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81

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## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

**Directions:** Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of passages. For some 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.

*This passage was adapted from an article published in 2003.*

For two decades, Wynton Marsalis complemented his extraordinary gifts as a jazz trumpeter with persuasive advocacy of the importance of jazz history and jazz masters. At his peak, Marsalis ruled the jazz universe, enjoying virtually unqualified admiration as a musician and unsurpassed influence as the music's leading promoter and definer. But after drawing increasing fire from critics and fellow musicians alike for his neotraditionalism, the biggest name in jazz (5) faces an uncertain future, as does jazz itself.

In 1999, to mark the end of the century, Marsalis issued a total of fifteen new CDs. In the following two years he did not release a single collection of new music. In fact, after two decades with Columbia (10) Records—the prestigious label historically associated with Duke Ellington, Thelonious Monk, and Miles Davis—Marsalis has no record contract with any company. Over the past few years Columbia has drastically reduced its roster of active jazz musicians, shifting its emphasis to reissues of old recordings. Atlantic Records folded its jazz catalog into the (15) operations of its parent company, Warner Music, and essentially gave up on developing new artists.

For this grim state of affairs in jazz, Marsalis, (20) the public face of the music and the evident master of its destiny, has been accused of being at least partly culpable. Critics charge that, by leading jazz into the realm of unbending classicism and by sanctifying a canon of their own choosing, Marsalis and his adherents have codified the music into a stifling (25) orthodoxy and inhibited the innovative impulses that have always advanced jazz. As a former executive with Columbia noted, "For many people, Marsalis has come to embody some retro ideology that is not really of the moment—it's more museumlike in nature, a look back."

Indeed, in seeking to elevate the public perception (30) of jazz and to encourage young practitioners to pay attention to the music's traditions, Marsalis put great emphasis on its past masters. Still, he never advocated mere revivalism, and he has demonstrated in his compositions how traditional elements can be alluded to, recombined, and reinvented in the name of individualistic expression, taking the nature of that tradition and trying to push it forward. However, (35) record executives came away with a different message: if the artists of the past are so great and enduring, why continue investing so much in young talent? So they

(50) shifted their attention to repackaging their catalogs of vintage recordings.

Where the young talent saw role models and their critics saw idolatry, the record companies saw brand names—the ultimate prize of marketing. For long-established record companies with vast archives of historic recordings, the economics were irresistible: it is far more profitable to wrap new covers around albums paid for generations ago than it is to find, record, and promote new artists.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
  - (A) Although he was once heralded as the leading promoter and definer of jazz, Wynton Marsalis's recent turn toward traditional elements in his music has made record companies reluctant to contract with him.
  - (B) Contrary to critics who accuse him of narrow neotraditionalism that stifles the evolution of jazz, Wynton Marsalis plays jazz that is new and innovative and his emphasis on past masters has widened the audience for jazz.
  - (C) Though Wynton Marsalis enjoyed great success for two decades, the shift in focus by record companies to re-releasing traditional recordings has caused him to move away from the traditionalism that initially fueled his success.
  - (D) By emphasizing appreciation of traditional jazz, Wynton Marsalis has unintentionally led major record companies to shun developing new talent in favor of re-releasing vintage jazz recordings.
  - (E) Despite widespread acknowledgement of his musical gifts, Wynton Marsalis has come under increasing criticism for what many regard as excessive traditionalism.

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2. By stating that many people consider Marsalis to embody a “retro ideology,” the former executive quoted at the end of the third paragraph most likely means that they believe that Marsalis
- (A) revived a discredited set of ideas
  - (B) merely recombined other people’s ideas
  - (C) overemphasized strict adherence to tradition
  - (D) reinvented and reinterpreted traditional forms
  - (E) seized on a set of inauthentic musical ideas
3. The author would most likely be less negative about the state of affairs in jazz if
- (A) critics were to soften their outspoken indictment of what they view as Marsalis’s neotraditionalism
  - (B) Marsalis were to continue focusing on releasing new music that was informed by traditional jazz
  - (C) Marsalis were to speak out against those who describe his adherence to tradition as unbending
  - (D) record companies were to emphasize developing new artists while reissuing old recordings
  - (E) young jazz musicians were to favor a respect for tradition over impulsive innovation
4. Which one of the following describes a situation most analogous to the situation facing Marsalis, as described in the passage?
- (A) A town council’s successful plan to slow the pace of housing development on its remaining rural lands has the unintended consequence of forcing housing prices to rise significantly faster than in neighboring towns.
  - (B) A well-known seed research firm aggressively markets new hybrid tomatoes designed to taste like older traditional varieties, but as a result, sales of traditional varieties skyrocket while hybrid sales decline.
  - (C) A producer of wool fabrics finds that business has increased substantially since synthetic-fabric producers have begun marketing fabrics that most consumers find less attractive than wool fabric.
  - (D) A firm that has been selling and promoting herbal medicines for several decades finds that sales are slumping because of increasing competition from upstart herbal products companies.
  - (E) A campaign to save an endangered fish species in a chain of lakes backfires when a ban on fishing in those lakes allows a predatory fish species to thrive and diminish stocks of the endangered species.
5. According to the passage, Marsalis encouraged young jazz musicians to
- (A) restrain their revolutionary, innovative impulses
  - (B) learn to compose as well as perform jazz
  - (C) play sessions with older musicians
  - (D) ignore the prevailing public perceptions of jazz
  - (E) stay in touch with the traditions of jazz
6. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Ironically, record companies have embraced a kind of classicism that is more rigid than that attributed to Marsalis by critics.
  - (B) Contrary to what critics charged, Marsalis energetically promoted new artists.
  - (C) Understandably, Marsalis’s fellow musicians have been more vocal in their displeasure with his views than have music critics.
  - (D) Surprisingly, most of today’s young artists take issue with critics’ increasingly negative views of Marsalis’s neotraditionalism.
  - (E) In saturating the market with fifteen new collections of music in 1999, Marsalis made himself especially vulnerable to criticism.
7. The passage provides information sufficient to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) In the two years after 1999, did Marsalis compose any new music?
  - (B) Are Marsalis’s fans drawn mainly from younger or from older jazz lovers?
  - (C) Has Marsalis ever released a CD consisting of only jazz standards?
  - (D) Why did Marsalis have no recording contract at the time the passage was written?
  - (E) What is a factor that contributed to the shift by record companies toward reissuing vintage jazz recordings?

