supports Peter's argument by offering an explanation of all of Peter's premises.
 - (D) It supports one of Peter's premises although it undermines Peter's conclusion.
 - (E) It supports the conclusion of Peter's argument by offering independent grounds for that conclusion.
11. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens Peter's argument?
 - (A) The leaves of some crop plants are much larger, and therefore absorb more water, than the leaves of some other crop plants.
 - (B) In industrialized nations there are more crops that are abundantly watered than there are crops grown under mild drought stress.
 - (C) Insect damage presents a greater threat to crop plants than does mild drought stress.
 - (D) Farmers are not always able to control the amount of water that their crops receive when, for instance, there are rainstorms in the areas where their crops are growing.
 - (E) Mexican bean beetles are more likely to feed on the leaves of slightly drought-stressed soybeans than oak lace bugs are to feed on the leaves of abundantly watered soybeans.

12. Vague laws set vague limits on people's freedom, which makes it impossible for them to know for certain whether their actions are legal. Thus, under vague laws people cannot feel secure.

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

- (A) People can feel secure only if they know for certain whether their actions are legal.
 - (B) If people do not know for certain whether their actions are legal, then they might not feel secure.
 - (C) If people know for certain whether their actions are legal, they can feel secure.
 - (D) People can feel secure if they are governed by laws that are not vague.
 - (E) Only people who feel secure can know for certain whether their actions are legal.
13. While it was once believed that the sort of psychotherapy appropriate for the treatment of neuroses caused by environmental factors is also appropriate for schizophrenia and other psychoses, it is now known that these latter, more serious forms of mental disturbance are best treated by biochemical—that is, medicinal—means. This is conclusive evidence that psychoses, unlike neuroses, have nothing to do with environmental factors but rather are caused by some sort of purely organic condition, such as abnormal brain chemistry or brain malformations.

The argument is vulnerable to criticism because it ignores the possibility that

- (A) the organic conditions that result in psychoses can be caused or exacerbated by environmental factors
 - (B) the symptoms of mental disturbance caused by purely organic factors can be alleviated with medicine
 - (C) organic illnesses that are nonpsychological in nature may be treatable without using biochemical methods
 - (D) the nature of any medical condition can be inferred from the nature of the treatment that cures that condition
 - (E) organic factors having little to do with brain chemistry may be at least partially responsible for neuroses

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14. We learn to use most of the machines in our lives through written instructions, without knowledge of the machines' inner workings, because most machines are specifically designed for use by nonexperts. So, in general, attaining technological expertise would prepare students for tomorrow's job market no better than would a more traditional education stressing verbal and quantitative skills.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Fewer people receive a traditional education stressing verbal and quantitative skills now than did 20 years ago.
- (B) Facility in operating machines designed for use by nonexperts is almost never enhanced by expert knowledge of the machines' inner workings.
- (C) Most jobs in tomorrow's job market will not demand the ability to operate many machines that are designed for use only by experts.
- (D) Students cannot attain technological expertise and also receive an education that does not neglect verbal and quantitative skills.
- (E) When learning to use a machine, technological expertise is never more important than verbal and quantitative skills.

15. Environmentalists who seek stricter governmental regulations controlling water pollution should be certain to have their facts straight. For if it turns out, for example, that water pollution is a lesser threat than they proclaimed, then there will be a backlash and the public will not listen to them even when dire threats exist.

