

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.

- It has recently been discovered that many attributions of paintings to the seventeenth-century Dutch artist Rembrandt may be false. The contested paintings are not minor works, whose removal from the
- (5) Rembrandt corpus would leave it relatively unaffected: they are at its very center. In her recent book, Svetlana Alpers uses these cases of disputed attribution as a point of departure for her provocative discussion of the radical distinctiveness of Rembrandt's approach to
- (10) painting.

- Alpers argues that Rembrandt exercised an unprecedentedly firm control over his art, his students, and the distribution of his works. Despite Gary Schwartz's brilliant documentation of Rembrandt's
- (15) complicated relations with a wide circle of patrons, Alpers takes the view that Rembrandt refused to submit to the prevailing patronage system. He preferred, she claims, to sell his works on the open market and to play the entrepreneur. At a time when Dutch artists were
- (20) organizing into professional brotherhoods and academies, Rembrandt stood apart. In fact, Alpers' portrait of Rembrandt shows virtually every aspect of his art pervaded by economic motives. Indeed, so complete was Rembrandt's involvement with the
- (25) market, she argues, that he even presented himself as a commodity, viewing his studio's products as extensions of himself, sent out into the world to earn money. Alpers asserts that Rembrandt's enterprise is found not just in his paintings, but in his refusal to limit
- (30) his enterprise to those paintings he actually painted. He marketed Rembrandt.

- Although there may be some truth in the view that Rembrandt was an entrepreneur who made some aesthetic decisions on the basis of what he knew the
- (35) market wanted, Alpers' emphasis on economic factors sacrifices discussion of the aesthetic qualities that make Rembrandt's work unique. For example, Alpers asserts that Rembrandt deliberately left his works unfinished so as to get more money for their revision and
- (40) completion. She implies that Rembrandt actually wished the Council of Amsterdam to refuse the great *Claudius Civilis*, which they had commissioned for their new town hall, and she argues that "he must have calculated that he would be able to get more money by
- (45) retouching [the] painting." Certainly the picture is painted with very broad strokes but there is no evidence that it was deliberately left unfinished. The fact is that the look of a work like *Claudius Civilis* must also be understood as the consequence of
- (50) Rembrandt's powerful and profound meditations on painting itself. Alpers makes no mention of the

pictorial dialectic that can be discerned between, say, the lessons Rembrandt absorbed from the Haarlem school of painters and the styles of his native Leiden.

- (55) The trouble is that while Rembrandt's artistic enterprise may indeed not be reducible to the works he himself painted, it is not reducible to marketing practices either.
- Which one of the following best summarizes the main conclusion of the author of the passage?
 - Rembrandt differed from other artists of his time both in his aesthetic techniques and in his desire to meet the demands of the marketplace.
 - The aesthetic qualities of Rembrandt's work cannot be understood without consideration of how economic motives pervaded decisions he made about his art.
 - Rembrandt was one of the first artists to develop the notion of a work of art as a commodity that could be sold in an open marketplace.
 - Rembrandt's artistic achievement cannot be understood solely in terms of decisions he made on the basis of what would sell in the marketplace.
 - Rembrandt was an entrepreneur whose artistic enterprise was not limited to the paintings he actually painted himself.
 - According to the passage, Alpers and Schwartz disagree about which one of the following?
 - the degree of control Rembrandt exercised over the production of his art
 - the role that Rembrandt played in organizing professional brotherhoods and academies
 - the kinds of relationships Rembrandt had with his students
 - the degree of Rembrandt's involvement in the patronage system
 - the role of the patronage system in seventeenth-century Holland

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3. In the third paragraph, the author of the passage discusses aesthetic influences on Rembrandt's work most probably in order to
- (A) suggest that many critics have neglected to study the influence of the Haarlem school of painters on Rembrandt's work
 - (B) suggest that *Claudius Civilis* is similar in style to many paintings from the seventeenth century
 - (C) suggest that Rembrandt's style was not affected by the aesthetic influences that Alpers points out
 - (D) argue that Rembrandt's style can best be understood as a result of the influences of his native Leiden
 - (E) indicted that Alpers has not taken into account some important aspects of Rembrandt's work
4. Which one of the following, if true, would provide the most support for Alpers' argument about *Claudius Civilis*?
- (A) Rembrandt was constantly revising his prints and paintings because he was never fully satisfied with stylistic aspects of his earlier drafts.
 - (B) The works of many seventeenth-century Dutch artists were painted with broad strokes and had an unfinished look.
 - (C) Many of Rembrandt's contemporaries eschewed the patronage system and sold their works on the open market.
 - (D) Artists were frequently able to raise the price of a painting if the buyer wanted the work revised in some way.
 - (E) Rembrandt did not allow his students to work on paintings that were commissioned by public officials.