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- Common sense suggests that we know our own thoughts directly, but that we infer the thoughts of other people. The former process is noninferential and infallible, while the latter is based on others' behavior and can always be wrong. But this assumption is challenged by experiments in psychology demonstrating that in certain circumstances young children tend to misdescribe their own thoughts regarding simple phenomena while nonetheless correctly describing those phenomena. It seems that these children have the same thoughts that adults have regarding the phenomena but are much less capable of identifying these thoughts. Some psychologists argue that this indicates that one's awareness of one's own thoughts is every bit as inferential as one's awareness of another person's thoughts. According to their interpretation of the experiments, thoughts are unobservable entities that, among other things, help to explain why we act as we do. It follows from this that we are wrong to think of ourselves as having noninferential and infallible access to our own thoughts.
- Recognizing an obligation to explain why we cling so tenaciously to an illusory belief in noninferential and infallible knowledge of our own thoughts, these psychologists suggest that this illusion is analogous to what happens to us when we become experts in a particular area. Greater expertise appears to change not only our knowledge of the area as a whole, but our very perception of entities in that area. It appears to us that we become able to see and to grasp these entities and their relations directly, whereas before we could only make inferences about them. For instance, chess experts claim the ability to see without calculation whether a position is weak or strong.
- From a psychological perspective, we become so expert in making incredibly fast introspective inferences about our thinking that we fail to notice that we are making them. This failure leads naturally to the supposition that there is no way for us to be wrong in our identification of what we ourselves think because we believe we are perceiving it directly.
- In claiming that we have only inferential access to our thoughts, the psychologists come perilously close to claiming that we base our inferences about what we ourselves are thinking solely on observations of our own external behavior. But, in fact, their arguments do not commit them to this claim; the psychologists suggest that we are somehow able to base our inferences about what we are thinking on internal cognitive activity that is not itself thought—e.g., fleeting and instantaneous sensations and emotions. The frequent occurrence of such internal activities explains why we develop the capacity to make quick and reliable inferences. Their internality makes it impossible for anyone else to make an inference based on them that contradicts our own. Thus, they are crucial in creating the illusion of noninferentiality and infallibility.

8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Only experts within a given domain have noninferential and infallible access to their own thoughts; other people must infer their own thoughts as they do others' thoughts.
- (B) In opposition to the common belief that thoughts are directly perceived, some psychologists argue that people infer what their own thoughts are.
- (C) In response to the common belief that thoughts are directly perceived, some psychologists claim that this belief is an illusion resulting from our inability to make quick and reliable inferences.
- (D) Some psychologists have recently attributed children's failure to give an accurate description of their own thoughts to their lack of expertise.
- (E) Some psychologists hold that people are able to make inferences about what they are thinking that are based solely on observing their own external behavior.
9. Which one of the following, if true, would most call into question the psychologists' interpretation of the experiments with children (lines 10–16)?
- (A) Some children who took part in the experiments were no less capable than some adults at identifying their own thoughts.
- (B) Experiments with older children found that they were as accurate as adults in identifying their thoughts.
- (C) The limited language skills possessed by young children make it difficult for them to accurately communicate their thoughts.
- (D) Most young children cannot be expected to know the difference between direct and indirect access to one's thoughts.
- (E) The psychologists who conducted the experiments with children were concerned with psychological issues other than the nature of people's access to their own thoughts.

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10. Based on the passage, the author is most likely to believe which one of the following about the view that "we base our inferences about what we ourselves are thinking solely on observations of our own external behavior" (lines 44–46)?
- (A) It constitutes a denial of the possibility of scientifically studying thinking processes.  
(B) It has often been misunderstood by psychologists.  
(C) It was the prevailing view until undermined by recent psychology experiments.  
(D) It seems to contradict common sense but is basically sound.  
(E) It is not considered to be an intellectually defensible position.
11. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to the explanation in the passage of how persons fail to notice that they are making inferences about their thoughts?
- (A) An anthropologist cannot describe his own culture accurately because he has become too familiar with its workings and therefore takes them for granted.  
(B) Science is limited with regard to studying the human mind because science necessarily depends on human reasoning.  
(C) As they develop, children become increasingly comfortable with formal abstraction and therefore become vulnerable to failures to learn from concrete experiences.  
(D) Judges are barred from trying cases involving their family members because of a potential conflict of interest.  
(E) A ship's commander must delegate certain duties and decisions to other officers on her ship because she is too busy to attend to those duties and decisions.
12. According to the passage, one's gaining greater expertise in a field appears to result in
- (A) an altered way of expressing one's judgments about issues in that field  
(B) a more detail-oriented approach to questions in that field  
(C) an increased tendency to ignore one's own errors in judgment within that field  
(D) a substantively different way of understanding relations within that field  
(E) a reduced reliance on sensations and emotions when inferring one's thoughts regarding that field
13. According to the psychologists cited in the passage, the illusion of direct knowledge of our own thoughts arises from the fact that
- (A) we ignore the feedback that we receive regarding the inaccuracy of the inferences we make about our thought processes  
(B) knowledge of our own thoughts is usually unmediated due to our expertise, and we simply overlook instances where this is not the case  
(C) we are unaware of the inferential processes that allow us to become aware of our thoughts  
(D) our inferences regarding our own thoughts are generally extremely accurate, as are our perceptions of the world  
(E) our inferences regarding our own thoughts are sometimes clouded and uncertain, as are our perceptions of the world
14. It can most reasonably be inferred that the choice of children as the subjects of the psychology experiments discussed in the passage was advantageous to the experimenters for which one of the following reasons?
- (A) Experiments involving children are more likely to give interesting results because children are more creative than adults.  
(B) Adults are more likely than children to give inaccurate reports of their thought processes.  
(C) Since adults are infallible in their access to their own thoughts, only the thought processes of children shed light on the nature of inference.  
(D) Mental processes are sometimes easier to study in children because children are more likely than adults to make certain cognitive errors.  
(E) Children are less experienced than adults in inferring the thoughts of others from observations of their behavior.

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This passage is based on an article written in 1995.

Dowsing is the practice of detecting resources or objects beneath the ground by passing handheld, inert tools such as forked sticks, pendulums, or metal rods over a terrain. For example, dowsers typically

- (5) determine prospective water-well drilling locations by walking with a horizontally held forked tree branch until it becomes vertical, claiming the branch is pulled to this position. The distance to the water from the surface and the potential well's flow rate are then  
(10) determined by holding the branch horizontally again and either walking in place or backwards while the branch is pulled vertical again. The number of paces indicates the distance to the water, and the strength of the pull felt by the dowser correlates with the potential well's flow rate.  
(15)

Those skeptical of dowsing's efficacy point to the crudeness of its methods as a self-evident reason to question it. They assert that dowsers' use of inert tools indicates that the dowsers themselves actually make  
(20) subconscious determinations concerning the likely location of groundwater using clues derived from surface conditions; the tools' movements merely reflect the dowsers' subconscious thoughts. Further, skeptics say, numerous studies show that while a few  
(25) dowsers have demonstrated considerable and consistent success, the success rate for dowsers generally is notably inconsistent. Finally, skeptics note, dowsing to locate groundwater is largely confined to areas where groundwater is expected to be ubiquitous, making it statistically unlikely that a  
(30) dowsed well will be completely dry.

Proponents of dowsing point out that it involves a number of distinct techniques and contend that each of these techniques should be evaluated separately. They  
(35) also note that numerous dowsing studies have been influenced by a lack of care in selecting the study population; dowsers are largely self-proclaimed and self-certified, and verifiably successful dowsers are not well represented in the typical study. Proponents  
(40) claim that successful dowsers may be sensitive to minute changes in Earth's electromagnetic field associated with variations in subsurface conditions. They also claim that these dowsers have higher success rates than geologists and hydrologists who  
(45) use scientific tools such as electromagnetic sensors or seismic readings to locate groundwater.