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

- (A) Middle-level managers who ask their companies to hire additional employees should have strong evidence that doing so will benefit the company; otherwise, higher-level managers will refuse to follow their suggestions to hire additional employees even when doing so really would benefit the company.
- (B) Politicians who defend the rights of unpopular constituencies ought to see to it that they use cool, dispassionate rhetoric in their appeals. Even if they have their facts straight, inflammatory rhetoric can cause a backlash that results in more negative reactions to these constituencies, whether or not they are deserving of more rights.
- (C) People who are trying to convince others to take some sort of action should make every effort to present evidence that is emotionally compelling. Such evidence is invariably more persuasive than dry, technical data, even when the data strongly support their claims.
- (D) Whoever wants to advance a political agenda ought to take the time to convince legislators that their own political careers are at stake in the matter at hand; otherwise, the agenda will simply be ignored.
- (E) Activists who want to prevent excessive globalization of the economy should assign top priority to an appeal to the economic self-interest of those who would be adversely affected by it, for if they fail in such an appeal, extreme economic globalization is inevitable.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



16. Herpetologist: Some psychologists attribute complex reasoning to reptiles, claiming that simple stimulus-response explanations of some reptiles' behaviors, such as food gathering, cannot account for the complexity of such behavior. But since experiments show that reptiles are incapable of making major alterations in their behavior, for example, when faced with significant changes in their environment, these animals must be incapable of complex reasoning.

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

- (A) Animals could make major changes in their behavior only if they were capable of complex reasoning.
- (B) Simple stimulus-response explanations can in principle account for all reptile behaviors.
- (C) Reptile behavior appears more complex in the field than laboratory experiments reveal it to be.
- (D) If reptiles were capable of complex reasoning, they would sometimes be able to make major changes in their behavior.
- (E) Complex reasoning and responses to stimuli cannot both contribute to the same behavior.

17. The purpose of a general theory of art is to explain every aesthetic feature that is found in any of the arts. Premodern general theories of art, however, focused primarily on painting and sculpture. Every premodern general theory of art, even those that succeed as theories of painting and sculpture, fails to explain some aesthetic feature of music.

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

- (A) Any general theory of art that explains the aesthetic features of painting also explains those of sculpture.
- (B) A general theory of art that explains every aesthetic feature of music will achieve its purpose.
- (C) Any theory of art that focuses primarily on sculpture and painting cannot explain every aesthetic feature of music.
- (D) No premodern general theory of art achieves its purpose unless music is not art.
- (E) No premodern general theory of art explains any aesthetic features of music that are not shared with painting and sculpture.

18. It is said that people should accept themselves as they are instead of being dissatisfied with their own abilities. But this is clearly a bad principle if the goal is a society whose citizens are genuinely happy, for no one can be genuinely happy if he or she is not pursuing personal excellence and is unwilling to undergo personal change of any kind.

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

- (A) Those who are willing to change will probably find genuine happiness.
- (B) People who are not dissatisfied with themselves are less likely than others to pursue personal excellence.
- (C) Personal excellence cannot be acquired by those who lack genuine confidence in their own abilities.
- (D) People are justified in feeling content with themselves when they have achieved some degree of personal excellence.
- (E) Happiness is not genuine unless it is based on something that is painful to obtain.

19. My father likes turnips, but not potatoes, which he says are tasteless. So it is not true that whoever likes potatoes likes turnips.

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

- (A) This book is not a paperback, but it is expensive. So it is not true that some paperbacks are expensive.
- (B) Although this recently published work of fiction has more than 75 pages, it is not a novel. Thus, it is not the case that all novels have more than 75 pages.
- (C) All ornate buildings were constructed before the twentieth century. This house is ornate, so it must be true that it was built before the twentieth century.
- (D) Erica enjoys studying physics, but not pure mathematics, which she says is boring. So it is not true that whoever enjoys studying physics enjoys studying pure mathematics.
- (E) People who do their own oil changes are car fanatics. My next-door neighbors are car fanatics, so it follows that they do their own oil changes.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



20. Critic: Although some people claim it is inconsistent to support freedom of speech and also support legislation limiting the amount of violence in TV programs, it is not. We can limit TV program content because the damage done by violent programs is more harmful than the decrease in freedom of speech that would result from the limitations envisioned by the legislation.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the critic's reasoning?