5. It can be inferred that the author of the passage and Alpers would be most likely to agree on which one of the following?
- (A) Rembrandt made certain aesthetic decisions on the basis of what he understood about the demands of the marketplace.
 - (B) The Rembrandt corpus will not be affected if attributions of paintings to Rembrandt are found to be false.
 - (C) Stylistic aspects of Rembrandt's painting can be better explained in economic terms than in historical or aesthetic terms.
 - (D) Certain aesthetic aspects of Rembrandt's art are the result of his experimentation with different painting techniques.
 - (E) Most of Rembrandt's best-known works were painted by his students, but were sold under Rembrandt's name.

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Medievalists usually distinguished medieval public law from private law: the former was concerned with government and military affairs and the latter with the family, social status, and land transactions.

- (5) Examination of medieval women's lives shows this distinction to be overly simplistic. Although medieval women were legally excluded from roles thus categorized as public, such as soldier, justice, jury member, or professional administrative official,
- (10) women's control of land—usually considered a private or domestic phenomenon—had important political implications in the feudal system of thirteenth-century England. Since land equaled wealth and wealth equaled power, certain women exercised influence by
- (15) controlling land. Unlike unmarried women (who were legally subject to their guardians) or married women (who had no legal identity separate from their husbands), women who were widows had autonomy with respect to acquiring or disposing of certain
- (20) property, suing in court, incurring liability for their own debts, and making wills.

Although feudal lands were normally transferred through primogeniture (the eldest son inheriting all), when no sons survived, the surviving daughters

- (25) inherited equal shares under what was known as partible inheritance. In addition to controlling any such land inherited from her parents and any bridal dowry—property a woman brought to the marriage from her own family—a widow was entitled to use of one-third
- (30) of her late husband's lands. Called "dower" in England, this grant had greater legal importance under common law than did the bridal dowry; no marriage was legal unless the groom endowed the bride with this property at the wedding ceremony. In 1215 Magna
- (35) Carta guaranteed a widow's right to claim her dower without paying a fine; this document also strengthened widows' ability to control land by prohibiting forced remarriage. After 1272 women could also benefit from jointure: the groom could agree to hold part or all of
- (40) his lands jointly with the bride, so that if one spouse died, the other received these lands.

Since many widows had inheritances as well as dowers, widows were frequently the financial heads of the family; even though legal theory assumed the

- (45) maintenance of the principle of primogeniture, the amount of land the widow controlled could exceed that of her son or of other male heirs. Anyone who held feudal land exercised authority over the people attached to the land—knights, rental tenants, and
- (50) peasants—and had to hire estate administrators, oversee accounts, receive rents, protect tenants from outside encroachment, punish tenants for not paying rents, appoint priests to local parishes, and act as guardians of tenants' children and executors of their
- (55) wills. Many married women fulfilled these duties as deputies for husbands away at court or at war, but widows could act on their own behalf. Widows' legal independence is suggested by their frequent appearance in thirteenth-century English legal records. Moreover,
- (60) the scope of their sway is indicated by the fact that

some controlled not merely single estates, but multiple counties.