The last two claims were corroborated during a recent and extensive study that utilized teams of the most successful dowsers, geologists, and hydrologists  
(50) to locate reliable water supplies in various arid countries. Efforts were concentrated on finding groundwater in narrow, tilted fracture zones in bedrock underlying surface sediments. The teams were unfamiliar with the areas targeted, and they agreed  
(55) that no surface clues existed that could assist in pinpointing the locations of fracture zones. The dowsers consistently made significantly more accurate predictions regarding drill sites, and on request even located a dry fracture zone, suggesting that dowsers can detect variations in subsurface conditions.  
(60)

15. Which one of the following most accurately describes the primary purpose of the second paragraph?

- (A) to add detail to the description presented in the first paragraph  
(B) to offer two perspectives that are synthesized into a new perspective presented in the final paragraph  
(C) to present arguments against which the third paragraph presents counterarguments  
(D) to explore in detail the ramifications of one claim made in the first paragraph  
(E) to clarify the issues on both sides in a dispute that the third paragraph attempts to resolve

16. According to the passage, dowsing's skeptics acknowledge which one of the following?

- (A) A few dowsers have shown considerable and consistent success.  
(B) Dowsing techniques are generally rejected by scientists.  
(C) Successful dowsers are not well represented in the typical study of dowsing's efficacy.  
(D) Successful dowsers may be sensitive to minute changes in Earth's electromagnetic field.  
(E) Each dowsing technique should be evaluated separately.

17. The reasoning in which one of the following is most analogous to an argument explicitly attributed to dowsing's skeptics in the passage?

- (A) Some weather analysts claim that no one can forecast the weather a week ahead with better than 40 percent accuracy, but some computer models have been known to perform with more accuracy than that.  
(B) Some people claim to have seen ghosts, but very few of these people can adduce even the smallest piece of credible evidence to support their claims.  
(C) Some musicians perform so well that their performances have been said to express a pure, innate talent, but such performances are in fact due to years of very intense practice.  
(D) Some people claim to be able to sense where the area's good fishing spots are, but the lakes in the area are so loaded with fish it would be difficult not to pick a good spot.  
(E) Some people have memories of participating in historical events in which they did not actually participate, but this does not prove that they have been reincarnated.

18. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the results of the groundwater-locating study discussed in the final paragraph?
- (A) The results suggest that geologists and hydrologists would likely be of little service to any groundwater-locating effort.
- (B) The results leave open the possibility that dowsers can sense minute changes in Earth's electromagnetic field.
- (C) The results prove conclusively that dowsing is the most dependable technique for finding water in arid countries.
- (D) The results demonstrate that dowsers are most successful in their efforts to locate groundwater when they use tools that are typically employed by geologists and hydrologists.
- (E) The results do not help to refute skeptics' arguments, because the results provide evidence for dowsing's efficacy in only one type of terrain.
19. The passage provides information most helpful in answering which one of the following questions?
- (A) When was dowsing first employed as a means of locating groundwater?
- (B) Is the success of dowsers affected by rainstorms that may have saturated the ground in the area being dowsed?
- (C) What proportion of successful dowsers use forked sticks in locating groundwater?
- (D) Is dowsing ever utilized to try to locate anything other than water?
- (E) What are some of the specific surface clues that can indicate the presence of groundwater?
20. The passage provides the most support for inferring which one of the following statements?
- (A) Narrow, tilted fracture zones in underlying bedrock are more likely to be found in arid regions than in other regions.
- (B) There are no reliable studies indicating that dowsers are consistently able to locate subsurface resources other than groundwater.
- (C) A dowser attempting to locate a dry fracture zone would not use the same tools as a dowser attempting to locate groundwater.
- (D) Geologists and hydrologists participating in the groundwater-locating study described in the final paragraph could not locate a dry fracture zone upon request.
- (E) The groundwater-locating study described in the final paragraph was not a typical dowsing study.

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**Passage A**

Why do some trial court judges oppose conducting independent research to help them make decisions? One of their objections is that it distorts the adversarial system by requiring an active judicial role and

- (5) undermining the importance of evidence presented by the opposing parties. Another fear is that judges lack the wherewithal to conduct first-rate research and may wind up using outlier or discredited scientific materials.

(10) While these concerns have some merit, they do not justify an absolute prohibition of the practice. First, there are reasons to sacrifice adversarial values in the scientific evidence context. The adversarial

(15) system is particularly ill-suited to handling specialized knowledge. The two parties prescreen and compensate expert witnesses, which virtually ensures conflicting and partisan testimony. At the same time, scientific facts are general truths not confined to the immediate cases. Because scientific admissibility decisions can

(20) exert considerable influence over future cases, erroneous decisions detract from the legitimacy of the system. Independent research could help judges avoid such errors.

(25) Second, a trial provides a structure that guides any potential independent research, reducing the possibility of a judge's reaching outlandish results. Independent research supplements, rather than replaces, the parties' presentation of the evidence, so the parties always frame the debate.

**Passage B**

(30) Regardless of what trial courts may do, appellate courts should resist the temptation to conduct their own independent research of scientific literature.

(35) As a general rule, appellate courts do not hear live testimony. Thus these courts lack some of the critical tools available at the trial level for arriving at a determination of the facts: live testimony and cross-examination. Experts practicing in the field may have knowledge and experience beyond what is reflected in the available scientific literature. And (40) adverse parties can test the credibility and reliability of proffered literature by subjecting the expert witness to the greatest legal engine ever invented for the discovery of truth—cross-examination. The trial judge may even participate in the process by questioning live witnesses. However, these events can only occur (45) at the trial level.

(50) Literature considered for the first time at the appellate level is not subject to live comment by practicing experts and cannot be tested in the crucible of the adversarial system. Thus one of the core criticisms against the use of such sources by appellate courts is that doing so usurps the trial court's fact-finding function. Internet sources, in particular, have come under criticism for their potential unreliability.

(55) When an appellate court goes outside the record to determine case facts, it ignores its function as a court of review, and it substitutes its own questionable research results for evidence that should have been

tested in the trial court. This criticism applies with full force to the use of outside-the-record texts and treatises, regardless of the medium in which they are found.

