

SECTION IV

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.

- In a recent court case, a copy-shop owner was accused of violating copyright law when, in the preparation of “course packs”—materials photocopied from books and journals and packaged as readings for particular university courses—he copied materials without obtaining permission from or paying sufficient fees to the publishers. As the owner of five small copy shops serving several educational institutions in the area, he argued, as have others in the photocopy business, that the current process for obtaining permissions is time-consuming, cumbersome, and expensive. He also maintained that course packs, which are ubiquitous in higher education, allow professors to assign important readings in books and journals too costly for students to be expected to purchase individually. While the use of copyrighted material for teaching purposes is typically protected by certain provisions of copyright law, this case was unique in that the copying of course packs was done by a copy shop and at a profit.

- Copyright law outlines several factors involved in determining whether the use of copyrighted material is protected, including: whether it is for commercial or nonprofit purposes; the nature of the copyrighted work; the length and importance of the excerpt used in relation to the entire work; and the effect of its use on the work’s potential market value. In bringing suit, the publishers held that other copy-shop owners would cease paying permission fees, causing the potential value of the copyrighted works of scholarship to diminish. Nonetheless, the court decided that this reasoning did not demonstrate that course packs would have a sufficiently adverse effect on the current or potential market of the copyrighted works or on the value of the copyrighted works themselves. The court instead ruled that since the copies were for educational purposes, the fact that the copy-shop owner had profited from making the course packs did not prevent him from receiving protection under the law. According to the court, the owner had not exploited copyrighted material because his fee was not based on the content of the works he copied; he charged by the page, regardless of whether the content was copyrighted. In the court’s view, the business of producing and selling course packs is more properly seen as the exploitation of professional copying technologies and a result of the inability of academic parties to reproduce printed materials efficiently, not the exploitation of these copyrighted materials themselves. The court held

that copyright laws do not prohibit professors and students, who may make copies for themselves, from using the photoreproduction services of a third party in order to obtain those same copies at lesser cost.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
 - (A) A court recently ruled that a copy shop that makes course packs does not illegally exploit copyrighted materials but rather it legally exploits the efficiency of professional photocopying technology.
 - (B) A court recently ruled that course packs are protected by copyright law because their price is based solely on the number of pages in each pack.
 - (C) A court recently ruled that the determining factors governing the copyrights of material used in course packs are how the material is to be used, the nature of the material itself, and the length of the copied excerpts.
 - (D) A recent court ruling limits the rights of publishers to seek suit against copy shops that make course packs from copyrighted material.
 - (E) Exceptions to copyright law are made when copyrighted material is used for educational purposes and no party makes a substantial profit from the material.

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2. In lines 23–27, the author lists several of the factors used to determine whether copyrighted material is protected by law primarily to
- (A) demonstrate why the copy-shop owner was exempt from copyright law in this case
 - (B) explain the charges the publishers brought against the copy-shop owner
 - (C) illustrate a major flaw in the publishers' reasoning
 - (D) defend the right to use copyrighted materials for educational purposes
 - (E) provide the legal context for the arguments presented in the case
3. The copy-shop owner as described in the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The potential market value of a copyrighted work should be calculated to include the impact on sales due to the use of the work in course packs.
 - (B) Publishers are always opposed to the preparation and sale of course packs.
 - (C) More copy shops would likely seek permissions from publishers if the process for obtaining permissions were not so cumbersome and expensive.
 - (D) Certain provisions of copyright law need to be rewritten to apply to all possible situations.
 - (E) Copy shops make more of a profit from the preparation and sale of course packs than from other materials.
4. The information in the passage provides the most support for which one of the following statements about copyright law?
- (A) Copyright law can be one of the most complex areas of any legal system.
 - (B) Courts have been inconsistent in their interpretations of certain provisions of copyright law.
 - (C) The number of the kinds of materials granted protection under copyright law is steadily decreasing.
 - (D) New practices can compel the courts to refine how copyright law is applied.
 - (E) Copyright law is primarily concerned with making published materials available for educational use.