- (A) In evaluating legislation that would impinge on a basic freedom, we should consider the consequences of not passing the legislation.
- (B) One can support freedom of speech while at the same time recognizing that it can sometimes be overridden by other interests.
- (C) When facing a choice between restricting freedom of speech or not, we must decide based on what would make the greatest number of people the happiest.
- (D) If the exercise of a basic freedom leads to some harm, then the exercise of that freedom should be restricted.
- (E) In some circumstances, we should tolerate regulations that impinge on a basic freedom.

21. Sandy: I play the Bigbucks lottery—that's the one where you pick five numbers and all the players who have picked the five numbers drawn at the end of the week share the money pot. But it's best to play only after there have been a few weeks with no winners, because the money pot increases each week that there is no winner.

Alex: No, you're more likely to win the lottery when the money pot is small, because that's when the fewest other people are playing.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a mistake in the reasoning of one of the two speakers?

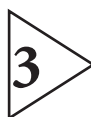
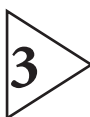
- (A) Sandy holds that the chances of anyone's winning are unaffected by the number of times that person plays.
- (B) Alex holds that the chances of Sandy's winning are affected by the number of other people playing.
- (C) Sandy holds that the chances of anyone's winning are unaffected by the size of the pot.
- (D) Alex holds that the chances of Sandy's winning in a given week are unaffected by whether anyone has won the week before.
- (E) Sandy holds that the chances of there being a winner go up if no one has won the lottery for quite a while.

22. The retail price of decaffeinated coffee is considerably higher than that of regular coffee. However, the process by which coffee beans are decaffeinated is fairly simple and not very costly. Therefore, the price difference cannot be accounted for by the greater cost of providing decaffeinated coffee to the consumer.

The argument relies on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Processing regular coffee costs more than processing decaffeinated coffee.
- (B) Price differences between products can generally be accounted for by such factors as supply and demand, not by differences in production costs.
- (C) There is little competition among companies that process decaffeinated coffee.
- (D) Retail coffee-sellers do not expect that consumers are content to pay more for decaffeinated coffee than for regular coffee.
- (E) The beans used for producing decaffeinated coffee do not cost much more before processing than the beans used for producing regular coffee.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 23–24

A newspaper article on Britain's unions argued that their strength was declining. The article's evidence was the decreasing number and size of strikes, as if the reason for the unions' existence was to organize strikes. Surely, in a modern industrial society, the calling of a strike is evidence that the negotiating position of the union was too weak. Strong unions do not need to call strikes. They can concentrate their efforts on working with others in the labor market to achieve common goals, such as profitable and humane working conditions.

23. The argument criticizing the newspaper article is directed toward establishing which one of the following as its main conclusion?
- (A) The negotiating position of a union is weak if the only means it has of achieving its end is a strike or the threat of a strike.
 - (B) Although unions represent the interests of their members, that does not preclude them from having interests in common with other participants in the labor market.
 - (C) There is no reason to believe, on the basis of what the newspaper article said, that union strength in Britain is declining.
 - (D) The reason for unions' existence is to work for goals such as profitable and humane working conditions by organizing strikes.
 - (E) With strong unions it is possible for a modern industrial society to achieve profitable and humane working conditions, but without them it would be impossible.
24. The argument criticizing the newspaper article employs which one of the following strategies?
- (A) questioning the accuracy of the statistical evidence that the newspaper article uses
 - (B) detailing historical changes that make the newspaper article's analysis outdated
 - (C) reinterpreting evidence that the newspaper article uses as indicating the opposite of what the newspaper concludes
 - (D) arguing that the newspaper article's conclusion is motivated by a desire to change the role of unions
 - (E) pointing to common interests among unions and management which the newspaper article ignores

25. Anthropologist: All music is based on a few main systems of scale building. Clearly, if the popularity of a musical scale were a result of social conditioning, we would expect, given the diversity of social systems, a diverse mixture of diatonic and nondiatonic scales in the world's music. Yet diatonic scales have always dominated the music of most of the world. Therefore, the popularity of diatonic music can be attributed only to innate dispositions of the human mind.