21. Which one of the following principles underlies the arguments in both passages?
- (A) It is more appropriate for trial judges to conduct independent research than for appellate judges to do so.  
(B) Judges should conduct independent research in order to determine what evidence parties to a trial should be allowed to present.  
(C) Independent research by judges should not supersede evidence presented by the opposing parties in a trial.  
(D) Judges' questioning of witnesses should be informed by the judges' own independent research.  
(E) Both trial and appellate judges should conduct research based on standard, reliable sources.
22. It can be inferred that each author would agree that if judges conduct independent research, that research
- (A) should be constrained by the structure of a trial  
(B) is typically confined to standard, reliable sources  
(C) replaces, rather than supplements, party-presented evidence  
(D) should be conducted at the trial level but not at the appellate level  
(E) usurps the trial court's fact-finding function
23. Which one of the following phrases is used by the author of passage B to express a concern that is most closely related to the concern expressed by the author of passage A using the phrase "lack the wherewithal" (line 7)?
- (A) experience beyond what is reflected (lines 38–39)  
(B) may even participate in the process (line 44)  
(C) subject to live comment (line 48)  
(D) questionable research results (lines 57–58)  
(E) outside-the-record texts (line 60)

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24. Given the statements about cross-examination in lines 39–43, the author of passage B would be most likely to take issue with which one of the following claims by the author of passage A?
- (A) An absolute prohibition of independent research by trial judges is not justified.  
(B) The adversarial system is particularly ill-suited to handling specialized knowledge.  
(C) Scientific admissibility decisions exert considerable influence over future cases.  
(D) Erroneous decisions can be readily exposed by third parties.  
(E) A trial provides a structure that guides any potential independent research.
25. Which one of the following words as used in passage B comes closest to having the same reference as the word “crucible” in line 49?
- (A) temptation (line 31)  
(B) credibility (line 40)  
(C) engine (line 42)  
(D) function (line 53)  
(E) medium (line 61)
26. It can be inferred, based on their titles, that the relationship between which one of the following pairs of documents is most analogous to the relationship between passage A and passage B, respectively?
- (A) “Negative Effects of Salt Consumption”  
“Unhealthy Amounts of Salt in the Diet”  
(B) “Salt Can Be Beneficial for Some People”  
“People with High Blood Pressure Should Avoid Salt”  
(C) “Debunking the Alleged Danger Posed by Salt”  
“Inconclusive Research Results on the Health Effects of Salt Consumption”  
(D) “Substitutes for Dietary Salt”  
“Salt Substitutes Come Under Fire”  
(E) “The Health Effects of Salt Consumption”  
“Salt Deficiency in a Sample Population”
27. The stances of the authors of passage A and passage B, respectively, toward independent research on the part of trial judges are most accurately described as
- (A) resigned acceptance and implicit disapproval  
(B) cautious ambivalence and strict neutrality  
(C) reasoned skepticism and veiled antipathy  
(D) qualified approval and explicit noncommitment  
(E) forceful advocacy and tentative opposition

**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:** 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. For the first few weeks after birth, the dunnart has such poor control over its respiratory muscles that it cannot use them to breathe. Instead, this tiny marsupial breathes through its thin skin, which gradually thickens as the dunnart matures inside its mother's pouch. The dunnart is unique among warm-blooded animals, the rest of which need thick skin throughout their lives to maintain body temperature and reduce water loss.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps explain how newborn dunnarts manage to survive despite their thin skins?

- (A) The dunnart's respiratory muscles begin to develop a few days after birth.
- (B) The dunnart's body temperature is higher than that of many other warm-blooded animals.
- (C) Adult dunnarts experience more heat and water loss through their skin than other adult marsupials do.
- (D) Its mother's pouch keeps a newborn dunnart warm and reduces water loss through its skin.
- (E) Some dunnarts live where daytime temperatures are high and the climate is dry.

2. Successful stand-up comedians are able to keep the attention of a large audience for a few hours, in such a way that the audience remembers long afterwards what the comedian said. And in their routines, many comedians make interesting points about serious topics. Unsurprisingly, humor is the means through which comedians are able to accomplish all of this. University professors hope to achieve much the same in their lectures. Thus, \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) stand-up comedians and university professors have the same skill set
- (B) incorporating humor into lectures can help professors to achieve the goals they have for those lectures
- (C) university professors can achieve the goals they have for their lectures only if they incorporate humor into them
- (D) there is no reason to suppose that a lecture lasting several hours cannot hold an audience's attention
- (E) university professors should treat even the most serious topics in a humorous way

3. Reviewer: Almost all books that offer management advice are written from the perspective of the CEO. But most managers aren't CEOs and don't have the same perspective as CEOs. So the advice in management books is of limited use for most managers.

The conclusion of the reviewer's argument can be properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Advice books rarely take the perspective of their intended audience.
- (B) Most people who read management advice books aspire to be CEOs.
- (C) Almost all CEOs have experience as lower level managers.
- (D) Advice is of limited use unless it is offered from the perspective of the recipient.
- (E) Most managers prefer to read books that they think will be useful to them in their work.

4. The mayor has been accused of taking a bribe based on the fact that a consultant that does business with the city paid for improvements to the mayor's vacation house. In his own defense, the mayor has said that he paid every bill for those improvements that was presented to him.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the mayor's defense?

- (A) Authorities are investigating the consultant for taking bribes from officials of other cities.
- (B) The mayor was aware that many of the bills were being presented to the consultant rather than to the mayor.
- (C) The building contractor in charge of the improvements to the mayor's house had done business with the city in the past.
- (D) The improvements to the mayor's house were done with expensive materials and involved thousands of hours of labor.
- (E) The amount of money that the city paid the consultant over the last year greatly exceeded the cost of the improvements to the mayor's house.

5. Archaeologist: The earliest evidence of controlled fire use in Europe dates to just 400,000 years ago. This casts doubt on the commonly held view that, because of Europe's cold winter climate, mastery of fire was a necessary prerequisite for humans' migration there.

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

- (A) The humans who first mastered fire used it for heat but not for cooking.
  - (B) The climate in Europe was significantly colder 400,000 years ago than it is today.
  - (C) Prior to 400,000 years ago, humans occasionally took advantage of naturally occurring fires.
  - (D) Humans would not have mastered fire were it not for the need for heat in a cold climate.
  - (E) There were humans inhabiting Europe prior to 400,000 years ago.
6. Astronomer: This country's space agency is currently building a new space telescope that is, unfortunately, way over budget. Some people argue that the project should be canceled. But that would be a mistake. If we cancel it now, all the money that has already been spent—which is more than the additional cost required to complete the project—would be wasted.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, would most help to justify the astronomer's argument?

- (A) A government agency should not cancel a partially completed project unless the amount of money already spent on the project is small relative to the agency's overall budget.
- (B) If more than half of the total cost of a project has already been spent, then the project should be completed.
- (C) If it becomes clear that the total cost of a project will be more than twice the amount originally budgeted, then the project should be canceled.
- (D) One should not commit additional funding to a project just because one has spent considerable money on it in the past.
- (E) In determining which scientific projects to fund, governments should give priority to the projects that are most likely to lead to important new discoveries.

7. Naturalist: Different nonhuman primate species exhibit many contrasts in behavior. If a zookeeper leaves a screwdriver within reach of a chimpanzee, the animal is likely to examine and play with it for a time, and then move on to something else. In the same circumstances, an orangutan is likely to pretend to ignore the tool at first; later, in the zookeeper's absence, the orangutan may use the screwdriver to try to dismantle its cage.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the naturalist's statements?