5. Which one of the following describes a role most similar to that of professors in the passage who use copy shops to produce course packs?
- (A) An artisan generates a legible copy of an old headstone engraving by using charcoal on newsprint and frames and sells high-quality photocopies of it at a crafts market.
 - (B) A choir director tapes a selection of another well-known choir's best pieces and sends it to a recording studio to be reproduced in a sellable package for use by members of her choir.
 - (C) A grocer makes several kinds of sandwiches that sell for less than similar sandwiches from a nearby upscale café.
 - (D) A professional graphic artist prints reproductions of several well-known paintings at an exhibit to sell at the museum's gift shop.
 - (E) A souvenir store in the center of a city sells miniature bronze renditions of a famous bronze sculpture that the city is noted for displaying.
6. Which one of the following, if true, would have most strengthened the publishers' position in this case?
- (A) Course packs for courses that usually have large enrollments had produced a larger profit for the copy-shop owner.
 - (B) The copy-shop owner had actively solicited professors' orders for course packs.
 - (C) The revenue generated by the copy shop's sale of course packs had risen significantly within the past few years.
 - (D) Many area bookstores had reported a marked decrease in the sales of books used for producing course packs.
 - (E) The publishers had enlisted the support of the authors to verify their claims that the copy-shop owner had not obtained permission.

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Countee Cullen (Countee Leroy Porter, 1903–1946) was one of the foremost poets of the Harlem Renaissance, the movement of African American writers, musicians, and artists centered in the

- (5) Harlem section of New York City during the 1920s. Beginning with his university years, Cullen strove to establish himself as an author of romantic poetry on abstract, universal topics such as love and death. Believing poetry should consist of “lofty thoughts
- (10) beautifully expressed,” Cullen preferred controlled poetic forms. He used European forms such as sonnets and devices such as quatrains, couplets, and conventional rhyme, and he frequently employed classical allusions and Christian religious imagery,
- (15) which were most likely the product both of his university education and of his upbringing as the adopted son of a Methodist Episcopal reverend.

Some literary critics have praised Cullen’s skill at writing European-style verse, finding, for example, in

- (20) “The Ballad of the Brown Girl” an artful use of diction and a rhythm and sonority that allow him to capture the atmosphere typical of the English ballad form of past centuries. Others have found Cullen’s use of European verse forms and techniques unsuited to treating
- (25) political or racial themes, such as the themes in “Uncle Jim,” in which a young man is told by his uncle of the different experiences of African Americans and whites in United States society, or “Incident,” which relates the experience of an eight-year-old child who hears a
- (30) racial slur. One such critic has complained that Cullen’s persona as expressed in his work sometimes seems to vacillate between aesthete and spokesperson for racial issues. But Cullen himself rejected this dichotomy, maintaining that his interest in romantic
- (35) poetry was quite compatible with his concern over racial issues. He drew a distinction between poetry of solely political intent and his own work, which he believed reflected his identity as an African American. As the heartfelt expression of his personality
- (40) accomplished by means of careful attention to his chosen craft, his work could not help but do so.

Explicit references to racial matters do in fact decline in Cullen’s later work, but not because he felt any less passionately about these matters. Rather,

- (45) Cullen increasingly focused on the religious dimension of his poetry. In “The Black Christ,” in which the poet imagines the death and resurrection of a rural African American, and “Heritage,” which expresses the tension between the poet’s identification with Christian
- (50) traditions and his desire to stay close to his African heritage, Cullen’s thoughts on race were subsumed within what he conceived of as broader and more urgent questions about the suffering and redemption of the soul. Nonetheless, Cullen never abandoned his
- (55) commitment to the importance of racial issues, reflecting on one occasion that he felt “actuated by a strong sense of race consciousness” that “grows upon me, I find, as I grow older.”

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

- (A) While much of Cullen’s poetry deals with racial issues, in his later work he became less concerned with racial matters and increasingly interested in writing poetry with a religious dimension.
- (B) While Cullen used European verse forms and his later poems increasingly addressed religious themes, his poetry never abandoned a concern for racial issues.
- (C) Though Cullen used European verse forms, he acknowledged that these forms were not very well suited to treating political or racial themes.
- (D) Despite the success of Cullen’s poetry at dealing with racial issues, Cullen’s primary goal was to re-create the atmosphere that characterized the English ballad.
- (E) The religious dimension throughout Cullen’s poetry complemented his focus on racial issues by providing the context within which these issues could be understood.