- 6. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) The traditional view of medieval women as legally excluded from many public offices fails to consider thirteenth-century women in England who were exempted from such restrictions because of their wealth and social status.
 - (B) The economic independence of women in thirteenth-century England was primarily determined not by their marital status, but by their status as heirs to their parents' estates.
 - (C) The laws and customs of the feudal system in thirteenth-century England enabled some women to exercise a certain amount of power despite their legal exclusion from most public roles.
 - (D) During the thirteenth century in England, widows gained greater autonomy and legal rights to their property than they had had in previous centuries.
 - (E) Widows in thirteenth-century England were able to acquire and dispose of lands through a number of different legal processes.
- 7. With which one of the following statements about the views held by the medievalists mentioned in line 1 would the author of the passage most probably agree?
 - (A) The medieval role of landowner was less affected by thirteenth-century changes in law than these medievalists customarily have recognized.
 - (B) The realm of law labeled public by these medievalists ultimately had greater political implications than that labeled private.
 - (C) The amount of wealth controlled by medieval women was greater than these medievalists have recorded.
 - (D) The distinction made by these medievalists between private law and public law fails to consider some of the actual legal cases of the period.
 - (E) The distinction made by these medievalists between private and public law fails to address the political importance of control over land in the medieval era.

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8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the meaning of the word “sway” as it is used in line 60 of the passage?
- (A) vacillation
 - (B) dominion
 - (C) predisposition
 - (D) inclination
 - (E) mediation
9. Which one of the following most accurately describes the function of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) providing examples of specific historical events as support for the conclusion drawn in the third paragraph
 - (B) narrating a sequence of events whose outcome is discussed in the third paragraph
 - (C) explaining how circumstances described in the first paragraph could have occurred
 - (D) describing the effects of an event mentioned in the first paragraph
 - (E) evaluating the arguments of a group mentioned in the first paragraph
10. According to information in the passage, a widow in early thirteenth-century England could control more land than did her eldest son if
- (A) the widow had been granted the customary amount of dower land and the eldest son inherited the rest of the land
 - (B) the widow had three daughters in addition to her eldest son
 - (C) the principle of primogeniture had been applied in transferring the lands owned by the widow’s late husband
 - (D) none of the lands held by the widow’s late husband had been placed in jointure
 - (E) the combined amount of land the widow had acquired from her own family and from dower was greater than the amount inherited by her son
11. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as a reason why a married woman might have fulfilled certain duties associated with holding feudal land in thirteenth-century England?
- (A) the legal statutes set forth by Magna Carta
 - (B) the rights a woman held over her inheritance during her marriage
 - (C) the customary division of duties between husbands and wives
 - (D) the absence of the woman’s husband
 - (E) the terms specified by the woman’s jointure agreement
12. The phrase “in England” (lines 30–31) does which one of the following?
- (A) It suggests that women in other countries also received grants of their husbands’ lands.
 - (B) It identifies a particular code of law affecting women who were surviving daughters.
 - (C) It demonstrates that dower had greater legal importance in one European country than in others.
 - (D) It emphasizes that women in one European country had more means of controlling property than did women in other European countries.
 - (E) It traces a legal term back to the time at which it entered the language.
13. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) explain a legal controversy of the past in light of modern theory
 - (B) evaluate the economic and legal status of a particular historical group
 - (C) resolve a scholarly debate about legal history
 - (D) trace the historical origins of a modern economic situation
 - (E) provide new evidence about a historical event

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The debate over the environmental crisis is not new; anxiety about industry's impact on the environment has existed for over a century. What is new is the extreme polarization of views. Mounting

- (5) evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment irreversibly coupled with suspicions that government, industry, and even science might be impotent to prevent environmental destruction have provoked accusatory polemics on the part of
- (10) environmentalists. In turn, these polemics have elicited a corresponding backlash from industry. The sad effect of this polarization is that it is now even more difficult for industry than it was a hundred years ago to respond appropriately to impact analyses that demand action.
- (15) Unlike today's adversaries, earlier ecological reformers shared with advocates of industrial growth a confidence in timely corrective action. George P. Marsh's pioneering conservation tract *Man and Nature* (1864) elicited wide acclaim without embittered
- (20) denials. *Man and Nature* castigated Earth's despoilers for heedless greed, declaring that humanity "has brought the face of the Earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the Moon." But no entrepreneur or industrialist sought to refute Marsh's accusation, to
- (25) defend the gutting of forests or the slaughter of wildlife as economically essential, or to dismiss his ecological warnings as hysterical. To the contrary, they generally agreed with him.