- (A) Orangutans are the most intelligent of nonhuman primates.
  - (B) Orangutans have better memories than chimpanzees have.
  - (C) Some nonhuman primates are capable of deception.
  - (D) Orangutans dislike being caged more than chimpanzees do.
  - (E) Not all nonhuman primates understand tool use.
8. Manager: The only employees who should receive bonuses this year are those who were exceptionally productive over the past year. Liang is an excellent account executive, but she works in a corporate division that has failed to meet its productivity goals for the year. Thus Liang should not receive a bonus this year.

The reasoning in the manager's argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) fails to take into account the possibility that the standards by which productivity is judged might vary across different divisions of a corporation
- (B) overlooks the possibility that a corporation as a whole can have a profitable year even though one division of the corporation does not
- (C) fails to justify its use of one group's performance as the basis for a conclusion about a wholly different group
- (D) reaches a conclusion about the performance of one member of a group merely on the basis of the performance of the group as a whole
- (E) takes for granted that an employee who has an unproductive year will not be exceptionally productive in subsequent years

9. Even though she thought the informant was untrustworthy, the journalist promised not to reveal his identity so long as the information he provided did not turn out to be false. However, she will publicly reveal the informant's identity if she is ordered to do so by a judge or her editor. After all, the information concerns safety violations at the power plant. Thus, the journalist will surely reveal the informant's identity even if the information is accurate.

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

- (A) The information that the informant provided is known to be false.
  - (B) The journalist's editor will not order her to reveal the informant's identity unless the information is accurate and concerns public safety.
  - (C) If the information concerns safety at the power plant, a judge will order the journalist to reveal her informant's identity.
  - (D) The truth of the information provided by the informant can be verified only if the informant's identity is publicly revealed.
  - (E) The informant understood, at the time the journalist promised him confidentiality, that she would break this promise if ordered to do so by a judge.
10. One who has borrowed an item from someone and promised to return it by a certain date should do so if it would not be difficult to return it on time and the person from whom one has borrowed it has not given permission to return the item late.

The principle stated above most helps to justify the reasoning in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) Christopher told Sumi that the book she borrowed from him need not be returned by Friday. Thus, it would be wrong for Sumi to return the book earlier than Friday.
- (B) Nick promised Wanda that he would return the bicycle he borrowed from her by tomorrow. Thus, if Wanda did not give Nick permission to return it late, he ought to return it by tomorrow even if doing so is difficult.
- (C) Val should return Ted's car to him today, because although he told her that she could return it late, she promised that she would return it today and it would not be difficult for her to do so.
- (D) Yesenia borrowed Mike's computer, and he has just requested that she return it to him by tomorrow. Although Yesenia has not promised to return it by tomorrow, she should return it by then since it would not be difficult for her to do so.
- (E) Oliver borrowed Madeline's guitar from her yesterday and promised to bring it back today. So, since it would be easy for Oliver to return the guitar today, and Madeline has not given him permission to return it late, he should return it today.

11. Human skin gives off an array of gaseous substances, including carbon dioxide and lactic acid, both of which attract mosquitoes. However, neither of these two substances, whether alone or combined with one another, will attract mosquitoes as much as a bare human arm will, even in complete darkness, where a mosquito has no visual cues. Therefore, some other gaseous substance given off by human skin also attracts mosquitoes.

The reasoning in the argument requires which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) Mosquitoes do not communicate with one another.
- (B) Mosquitoes are not attracted to humans by body heat.
- (C) Human skin gives off gaseous substances in greater amounts during the day than during the night.
- (D) Mosquitoes are no more successful in finding a bare human arm in darkness than in light.
- (E) Human skin never gives off any gaseous substances that repel mosquitoes.

12. A 1955 analysis of paint samples from an Italian painting found evidence of cobalt, suggesting the use of cobalt blue, a pigment not used in Europe before 1804. The painting was thus deemed to have been produced sometime after 1804. A 2009 analysis also found cobalt, but that analysis suggested that the painting might have been produced before 1804.

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

- (A) The 2009 analysis revealed that cobalt was located only in the topmost paint layer, which was possibly applied to conceal damage to original paint layers.
- (B) The 2009 analysis used sophisticated scientific equipment that can detect much smaller amounts of cobalt than could the equipment used for the 1955 analysis.
- (C) The 2009 analysis took more samples from the painting than the 1955 analysis did, though those samples were smaller.
- (D) Many experts, based on the style and the subject matter of the painting, have dated the painting to the 1700s.
- (E) New information that came to light in the 1990s suggested that cobalt blue was used only rarely in Italy in the years immediately following 1804.

13. A six-month public health campaign sought to limit the spread of influenza by encouraging people to take precautions such as washing their hands frequently and avoiding public places when they experience influenza symptoms. Since the incidence of influenza was much lower during those months than experts had predicted, the public evidently heeded the campaign.

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

- (A) The incidence of food-borne illnesses, which can be effectively controlled by frequent hand washing, was markedly lower than usual during the six-month period.
  - (B) During the six-month period, the incidence of the common cold, which has many of the same symptoms as influenza, was about the same as usual.
  - (C) There were fewer large public gatherings than usual during the six-month period.
  - (D) Independently of the public health campaign, the news media spread the message that one's risk of contracting influenza can be lessened by frequent hand washing.
  - (E) In a survey completed before the campaign began, many people admitted that they should do more to limit the spread of influenza.
14. A study at a company found that most meetings showed diminishing returns after 30 minutes, and little could be expected after 60 minutes. Moreover, the most productive meetings were those for which a clear time frame was established. For a meeting at the company to achieve maximum productivity, then, it needs to have a clear time frame and be no more than 30 minutes long.

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

- (A) In general, a meeting at the company that is no more than 30 minutes long and has a clear time frame will achieve maximum productivity.
- (B) Most meetings at the company show diminishing returns after 30 minutes, according to a study.
- (C) A meeting at the company will be maximally productive only if it has a clear time frame and lasts no more than 30 minutes.
- (D) According to a study, meetings at the company were the most productive when they had clear time frames.
- (E) A study of meetings at the company says that little productivity should be expected after the 60-minute mark.

15. Nutritionist: Most fad diets prescribe a single narrow range of nutrients for everyone. But because different foods contain nutrients that are helpful for treating or preventing different health problems, dietary needs vary widely from person to person. However, everyone should eat plenty of fruits and vegetables, which protect against a wide range of health problems.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the nutritionist's statements?

- (A) Most fad diets require that everyone following them eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.
- (B) Fruits and vegetables are the only foods that contain enough different nutrients to protect against a wide range of health problems.
- (C) Any two people have different health problems and thus different dietary needs.
- (D) Most fad diets fail to satisfy the dietary needs of some people.
- (E) There are very few if any nutrients that are contained in every food other than fruits and vegetables.

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16. The caffeine in coffee stimulates the production of irritating acid in the stomach. But darker roasts of coffee, produced by roasting the coffee beans longer, contain more N-methylpyridinium (NMP) than lighter roasts, and NMP tends to suppress production of acid in the stomach. Therefore if you drink caffeinated coffee, darker roasts will irritate your stomach less than lighter roasts.

The answer to which one of the following questions most helps in evaluating the argument?