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

- (A) consider the possibility that some people appreciate nondiatonic music more than they do diatonic music
 - (B) explain how innate dispositions increase appreciation of nondiatonic music
 - (C) explain the existence of diatonic scales as well as the existence of nondiatonic scales
 - (D) consider that innate dispositions and social conditioning could jointly affect the popularity of a type of music
 - (E) consider whether any appreciation of nondiatonic music is demonstrated by some nonhuman species of animals
26. Before 1986 physicists believed they could describe the universe in terms of four universal forces. Experiments then suggested, however, a fifth universal force of mutual repulsion between particles of matter. This fifth force would explain the occurrence in the experiments of a smaller measurement of the gravitational attraction between bodies than the established theory predicted.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument that there is a fifth universal force?
- (A) The extremely sophisticated equipment used for the experiments was not available to physicists before the 1970s.
 - (B) No previously established scientific results are incompatible with the notion of a fifth universal force.
 - (C) Some scientists have suggested that the alleged fifth universal force is an aspect of gravity rather than being fundamental in itself.
 - (D) The experiments were conducted by physicists in remote geological settings in which factors affecting the force of gravity could not be measured with any degree of precision.
 - (E) The fifth universal force was postulated at a time in which many other exciting and productive ideas in theoretical physics were developed.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–6

A fruit stand carries at least one kind of the following kinds of fruit: figs, kiwis, oranges, pears, tangerines, and watermelons. The stand does not carry any other kind of fruit. The selection of fruits the stand carries is consistent with the following conditions:

If the stand carries kiwis, then it does not carry pears.

If the stand does not carry tangerines, then it carries kiwis.

If the stand carries oranges, then it carries both pears and watermelons.

If the stand carries watermelons, then it carries figs or tangerines or both.

1. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the kinds of fruit the stand carries?
 - (A) oranges, pears
 - (B) pears, tangerines
 - (C) oranges, pears, watermelons
 - (D) oranges, tangerines, watermelons
 - (E) kiwis, oranges, pears, watermelons
2. Which one of the following could be the only kind of fruit the stand carries?
 - (A) figs
 - (B) oranges
 - (C) pears
 - (D) tangerines
 - (E) watermelons
3. Which one of the following CANNOT be a complete and accurate list of the kinds of fruit the stand carries?
 - (A) kiwis, tangerines
 - (B) tangerines, watermelons
 - (C) figs, kiwis, watermelons
 - (D) oranges, pears, tangerines, watermelons
 - (E) figs, kiwis, oranges, pears, watermelons
4. If the stand carries no watermelons, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The stand carries kiwis.
 - (B) The stand carries at least two kinds of fruit.
 - (C) The stand carries at most three kinds of fruit.
 - (D) The stand carries neither oranges nor pears.
 - (E) The stand carries neither oranges nor kiwis.
5. If the stand carries watermelons, then which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) The stand does not carry figs.
 - (B) The stand does not carry tangerines.
 - (C) The stand does not carry pears.
 - (D) The stand carries pears but not oranges.
 - (E) The stand carries pears but not tangerines.
6. If the condition that if the fruit stand does not carry tangerines then it does carry kiwis is suspended, and all other conditions remain in effect, then which one of the following CANNOT be a complete and accurate list of the kinds of fruit the stand carries?
 - (A) pears
 - (B) figs, pears
 - (C) oranges, pears, watermelons
 - (D) figs, pears, watermelons
 - (E) figs, oranges, pears, watermelons

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7–13

A radio talk show host airs five telephone calls sequentially. The calls, one from each of Felicia, Gwen, Henry, Isaac, and Mel, are each either live or taped (but not both). Two calls are from Vancouver, two are from Seattle, and one is from Kelowna. The following conditions must apply:

Isaac's and Mel's calls are the first two calls aired, but not necessarily in that order.

The third call aired, from Kelowna, is taped.

Both Seattle calls are live.