- 8. Given the information in the passage, which one of the following most closely exemplifies Cullen’s conception of poetry?

- (A) a sonnet written with careful attention to the conventions of the form to re-create the atmosphere of sixteenth-century English poetry
- (B) a sonnet written with deliberate disregard for the conventions of the form to illustrate the perils of political change
- (C) a sonnet written to explore the aesthetic impact of radical innovations in diction, rhythm, and sonority
- (D) a sonnet written with great stylistic freedom to express the emotional upheaval associated with romantic love
- (E) a sonnet written with careful attention to the conventions of the form expressing feelings about the inevitability of death

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9. Which one of the following is NOT identified by the author of the passage as characteristic of Cullen's poetry?
- (A) It often deals with abstract, universal subject matter.
 - (B) It often employs rhyme, classical allusions, and religious imagery.
 - (C) It avoids traditional poetic forms in favor of formal experimentation.
 - (D) It sometimes deals explicitly with racial issues.
 - (E) It eventually subsumed racial issues into a discussion of religious issues.
10. The passage suggests which one of the following about Cullen's use of controlled poetic forms?
- (A) Cullen used controlled poetic forms because he believed they provided the best means to beautiful poetic expression.
 - (B) Cullen's interest in religious themes naturally led him to use controlled poetic forms.
 - (C) Only the most controlled poetic forms allowed Cullen to address racial issues in his poems.
 - (D) Cullen had rejected the less controlled poetic forms he was exposed to prior to his university years.
 - (E) Less controlled poetic forms are better suited to poetry that addresses racial or political issues.
11. The references to specific poems in the second paragraph are most likely intended to
- (A) contrast some of Cullen's more successful poems with some of his less successful ones
 - (B) serve as illustrations of Cullen's poetry relevant to the critics' claims
 - (C) demonstrate that Cullen's poetic persona vacillates from poem to poem
 - (D) summarize the scope of Cullen's treatment of racial issues in his poetry
 - (E) illustrate the themes Cullen used in expressing his concern about racial matters
12. Based on the passage, the literary critics mentioned in line 18 would be most likely to hold which one of the following views of Cullen's poetry?
- (A) It demonstrates that European verse forms can be successfully adapted to different contexts.
 - (B) It is most notable for the ways in which its content reflects Cullen's upbringing and education.
 - (C) It is more successful when it does not attempt to capture the atmosphere of previous poetic styles.
 - (D) Its reliance on European verse forms is best suited to dealing with racial concerns.
 - (E) Its focus is divided between aesthetic and racial concerns.
13. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Biographical information about Cullen is outlined, his artistic development is traced through several of his poems, and a critical evaluation of his later work is offered.
 - (B) Biographical information about Cullen is outlined, criticism of his use of European verse forms is presented, and the success of this use is evaluated.
 - (C) Biographical information about Cullen is outlined, his approach to writing poetry is described, and the relationship between his poetry and his life is discussed.
 - (D) Cullen's approach to poetry is described, certain poems are characterized as his most notable, and a claim about the religious focus of his work is made.
 - (E) Cullen's approach to poetry is described, differing opinions about the success of his poetry are presented, and thematic developments in his later work are discussed.

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The following passage was written in the mid-1990s.

The demand for electricity in certain countries has been projected recently to grow by 50 percent by the year 2010. Unfortunately, the increased use of fossil fuels to generate this electricity may ultimately damage

- (5) human and environmental health. For example, emissions of air pollutants in these countries are expected to double over the next 25 years, even if energy is used efficiently, so that local urban air quality will likely deteriorate. Renewable sources of
- (10) electricity, such as solar radiation, wind, and waterpower, are possible solutions to the problems caused by increasing demand for electricity. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy sources are available in virtually all geographic regions, and they allow
- (15) electricity production without dangerous environmental pollutants. Additionally, these sources can usually be located closer to consumers than can plants that use fossil fuels, thus reducing transmission and distribution costs. Technologies for the successful long-term
- (20) exploitation of these resources, however, are not always implemented successfully.