- (A) Does extending the roasting time of coffee beans increase the amount of caffeine present in the brewed coffee?  
(B) Does a reduction in acid production in the stomach have an adverse effect on stomach function?  
(C) Would coffee drinkers who drink caffeinated coffee increase their coffee consumption if the coffee they drank contained less caffeine?  
(D) Do some coffee drinkers who switch from lighter to darker roasts of coffee increase their daily coffee consumption?  
(E) Do lighter roasts of coffee have any important health benefits that darker roasts of coffee lack?
17. Film historians often find it difficult to determine typical audience members' responses to particular films, especially those from the early twentieth century. Box office figures help little, for they indicate only a film's financial success or failure; they do not show what audiences found funny, or frightening, or moving. These historians also find that newspaper and magazine reviews fail to provide much insight.

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

- (A) Newspaper and magazine reviews of films are usually written in advance of a film's general release.  
(B) Typical audience members' responses to films from the latter part of the twentieth century are easy to determine.  
(C) The box office success of a film does not depend on its viewers finding it funny, frightening, or moving.  
(D) Film historians do not believe that film reviews in newspapers and magazines reveal typical film audience members' views.  
(E) Films from the early part of the twentieth century were not usually reviewed in newspapers or magazines.

18. The consensus among astronomers, based upon observations of the surfaces of pulsars, is that pulsars are spinning balls of neutrons compressed into a sphere some 10 kilometers in diameter with a mass roughly equal to that of our sun. However, their observed properties are also consistent with some pulsars actually being filled with quarks, the building blocks of neutrons. Because the core of a quark-filled pulsar, unlike a neutron-filled one, would have an overall positive charge, it would attract a layer of negatively charged particles that could support a crust of neutrons.

The statement that the core of a quark-filled pulsar would have an overall positive charge plays which one of the following roles in the argument above?

- (A) It helps explain how pulsars could have neutrons on their surface even if they were not entirely made up of neutrons.  
(B) It forms part of a challenge to the claim that some pulsars may be made up of quarks.  
(C) It helps explain why some pulsars would not be readily recognized as such by astronomers.  
(D) It presents a new finding that challenges the consensus view of the structure of pulsars.  
(E) It points out a problem with the view that pulsars have a mass roughly equal to that of our sun.

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19. Analyst: Any new natural-gas-powered electrical generation station needs to be located close to a natural-gas pipeline, a large body of water for cooling, and transmission lines. It also must be situated in a region where residents will not oppose construction. Our country has an extensive system of transmission lines, but our natural-gas pipelines run in the vicinity of only three of our large bodies of water, and residents would oppose any significant construction projects near these bodies of water.

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

- (A) Future electrical needs will have to be met by alternatives to natural-gas-powered generation.
  - (B) If a new natural-gas-powered electrical station is built in a region, many residents will move away from that region.
  - (C) No site would be suitable for constructing a natural-gas-powered electrical station unless the existing system of natural-gas pipelines is expanded.
  - (D) There currently is no natural-gas-powered electrical generation station near any of the three largest bodies of water.
  - (E) Many residents who would oppose the construction of a new natural-gas-powered electrical station in their region would not oppose the construction of new transmission lines there.
20. Voting records regularly show that people over 65 vote in the highest percentages while young adults are least likely to vote. This indicates that citizens are becoming increasingly disconnected from the political system with each passing generation.

The argument's reasoning is questionable in that the argument

- (A) compares an early stage of one generation to a later stage of another
- (B) fails to take into account the relative sizes of the generations compared
- (C) provides evidence for a phenomenon without providing an explanation of the phenomenon
- (D) confuses the cause of an effect with the effect itself
- (E) overlooks the possibility that voting patterns among age groups will change in the future

21. A local marsh would need to be drained before the proposed office complex could be built. Such marshes often play crucial roles in purifying groundwater and there has been no scientific assessment of the marsh's role in maintaining the quality of the city's well water. The city should therefore block the proposed office complex pending such an assessment.

The principle underlying the argument above is most similar to the principle underlying which one of the following arguments?

- (A) A new highway cannot be built in the lake district unless an environmental impact assessment is first carried out. An environmental impact assessment would cost more than the projected economic benefit of the highway. The proposal for a new highway in the lake district should therefore be rejected.
- (B) Defective products can cost an appliance manufacturer millions of dollars because of product recalls and lawsuits. Yova Corporation's new line of appliances has not yet been thoroughly tested for defects. Thus, Yova should not bring its new line to market at this time.
- (C) A laboratory safety check of a portable grill requires a week of uninterrupted testing. The new portable grill has been at the testing lab for a week, but the testing could not begin until the paperwork arrived three days later. Therefore, no report on the results of the safety check should be released at this time.
- (D) Building the new highway along the proposed northern route would inevitably damage an adjoining wilderness area. The highway would also cause environmental damage if it follows the proposed southern route, but it would not harm any wilderness areas. Thus, if the highway is built, it should be built on the southern route. Building a light rail line to serve the downtown core could involve cost overruns and expensive delays, but traffic congestion will become intolerable within ten years without a light rail line. A light rail line should therefore be built.
- (E)

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22. In a recent study, one group of participants watched video recordings of themselves running on treadmills, and a second group watched recordings of other people running on treadmills. When contacted later, participants in the first group reported exercising, on average, 1 hour longer each day than did the other participants. This shows that watching a recording of yourself exercising can motivate you to exercise more.

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

- (A) In another study, people who watched recordings of themselves lifting weights exercised for more time each day than did people who watched recordings of themselves running.
- (B) Another study's members exhibited an increased willingness to give to charity after hearing stories in which people with whom they identified did so.
- (C) Participants who were already highly motivated to exercise did not report exercising for any longer each day than they had before the study.
- (D) In studies of identical twins, participants who observed their twin reading overreported by a significant amount how much time they themselves spent reading in the days that followed.
- (E) A third group of participants who watched recordings of themselves sitting on couches afterwards reported being sedentary for more time each day than did the other participants.

23. Environmentalist: Efforts to attain an overall reduction in carbon use by convincing people to focus on their personal use of fossil fuels cannot achieve that goal. Even if most people changed their behavior, changes in personal use of fossil fuels cannot produce the needed reductions in carbon use. Only government policies can produce change on the required scale.

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

- (A) Convincing most people to focus on their personal use of fossil fuels would not lead to their successfully pressuring the government into implementing policies that reduce carbon use.
- (B) The calculations needed to determine how best to minimize one's personal use of fossil fuels are too difficult for individuals to carry out on their own.
- (C) Efforts to convince people to focus on reducing their personal use of fossil fuels have been made only by those who are not currently involved in framing government policy.
- (D) It is easier to convince the government to change its policies on carbon use than to convince people to reduce their personal use of fossil fuels.
- (E) People who are concerned about environmental issues are more likely to support political candidates who support environmental issues.

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24. There are only two plausible views about where the aesthetic value of a painting lies: either in its purely formal qualities or in what the painting means. But there exists no compelling general account of how a painting could derive its value from its purely formal characteristics. Therefore, the aesthetic value of a painting lies in what it means.