Both Gwen's and Felicia's calls air after Henry's.

Neither Mel nor Felicia calls from Seattle.

7. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the calls, listed in the order in which they are aired?
 - (A) Isaac's, Henry's, Felicia's, Mel's, Gwen's
 - (B) Isaac's, Mel's, Gwen's, Henry's, Felicia's
 - (C) Mel's, Gwen's, Henry's, Isaac's, Felicia's
 - (D) Mel's, Isaac's, Gwen's, Henry's, Felicia's
 - (E) Mel's, Isaac's, Henry's, Felicia's, Gwen's
8. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Felicia's call airs fifth.
 - (B) Gwen's call airs first.
 - (C) Henry's call airs second.
 - (D) Isaac's call airs third.
 - (E) Mel's call airs fifth.
9. If the first call aired is from Seattle, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Felicia's call is the next call aired after Isaac's.
 - (B) Henry's call is the next call aired after Felicia's.
 - (C) Henry's call is the next call aired after Mel's.
 - (D) Henry's call is the next call aired after Isaac's.
 - (E) Isaac's call is the next call aired after Mel's.
10. If a taped call airs first, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) Felicia's call airs fourth.
 - (B) Gwen's call airs fifth.
 - (C) A taped call airs second.
 - (D) A taped call airs third.
 - (E) A taped call airs fourth.
11. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Gwen's call is live.
 - (B) Henry's call is live.
 - (C) Mel's call is live.
 - (D) Felicia's call is taped.
 - (E) Isaac's call is taped.
12. If no two live calls are aired consecutively and no two taped calls are aired consecutively, then in exactly how many distinct orders could the calls from the five people be aired?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
13. If a taped call airs second, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) The first call aired is from Seattle.
 - (B) The first call aired is from Vancouver.
 - (C) The fourth call aired is from Seattle.
 - (D) The fifth call aired is from Seattle.
 - (E) The fifth call aired is from Vancouver.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 14–18

Gutierrez, Hoffman, Imamura, Kelly, Lapas, and Moore ride a bus together. Each sits facing forward in a different one of the six seats on the left side of the bus. The seats are in consecutive rows that are numbered 1, 2, and 3 from front to back. Each row has exactly two seats: a window seat and an aisle seat. The following conditions must apply:

Hoffman occupies the aisle seat immediately behind Gutierrez's aisle seat.

If Moore occupies an aisle seat, Hoffman sits in the same row as Lapas.

If Gutierrez sits in the same row as Kelly, Moore occupies the seat immediately and directly behind Imamura's seat.

If Kelly occupies a window seat, Moore sits in row 3.

If Kelly sits in row 3, Imamura sits in row 1.

14. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Imamura sits in row 2, whereas Kelly sits in row 3.
 - (B) Gutierrez sits in the same row as Kelly, immediately and directly behind Moore.
 - (C) Gutierrez occupies a window seat in the same row as Lapas.
 - (D) Moore occupies an aisle seat in the same row as Lapas.
 - (E) Kelly and Moore both sit in row 3.
15. If Lapas and Kelly each occupy a window seat, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Moore occupies the aisle seat in row 3.
 - (B) Imamura occupies the window seat in row 3.
 - (C) Gutierrez sits in the same row as Kelly.
 - (D) Gutierrez sits in the same row as Moore.
 - (E) Moore sits in the same row as Lapas.

16. If Moore sits in row 1, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Hoffman sits in row 2.
 - (B) Imamura sits in row 2.
 - (C) Imamura sits in row 3.
 - (D) Kelly sits in row 1.
 - (E) Lapas sits in row 3.
17. If Kelly occupies the aisle seat in row 3, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Gutierrez sits in the same row as Imamura.
 - (B) Hoffman sits in the same row as Lapas.
 - (C) Lapas occupies a window seat.
 - (D) Moore occupies a window seat.
 - (E) Gutierrez sits in row 1.
18. If neither Gutierrez nor Imamura sits in row 1, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Hoffman sits in row 2.
 - (B) Kelly sits in row 2.
 - (C) Moore sits in row 2.
 - (D) Imamura occupies an aisle seat.
 - (E) Moore occupies an aisle seat.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 19–23

An airline has four flights from New York to Sarasota—flights 1, 2, 3, and 4. On each flight there is exactly one pilot and exactly one co-pilot. The pilots are Fazio, Germond, Kyle, and Lopez; the co-pilots are Reich, Simon, Taylor, and Umlas. Each pilot and co-pilot is assigned to exactly one flight.