- Why? Marsh and his followers took environmental
- (30) improvement and economic progress as givens; they disputed not the desirability of conquering nature but the bungling way in which the conquest was carried out. Blame was not personalized; Marsh denounced general greed rather than particular entrepreneurs, and
- (35) the media did not hound malefactors. Further, corrective measures seemed to entail no sacrifice, to demand no draconian remedies. Self-interest underwrote most prescribed reforms. Marsh's emphasis on future stewardship was then a widely accepted ideal
- (40) (if not practice). His ecological admonitions were in keeping with the Enlightenment premise that humanity's mission was to subdue and transform nature.

- Not until the 1960s did a gloomier perspective gain
- (45) popular ground. Frederic Clements' equilibrium model of ecology, developed in the 1930s seemed consistent with mounting environmental disasters. In this view, nature was most fruitful when least altered. Left undisturbed, flora and fauna gradually attained
- (50) maximum diversity and stability. Despoliation thwarted the culmination or shortened the duration of this beneficent climax; technology did not improve nature but destroyed it.

- The equilibrium model became an ecological
- (55) mystique: environmental interference was now taboo, wilderness adored. Nature as unfinished fabric perfected by human ingenuity gave way to the image of nature debased and endangered by technology. In contrast to the Enlightenment vision of nature,
- (60) according to which rational managers construct an ever

more improved environment, twentieth-century reformers' vision of nature calls for a reduction of human interference in order to restore environmental stability.

14. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Mounting evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment should motivate action to prevent further damage.
- (B) The ecological mystique identified with Frederic Clements has become a religious conviction among ecological reformers.
- (C) George P. Marsh's ideas about conservation and stewardship have heavily influenced the present debate over the environment.
- (D) The views of ecologists and industrial growth advocates concerning the environment have only recently become polarized.
- (E) General greed, rather than particular individuals or industries should be blamed for the environmental crisis.

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15. The author refers to the equilibrium model of ecology as an “ecological mystique” (lines 54–55) most likely in order to do which one of the following?
- (A) underscore the fervor with which twentieth-century reformers adhere to the equilibrium model
 - (B) point out that the equilibrium model of ecology has recently been supported by empirical scientific research
 - (C) express appreciation for how plants and animals attain maximum diversity and stability when left alone
 - (D) indicate that the ideas of twentieth-century ecological reformers are often so theoretical as to be difficult to understand
 - (E) indicate how widespread support is for the equilibrium model of ecology in the scientific community
16. Which one of the following practices is most clearly an application of Frederic Clements’ equilibrium model of ecology?
- (A) introducing a species into an environment to which it is not native to help control the spread of another species that no longer has any natural predators
 - (B) developing incentives for industries to take corrective measures to protect the environment
 - (C) using scientific methods to increase the stability of plants and animals in areas where species are in danger of becoming extinct
 - (D) using technology to develop plant and animal resources but balancing that development with stringent restrictions on technology
 - (E) setting areas of land aside to be maintained as wilderness from which the use or extraction of natural resources is prohibited

17. The passage suggests that George P. Marsh and today’s ecological reformers would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Regulating industries in order to protect the environment does not conflict with the self-interest of those industries.
 - (B) Solving the environmental crisis does not require drastic and costly remedies.
 - (C) Human despoliation of the Earth has caused widespread environmental damage.
 - (D) Environmental improvement and economic progress are equally important goals.
 - (E) Rather than blaming specific industries, general greed should be denounced as the cause of environmental destruction.
18. The passage is primarily concerned with which one of the following?
- (A) providing examples of possible solutions to a current crisis
 - (B) explaining how conflicting viewpoints in a current debate are equally valid
 - (C) determining which of two conflicting viewpoints in a current debate is more persuasive
 - (D) outlining the background and development of conflicting viewpoints in a current debate
 - (E) demonstrating weaknesses in the arguments made by one side in a current debate

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Recently the focus of historical studies of different ethnic groups in the United States has shifted from the transformation of ethnic identity to its preservation.

- Whereas earlier historians argued that the ethnic identity of various immigrant groups to the United States blended to form an American national character, the new scholarship has focused on the transplantation of ethnic cultures to the United States. Fugita and O'Brien's *Japanese American Ethnicity* provides an example of this recent trend; it also exemplifies a problem that is common to such scholarship.