In rural Brazil, for example, millions of citizens do not have electricity, and the lack of necessary infrastructure has limited efforts to provide it. In 1992,

- (25) an energy agency from the United States developed a joint project with two Brazilian states to install 800 household solar electrical systems and train local personnel to service them. Under the project's terms, local utilities install, maintain, and own the systems,
- (30) and collect fees from users. Backers hoped the project would attract enough private investment for substantial expansion throughout Brazil. But the project directors rejected the relatively high bids of local Brazilian companies to produce the solar collectors and thus
- (35) missed an opportunity to stimulate local production. Consequently, a short-term savings in start-up costs precluded the long-term benefits deriving from the development of local production capacity and technological skill, which eventually would have led to
- (40) independence from costly foreign expertise. As a result, participating utilities can generate only enough income to cover operating and maintenance costs, which makes further investment and expansion unlikely. Thus, the movement toward a sustainable,
- (45) rural electricity system in Brazil remains stalled.

But some efforts have avoided these pitfalls. In the mid-1980s, a Danish energy agency helped agencies in India build three modern wind turbine plants and gradually develop local technical capacity. Local

- (50) participants were trained in planning, operation, maintenance, and construction of turbines. Indian firms subsequently began manufacturing turbines and, as more locally manufactured equipment became available, Indian utilities were able to increase their use
- (55) of wind energy profitably. The success of these small projects spurred enthusiasm; Indian utilities were soon ordering more equipment and private investment in wind energy surged. Because the Danish agency, unlike its U.S. counterpart, recognized the importance

- (60) of local involvement at all levels, the project has a good chance of remaining competitive and profitable for the long run.

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

- (A) While some later efforts to implement renewable energy systems have been plagued and eventually halted by economic conflicts, early renewable energy projects relying more heavily on local involvement enjoyed a larger degree of success.
- (B) Investors in renewable energy projects should consider not only financial factors but also the potential gains in human and environmental health from using this technology—gains that are not always readily measurable.
- (C) Renewable energy sources represent a promising means for addressing many countries' energy demands and environmental concerns, but the necessary technologies can be implemented most effectively in countries that have continuing access to foreign investment or expertise.
- (D) Though renewable energy sources represent a promising means for meeting the rising energy demands of certain countries, the exploitation of these resources is unlikely to succeed unless long-term, local participation at all levels is seen as integral to renewable energy projects.
- (E) Certain types of renewable energy sources, such as wind-generated electricity systems, are more likely to be successful than other types, but continued investment and experimentation are necessary to establish which renewable energy projects will succeed.

15. Based on the information in the passage, with which one of the following statements regarding solar electrical systems would the author be most likely to agree?

- (A) Despite previous difficulties, these systems can be implemented profitably in many countries.
- (B) Though these systems do not produce pollutants, they must be seen as an impractical substitute for fossil-fuel systems.
- (C) These systems would be more effectively employed in densely populated areas than in rural areas.
- (D) These systems are more costly to install, operate, and maintain than are wind-energy systems.
- (E) Until the long-term functioning of these systems is demonstrated, they cannot be considered a viable type of energy technology.

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16. The author mentions which one of the following in the passage?
- (A) a specific example of an energy-generating system that relies on fossil fuels
 - (B) an example of a project that successfully utilized the local manufacture of equipment
 - (C) an example of the added transmission costs incurred by a specific fossil-fuel energy plant
 - (D) the approximate size of a community that can be served by a modern wind turbine plant
 - (E) the approximate number of years it takes to develop local technical capacity to generate energy from renewable sources
17. The author's attitude toward the directors of the Brazil project can most accurately be described as
- (A) disapproving of their heavy dependence on private investment
 - (B) surprise at their lack of faith in the quality of local technological expertise
 - (C) critical of their lack of foresight in overemphasizing the importance of reducing short-term costs
 - (D) outrage at their favoring profit over humanitarian goals
 - (E) doubtful of their desire to implement a successful solar electrical system in Brazil
18. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) summarizing the reasons why renewable energy resources should be used and explaining why certain promising technologies cannot be implemented profitably
 - (B) arguing for the advantages of renewable energy resources and illustrating with examples what factors will favor their successful implementation
 - (C) illustrating the advantages of adopting renewable energy resources by summarizing how they have been implemented in the past
 - (D) comparing and contrasting two types of renewable energy technology and giving examples of the benefits and drawbacks of each
 - (E) discussing two types of renewable energy resources and analyzing why one is more easily implemented than the other