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

- (A) This cardiac patient could be treated with surgery or angioplasty, among other methods. But his weak condition would make recovery from surgery a very long process. Therefore, the doctors ought to perform angioplasty.
- (B) Should the company be outbid on the new project, it will either have to lay off workers or find new business. But it does not expect to find new business in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it must be expecting to win the bid on the new project.
- (C) History is driven primarily by economic forces or primarily by political forces. But no historian has shown convincingly that history is driven mainly by economic forces. Therefore, it is driven primarily by political forces.
- (D) Some analysts are forecasting that if the economy expands, the inflation rate will rise or the unemployment rate will fall. But the unemployment rate promises to remain stable. Therefore, the inflation rate will not change either.
- (E) If the party does not change its policies, it will lose heavily in the next election. But if it changes its policies, some people who support those policies will be upset and will sit out the next election. Therefore, it is impossible for the party to win in the next election.

25. Substantial economic growth must be preceded by technological innovations that expanding industries incorporate into their production or distribution procedures. Since a worldwide ban on the use of fossil fuels would surely produce many technological innovations, it is obvious that such a ban would be followed by an economic boom rather than by the economic depression forecast by the critics of such a ban.

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

- (A) The argument assumes the truth of the conclusion for which it purports to be providing evidence.
- (B) The argument attempts to establish the falsehood of a proposition by criticizing the reasoning of those who assert its truth.
- (C) The argument attempts to establish a conclusion on the basis of stronger evidence than the conclusion requires.
- (D) The argument confuses a necessary condition for a phenomenon with a sufficient condition for that phenomenon.
- (E) The argument presumes, without providing warrant, that because certain conditions only sometimes precede a certain phenomenon, these conditions always bring about the phenomenon.

26. Winston: The rules for awarding Nobel Prizes stipulate that no more than three people can share the same prize. Nobel Prizes in scientific disciplines are generally given in recognition of particular scientific results, however, and many important results are the work of four or more scientists.

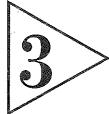
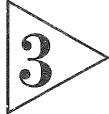
Sanjay: Those rules also stipulate that prize winners must be living, but some highly influential scientists died before their work was fully appreciated.

The dialogue most strongly supports the claim that Winston and Sanjay agree that

- (A) the rules that govern the awarding of Nobel Prizes should be changed so that prizes can be awarded to deceased persons
- (B) the rules that govern the awarding of Nobel Prizes in scientific disciplines should be different from the rules for other Nobel Prizes
- (C) Nobel Prizes in scientific disciplines should not be given in recognition of particular scientific results
- (D) the evaluation of individual achievement in science is a highly subjective matter
- (E) Nobel Prizes are inaccurate indicators of scientists' contributions to their disciplines

## S T O P

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



## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Joe: All vampire stories are based on an absurd set of premises. Since, according to such stories, every victim of a vampire becomes a vampire, and vampires have existed since ancient times and are immortal, vampires would by now have almost completely eliminated their prey.

Maria: In most of the vampire stories I am familiar with, vampires turn only a few of their victims into vampires. The rest are permanently dead.

Joe and Maria disagree over the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) Vampires are always depicted in vampire stories as immortal.
- (B) Vampires are always depicted in vampire stories as having existed since ancient times.
- (C) No vampire stories are incoherent.
- (D) No vampire stories depict the vampire population as being very large.
- (E) In all vampire stories, every victim of a vampire becomes a vampire.

2. A company decided to scan all of its salespersons' important work that existed only in paper form into a central computer database that could be easily accessed using portable computers, thereby saving salespersons the effort of lugging their paper files all over the country. The project was a dismal failure, however; salespersons rarely accessed the database and continued to rely on many paper files, which they had refused to turn over to the staff responsible for creating the database.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to account for the failure described above?

- (A) Some of the salespersons gave huge paper files to the staff responsible for creating the database while other salespersons gave them much smaller files.
- (B) Most of the salespersons already had portable computers before the new database was created.
- (C) The papers that the salespersons found most important all contained personal information about employees of client companies, which the salespersons did not want in a central database.
- (D) All of the salespersons were required to attend a series of training sessions for the new database software even though many of them found the software easy to use even without training.
- (E) The number of staff required to create the database turned out to be larger than anticipated, and the company had to pay overtime wages to some of them.

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3. Politician: The legal right to free speech does not protect all speech. For example, it is illegal to shout “Fire!” in a crowded mall if the only intent is to play a practical joke; the government may ban publication of information about military operations and the identity of undercover agents; and extortion threats and conspiratorial agreements are also criminal acts. The criminalization of these forms of speech is justified, since, although they are very different from each other, they are all likely to lead directly to serious harm.

In the statements above, the politician argues that

- (A) it is legitimate to prohibit some forms of speech on the grounds that they are likely to lead directly to serious harm
  - (B) a form of speech can be restricted only if it is certain that it would lead directly to serious harm
  - (C) in all but a few cases, restricting speech eventually leads directly to serious harm
  - (D) any form of speech may, one way or another, lead directly to serious harm
  - (E) all but one of several possible reasons for restricting freedom of speech are unjustified
4. Art critic: Nowadays, museum visitors seldom pause to look at a work of art for even a full minute. They look, perhaps take a snapshot, and move on. This tells us something about how our relationship to art has changed over time. People have become less willing to engage with works of art than they once were.

The art critic’s argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) museum visitors today generally look at more pieces of art during each museum visit than museum visitors looked at in the past
- (B) the ease with which museum visitors can take snapshots of art contributes to the speed with which they move through art museums
- (C) visitors would enjoy their museum experiences more if they took more time with individual works of art
- (D) museum visitors who take snapshots of works of art rarely look at the pictures afterward
- (E) the amount of time spent looking at a work of art is a reliable measure of engagement with that work



5. Heavy tapestry fabrics are appropriate only for use in applications that will not need to be laundered frequently. These applications do not include any types of clothing—such as skirts or even jackets—but instead include swags and balloon valances, which are types of window treatments.

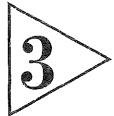
Which one of the following statements is most supported by the information above?

- (A) If a fabric is not a heavy tapestry fabric, then it is not appropriate for use in swags.
- (B) Heavy tapestry fabrics should not be used unless swags or balloon valances are being made.
- (C) If heavy tapestry fabrics are appropriate for a particular application, then that application must be a window treatment.
- (D) If a fabric is appropriate for use in a skirt or jacket, then that fabric is not a heavy tapestry fabric.
- (E) Heavy tapestry fabrics are sometimes appropriate for use in types of clothing other than skirts and jackets.

6. The construction of new apartments in Brewsterville increased the supply of available housing there. Ordinarily, increasing the supply of available housing leads to lower rents for existing apartments. But in Brewsterville, rents for existing apartments rose.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the discrepancy described above?

- (A) Fewer new apartments were constructed than originally planned.
- (B) The new apartments were much more desirable than the existing apartments.
- (C) Rents in some areas close to Brewsterville dropped as a result of the construction of the new apartments.
- (D) A sizeable number of people moved out of the existing apartments while the new apartments were being constructed.
- (E) The new apartments were constructed at the outset of a trend of increasing numbers of people seeking residence in Brewsterville.