- In comparing the first three generations of Japanese Americans (the Issei, Nisei, and Sansei), Fugita and O'Brien conclude that assimilation to United States culture increased among Japanese Americans over three generations, but that a sense of ethnic community endured. Although the persistence of community is stressed by the authors, their emphasis in the book could just as easily have been on the high degree of assimilation of the Japanese American population in the late twentieth century, which Fugita and O'Brien believe is demonstrated by the high levels of education, income, and occupational mobility achieved by Japanese Americans. In addition, their data reveal that the character of the ethnic community itself changed: the integration of Sanseis into new professional communities and nonethnic voluntary associations meant at the very least that ethnic ties had to accommodate multiple and layered identities. Fugita and O'Brien themselves acknowledge that there has been a "weakening of Japanese American ethnic community life."

- Because of the social changes weakening the bonds of community, Fugita and O'Brien maintain that the community cohesion of Japanese Americans is notable not for its initial intensity but because "there remains a degree of involvement in the ethnic community surpassing that found in most other ethnic groups at similar points in their ethnic group life cycle." This comparative difference is important to Fugita and O'Brien, and they hypothesize that the Japanese American community persisted in the face of assimilation because of a particularly strong preexisting sense of "peoplehood." They argue that this sense of peoplehood extended beyond local and family ties.

- Fugita and O'Brien's hypothesis illustrates a common problem in studies that investigate the history of ethnic community. Like historians who have studied European ethnic cultures in the United States, Fugita and O'Brien have explained persistence of ethnic community by citing a preexisting sense of national consciousness that is independent of how a group adapts to United States culture. However, it is difficult to prove, as Fugita and O'Brien have attempted to do, that a sense of peoplehood is a distinct phenomenon. Historians should instead attempt to identify directly the factors that sustain community cohesion in generations that have adapted to United States culture and been exposed to the pluralism of American life.

19. Which one of the following best summarizes the main point of the author of the passage?
- (A) Fugita and O'Brien's study provides a comparison of the degree of involvement in ethnic community of different groups in the United States.
 - (B) Fugita and O'Brien's study describes the assimilation of three generations of Japanese Americans to United States culture.
 - (C) Fugita and O'Brien's study illustrates both a recent trend in historical studies of ethnic groups and a problem typical of that trend.
 - (D) Historical studies of ethnic preservation among Japanese Americans have done much to define the interpretive framework for studies of other ethnic groups.
 - (E) Historical studies are more concerned with the recent development of ethnic communities in the United States than with the process of adaptation to United States culture.
20. According to the passage, Fugita and O'Brien's data indicate which one of the following about the Japanese American ethnic community?
- (A) Community bonds have weakened primarily as a result of occupational mobility by Japanese Americans.
 - (B) The community is notable because it has accommodated multiple and layered identities without losing its traditional intensity.
 - (C) Community cohesion is similar in intensity to the community cohesion of other ethnic groups that have been in the United States for the same period of time.
 - (D) Community involvement weakened during the second generation, but strengthened as the third generation regained an interest in cultural traditions.
 - (E) The nature of the community has been altered by Japanese American participation in new professional communities and nonethnic voluntary associations.