The flights take off in numerical order.

Fazio's flight takes off before Germond's, and at least one other flight takes off between their flights.

Kyle is assigned to flight 2.

Lopez is assigned to the same flight as Umlas.

19. Which one of the following pilot and co-pilot teams could be assigned to flight 1?
- (A) Fazio and Reich
 - (B) Fazio and Umlas
 - (C) Germond and Reich
 - (D) Germond and Umlas
 - (E) Lopez and Taylor
20. If Reich's flight is later than Umlas's, which one of the following statements cannot be true?
- (A) Fazio's flight is earlier than Simon's.
 - (B) Kyle's flight is earlier than Reich's.
 - (C) Kyle's flight is earlier than Taylor's.
 - (D) Simon's flight is earlier than Reich's.
 - (E) Taylor's flight is earlier than Kyle's.

21. If Lopez's flight is earlier than Germond's, which one of the following statements could be false?
- (A) Fazio's flight is earlier than Umlas's.
 - (B) Germond is assigned to flight 4.
 - (C) Either Reich's or Taylor's flight is earlier than Umlas's.
 - (D) Simon's flight is earlier than Umlas's.
 - (E) Umlas is assigned to flight 3.
22. What is the maximum possible number of different pilot and co-pilot teams, any one of which could be assigned to flight 4?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
 - (E) 6
23. If Simon's flight is later than Lopez's, then which one of the following statements could be false?
- (A) Germond's flight is later than Reich's.
 - (B) Germond's flight is later than Taylor's.
 - (C) Lopez's flight is later than Taylor's.
 - (D) Taylor's flight is later than Reich's.
 - (E) Umlas's flight is later than Reich's.

S T O P

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

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

Steven Keeva, "Defending the Revolution" © 1994 by ABA Journal.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The Cuthbert Foundation, a philanthropic organization promoting community renewal and redevelopment is conducting its annual grant competition. Two finalists are competing for the award. Acting for Hope, a nonprofit organization founded by a local theater director, is seeking funding for a municipally approved school-based community theater program for urban children. The other finalist, the city of Philmont, is seeking funding to continue its municipal mural-arts program. Write an essay in which you argue for one program over the other based on the following considerations:

- The Cuthbert Foundation wants to support youth-centered programs that increase adult volunteerism within communities.
- The Cuthbert Foundation wants to reward programs that visibly improve the physical infrastructure of communities.

Through partnerships with local public schools, Acting for Hope will offer drama classes and after-school acting workshops led by volunteer working actors. Free public performances are planned. To ensure adequate staffing for these events, parents of participating students will be asked to donate their own time and recruit additional volunteers in exchange for their children's involvement with the program. The program's director plans to renovate an abandoned downtown movie theater to serve as a performance venue, but even if he wins the Cuthbert Award he will be able to renovate only the interior of the building; he will require additional funding to refurbish the exterior.

Philmont's popular mural-arts program was founded by a local artist to improve the quality of life for inner-city residents by involving urban youth and their families in the process of community revitalization. The design and execution of each mural is supervised by a volunteer artist from the community, who works with a team of local teenagers from start to finish. Murals painted by program participants now adorn a handful of abandoned buildings throughout the city, and residents living near the beautified buildings consider the murals an asset to their neighborhoods. They report that there has been noticeably less litter and graffiti on their blocks since the murals were painted.

[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 XXXVI**

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

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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