19. The author's discussion in lines 5–9 is intended primarily to
- (A) substantiate the claim that the demand for electricity will climb 50 percent by the year 2010
 - (B) undermine the claim that efficient energy use is an effective means of addressing environmental problems caused by increased energy demand
 - (C) specify the time frame within which it will be necessary to develop renewable energy technology
 - (D) offer evidence for the claim that fossil fuels are a problematic source of electricity
 - (E) foreshadow a claim concerning the need for localized involvement in environmentally sound technological development
20. Which one of the following, if true, would most call into question the author's assertion in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) The profitability of the India project was due primarily to temporary subsidies from the Indian government.
 - (B) The Danish energy agency invested more funds in the India project than the U.S. agency invested in the Brazil project.
 - (C) Indian firms are not required to limit user fees charged to consumers.
 - (D) Environmental pollutants are produced in the manufacture of some equipment used in wind turbines.
 - (E) New technology is poised to decrease sharply the level of pollutants produced by fossil-fuel plants.

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Although philanthropy—the volunteering of private resources for humanitarian purposes—reached its apex in England in the late nineteenth century, modern commentators have articulated two major

- (5) criticisms of the philanthropy that was a mainstay of England’s middle-class Victorian society. The earlier criticism is that such philanthropy was even by the later nineteenth century obsolete, since industrialism had already created social problems that were beyond the
- (10) scope of small, private voluntary efforts. Indeed, these problems required substantial legislative action by the state. Unemployment, for example, was not the result of a failure of diligence on the part of workers or a failure of compassion on the part of employers, nor
- (15) could it be solved by well-wishing philanthropists.

The more recent charge holds that Victorian philanthropy was by its very nature a self-serving exercise carried out by philanthropists at the expense of those whom they were ostensibly serving. In this view,

- (20) philanthropy was a means of flaunting one’s power and position in a society that placed great emphasis on status, or even a means of cultivating social connections that could lead to economic rewards. Further, if philanthropy is seen as serving the interests
- (25) of individual philanthropists, so it may be seen as serving the interests of their class. According to this “social control” thesis, philanthropists, in professing to help the poor, were encouraging in them such values as prudence, thrift, and temperance, values perhaps
- (30) worthy in themselves but also designed to create more productive members of the labor force. Philanthropy, in short, was a means of controlling the labor force and ensuring the continued dominance of the management class.

- (35) Modern critics of Victorian philanthropy often use the words “amateurish” or “inadequate” to describe Victorian philanthropy, as though Victorian charity can only be understood as an antecedent to the era of state-sponsored, professionally administered charity. This
- (40) assumption is typical of the “Whig fallacy”: the tendency to read the past as an inferior prelude to an enlightened present. If most Victorians resisted state control and expended their resources on private, voluntary philanthropies, it could only be, the argument
- (45) goes, because of their commitment to a vested interest, or because the administrative apparatus of the state was incapable of coping with the economic and social needs of the time.

This version of history patronizes the Victorians,

- (50) who were in fact well aware of their vulnerability to charges of condescension and complacency, but were equally well aware of the potential dangers of state-managed charity. They were perhaps condescending to the poor, but—to use an un-Victorian metaphor—they
- (55) put their money where their mouths were, and gave of their careers and lives as well.

- 21. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- (A) While the motives of individual practitioners have been questioned by modern commentators, Victorian philanthropy successfully dealt with the social ills of nineteenth-century England.
- (B) Philanthropy, inadequate to deal with the massive social and economic problems of the twentieth century, has slowly been replaced by state-sponsored charity.
- (C) The practice of reading the past as a prelude to an enlightened present has fostered revisionist views of many institutions, among them Victorian philanthropy.
- (D) Although modern commentators have perceived Victorian philanthropy as either inadequate or self-serving, the theoretical bias behind these criticisms leads to an incorrect interpretation of history.
- (E) Victorian philanthropists, aware of public resentment of their self-congratulatory attitude, used devious methods to camouflage their self-serving motives.