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21. Which one of the following provides an example of a research study that has a conclusion most analogous to that argued for by the historians mentioned in line 4?
- (A) a study showing how musical forms brought from other countries have persisted in the United States
 - (B) a study showing the organization and function of ethnic associations in the United States
 - (C) a study showing how architectural styles brought from other countries have merged to form an American style
 - (D) a study showing how cultural traditions have been preserved for generations in American ethnic neighborhoods
 - (E) a study showing how different religious practices brought from other countries have been sustained in the United States
22. According to the passage, which one of the following is true about the focus of historical studies on ethnic groups in the United States?
- (A) Current studies are similar to earlier studies in claiming that a sense of peoplehood helps preserve ethnic community.
 - (B) Current studies have clearly identified factors that sustain ethnic community in generations that have been exposed to the pluralism of American life.
 - (C) Current studies examine the cultural practices that make up the American national character.
 - (D) Earlier studies focused on how ethnic identities became transformed in the United States.
 - (E) Earlier studies focused on the factors that led people to immigrate to the United States.
23. The author of the passage quotes Fugita and O'Brien in lines 36–39 most probably in order to
- (A) point out a weakness in their hypothesis about the strength of community ties among Japanese Americans
 - (B) show how they support their claim about the notability of community cohesion for Japanese Americans
 - (C) indicate how they demonstrate the high degree of adaptation of Japanese Americans to United States culture
 - (D) suggest that they have inaccurately compared Japanese Americans to other ethnic groups in the United States
 - (E) emphasize their contention that the Japanese American sense of peoplehood extended beyond local and family ties
24. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to describe the hypothesis mentioned in line 47 as
- (A) highly persuasive
 - (B) original but poorly developed
 - (C) difficult to substantiate
 - (D) illogical and uninteresting
 - (E) too similar to earlier theories
25. The passage suggests which one of the following about the historians mentioned in line 49?
- (A) They have been unable to provide satisfactory explanations for the persistence of European ethnic communities in the United States.
 - (B) They have suggested that European cultural practices have survived although the community ties of European ethnic groups have weakened.
 - (C) They have hypothesized that European ethnic communities are based on family ties rather than on a sense of national consciousness.
 - (D) They have argued that European cultural traditions have been transformed in the United States because of the pluralism of American life.
 - (E) They have claimed that the community ties of European Americans are still as strong as they were when the immigrants first arrived.
26. As their views are discussed in the passage, Fugita and O'Brien would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) The community cohesion of an ethnic group is not affected by the length of time it has been in the United States.
 - (B) An ethnic group in the United States can have a high degree of adaptation to United States culture and still sustain strong community ties.
 - (C) The strength of an ethnic community in the United States is primarily dependent on the strength of local and family ties.
 - (D) High levels of education and occupational mobility necessarily erode the community cohesion of an ethnic group in the United States.
 - (E) It has become increasingly difficult for ethnic groups to sustain any sense of ethnic identity in the pluralism of United States life.

S T O P

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

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

To support efforts to treat congenital nervous disorders, Lifetime Foundation is funding a two-year grant, for which BioSearch and Hanson Pharmaceutical are the two finalists. Write an argument in support of one company over the other based on the following criteria:

- The grant money must be used to develop projects that will provide relief to persons currently suffering from these disorders.
- The grant must be awarded to a company that has the financial resources to continue such projects after the grant has expired.

BioSearch, a small company with a strong reputation for pure medical research, has been facing financial difficulty for the last two years. Recently, its scientists developed a chemical compound that can, according to many researchers unconnected to the company, treat certain congenital nervous disorders and may lead to a new family of drugs useful in the treatment of a wide range of these disorders. BioSearch plans to use part of this grant to hire one of the leading scientists in the field, Dr. Ruth Sherman. Dr. Sherman has identified another funding source that will match Lifetime's grant, should it be awarded to BioSearch.

Hanson Pharmaceutical is a profitable drug manufacturer. It has recently purchased the rights to a drug, originally developed by researchers at a medical school, that could have immediate application in the treatment of one fairly common nervous disorder. At this time, however, there is no commercially viable method to produce the drug. Hanson is seeking this grant to help defray the cost of researching a new production method, one that will make this drug cost-effective. Hanson has in the past successfully developed streamlined production methods that made certain prescription drugs more affordable.

[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 XXIII**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	96	100
179	94	95
178	93	93
177	92	92
176	91	91
175	90	90
174	89	89
173	88	88
172	87	87
171	86	86
170	84	85
169	83	83
168	82	82
167	81	81
166	79	80
165	78	78
164	76	77
163	75	75
162	74	74
161	72	73
160	71	71
159	69	70
158	68	68
157	66	67
156	65	65
155	63	64
154	62	62
153	60	61
152	58	59
151	57	57
150	55	56
149	54	54
148	52	53
147	51	51
146	49	50
145	48	48
144	46	47
143	45	45
142	43	44
141	41	42
140	40	40
139	38	39
138	37	37
137	36	36
136	34	35
135	33	33
134	31	32
133	30	30
132	29	29
131	28	28
130	26	27
129	25	25
128	24	24
127	23	23
126	22	22
125	21	21
124	19	20
123	18	18
122	17	17
121	16	16
120	0	15