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22. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of both modern criticisms made about Victorian philanthropy?
- (A) Both criticisms attribute dishonorable motives to those privileged individuals who engaged in private philanthropy.
 - (B) Both criticisms presuppose that the social rewards of charitable activity outweighed the economic benefits.
 - (C) Both criticisms underemphasize the complacency and condescension demonstrated by the Victorians.
 - (D) Both criticisms suggest that government involvement was necessary to cure social ills.
 - (E) Both criticisms take for granted the futility of efforts by private individuals to enhance their social status by means of philanthropy.
23. Which one of the following best describes the attitude of the author of the passage toward the “Whig” interpretation of Victorian philanthropy?
- (A) strong disagreement
 - (B) mild skepticism
 - (C) cynical amusement
 - (D) bland indifference
 - (E) unqualified support
24. Which one of the following best describes the primary purpose of the passage?
- (A) providing an extended definition of a key term
 - (B) defending the work of an influential group of theorists
 - (C) narrating the chronological development of a widespread practice
 - (D) examining modern evaluations of a historical phenomenon
 - (E) analyzing a specific dilemma faced by workers of the past
25. It can be inferred from the passage that a social control theorist would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements concerning the motives of Victorian philanthropists?
- (A) Victorian philanthropists were driven more by the desire for high social status than by the hope of economic gain.
 - (B) Victorian philanthropists encouraged such values as thrift and temperance in order to instill in the working class the same acquisitiveness that characterized the management class.
 - (C) Though basically well-intentioned, Victorian philanthropists faced problems that were far beyond the scope of private charitable organizations.
 - (D) By raising the living standards of the poor, Victorian philanthropists also sought to improve the intellectual status of the poor.
 - (E) Victorian philanthropists see philanthropy as a means to an end rather than as an end in itself.
26. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Two related positions are discussed, then both are subjected to the same criticism.
 - (B) Two opposing theories are outlined, then a synthesis between the two is proposed.
 - (C) A position is stated, and two differing evaluations of it are given.
 - (D) Three examples of the same logical inconsistency are given.
 - (E) A theory is outlined, and two supporting examples are given.

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:

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Denise K. Magner. “Appeals Court Rules against Publishers in ‘Course Packs’ Case.” © 1996 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc.

SIGNATURE _____ / /
DATE

LSAT® WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

A scholarly professional association must select a site for its annual four-day conference. The association has narrowed its choices to either the city of Phillipsburgh or the Rancho Mesa Hotel. Write an argument in favor of one of the sites over the other based on the following criteria:

- The association wants the conference to be as well attended as possible.
- The association also wants to persuade conference attendees to remain in the hotel for talks and organized events such as dinners.

Phillipsburgh is traditionally a very popular destination for travelers. It offers many fine restaurants, theaters, museums, and opportunities for shopping and sight-seeing. While conferences held in Phillipsburgh in the past were well attended, past experience also shows that, because of the many attractions of Phillipsburgh, many conference events are under-attended. However, one of the most celebrated scholars in the field has indicated an interest in speaking and attending conference events if the conference is held in Phillipsburgh. Expense is a concern: several hotels offer conference rates, but the rates are still high enough that graduate students and most young scholars may be priced out of the conference if it is held in Phillipsburgh.

The Rancho Mesa is a luxury resort hotel located in an isolated high desert setting, and it is highly rated by many travel guidebooks. In the past, the association has sometimes found it difficult to attract large numbers of attendees to isolated resort settings, but it has also found that members who travel to conferences in such settings are apt to attend more conference events. To attract the association's patronage, Rancho Mesa is offering a large discount to association members, making the room rates quite reasonable. As attractions for its guests, the hotel offers activities such as swimming, hiking, and horseback riding. The hotel also offers excellent food and large group dining facilities that the association can use for its dinner events, and meals are included in the room rate. Unfortunately, since Rancho Mesa is far from any travel hub, getting to the hotel is time consuming and usually costly.

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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 41**

<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	95	95
175	94	94
174	93	93
173	—*	—*
172	92	92
171	90	91
170	89	89
169	88	88
168	87	87
167	86	86
166	84	85
165	83	83
164	81	82
163	80	80
162	78	79
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129	24	25
128	23	23
127	22	22
126	20	21
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	16	17
122	15	15
121	14	14
120	0	13

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