7. Politicians often advocate increased overall economic productivity while ignoring its drawbacks. For example, attempting to increase the productivity of a corporation means attempting to increase its profitability, which typically leads to a reduction in the number of workers employed by that corporation. Thus, attempting to increase productivity in the economy as a whole may benefit business owners, but will increase the number of unemployed workers.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that increased unemployment is sufficient reason to abandon increased productivity as an economic goal
- (B) fails to justify its presumption that attempting to increase productivity in the economy as a whole would produce results similar to those produced by attempting to increase productivity in a single corporation
- (C) unfairly criticizes politicians in general on the basis of the actions of a few who are unwilling to consider the drawbacks of attempting to increase productivity
- (D) fails to justify its presumption that attempting to increase productivity in the economy as a whole is always more important than the interests of workers or business owners
- (E) fails to address all potential drawbacks and benefits of attempting to increase productivity at a single corporation

8. A good movie reviewer should be able to give favorable reviews of movies that are not to his or her taste.

Because movie reviewers have seen so many movies, their tastes are very different from and usually better informed than those of most moviegoers. Yet the function of movie reviewers, as opposed to film critics, is to help people determine which movies they might enjoy seeing, not to help them better appreciate movies.

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

- (A) Movie reviewers' tastes in movies are very different from and usually better informed than those of most moviegoers.
- (B) If a movie reviewer is good, he or she should be able to give favorable reviews of movies that are not to his or her taste.
- (C) The function of a movie reviewer is different from that of a film critic.
- (D) Movie reviewers see many more movies than most moviegoers see.
- (E) The role of movie reviewers is to help people determine which movies they might enjoy seeing, not to help people better appreciate movies.

9. The brain area that enables one to distinguish the different sounds made by a piano tends to be larger in a highly skilled musician than in someone who has rarely, if ever, played a musical instrument. This shows that practicing on, and playing, a musical instrument actually alters brain structure.

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

- (A) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that what is true about the brain structures of highly skilled pianists is also true of the brain structures of other highly skilled musicians.
- (B) The argument fails to address the possibility that people who become highly skilled musicians do so, in part, because of the size of a certain area of their brains.
- (C) The argument draws a conclusion about a broad range of phenomena from evidence concerning a much narrower range of phenomena.
- (D) The argument fails to address the possibility that a certain area of the brain is smaller in people who have listened to a lot of music but who have never learned to play a musical instrument than it is in people who have learned to play a musical instrument.
- (E) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that highly skilled musicians practice more than other musicians.

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10. Researcher: Overhearing only one side of a cell-phone conversation diverts listeners' attention from whatever they are doing. Hearing only part of a conversation leaves listeners constantly trying to guess what the unheard talker has just said. Listeners' attention is also diverted because cell-phone talkers speak abnormally loudly.

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

- (A) The risk that a driver will cause an accident is increased when the driver is talking on a cell phone.
  - (B) When a driver hears a passenger in the driver's vehicle talking on a cell phone, that detracts from the driver's performance.
  - (C) Overhearing one side of a conversation on a traditional telephone does not divert listeners' attention from tasks at hand.
  - (D) People who overhear one side of a cell-phone conversation inevitably lose track of their thoughts.
  - (E) Conversing on a cell phone requires making more guesses about what one's conversational partner means than other forms of conversation do.
11. A new treatment for muscle pain that looked very promising was tested in three separate studies. Although the results were positive, it turned out that all three studies had critical methodological flaws. So the treatment is probably not actually effective.

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

- (A) since the judges in a baking contest did not have uniform criteria for selecting a winner, the cake that won is probably a bad one
- (B) since some people who fish seldom catch any fish, they probably have some reason for fishing other than catching fish
- (C) since some foods have very little nutritional value, people who include those foods in their diets are probably malnourished
- (D) since all scarves are at least somewhat decorative, it is likely that when scarves were first adopted, they were purely decorative
- (E) since all members of the city council have a financial stake in the city's development, any development proposal they make is likely to be motivated purely by self-interest



12. If future improvements to computer simulations of automobile crashes enable computers to provide as much reliable information about the effectiveness of automobile safety features as is provided by actual test crashes, then manufacturers will use far fewer actual test crashes. For the costs of designing and running computer simulations are much lower than those of actual test crashes.

Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the argument?

- (A) Apart from information about safety features, actual test crashes provide very little information of importance to automobile manufacturers.
- (B) It is highly likely that within the next 20 years computer simulations of automobile crashes will be able to provide a greater amount of reliable information about the effectiveness of automobile safety features than can be provided by actual test crashes.
- (C) If computer simulations will soon be able to provide more information about the effectiveness of automobile safety features, automobile manufacturers will soon be able to produce safer cars.
- (D) The cost per automobile of testing and designing safety features is decreasing and will continue to decrease for the foreseeable future.
- (E) For years, the aviation industry has been successfully using computer simulations of airplane crashes to test the effectiveness of safety features of airplane designs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



13. Legislator: My colleague says we should reject this act because it would deter investment. But because in the past she voted for legislation that inhibited investment, this surely is not the real reason she opposes the act. Since she has not revealed her real reason, it must not be very persuasive. So we should vote to approve the act.

The reasoning in the legislator's argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that the argument

- (A) treats a personal character trait as if it were evidence of the professional viewpoint of the person having that trait
- (B) fails to address the grounds on which the colleague claims the act should be rejected
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that the colleague's opposition to the act is the minority position in the legislature
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that voters will oppose legislation that deters investment
- (E) fails to consider that the colleague's opposition to the act may be a response to constituents' wishes

14. A new computer system will not significantly increase an organization's efficiency unless the computer system requires the organization's employees to adopt new, more productive ways of working. The Ministry of Transportation is having a new computer system custom built to fit the ministry's existing ways of working, so \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) the new computer system will not increase the efficiency of the Ministry of Transportation to any appreciable degree
- (B) it is likely that the new computer system will not function correctly when it is first installed
- (C) the leaders of the Ministry of Transportation must not be concerned with the productivity of the ministry's employees
- (D) the new computer system will be worthwhile if it automates many processes that are currently performed manually
- (E) it will be easy for employees of the Ministry of Transportation to learn to use the new computer system



15. Columnist: Many car manufacturers trumpet their cars' fuel economy under normal driving conditions. For all three of the cars I have owned, I have been unable to get even close to the fuel economy that manufacturers advertise for cars of those makes. So manufacturers probably inflate those numbers.

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

- (A) draws a conclusion on the basis of a sample that is too small
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that driving conditions are the same in every geographical region
- (C) overlooks the possibility that the source of a cited claim may be biased and hence unreliable
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that car manufacturers knowingly market cars that fail to meet minimum fuel efficiency standards
- (E) uses the term "fuel economy" in two different senses

16. Tenants who do not have to pay their own electricity bills do not have a financial incentive to conserve electricity. Thus, if more landlords install individual electricity meters on tenant dwellings so that tenants can be billed for their own use, energy will be conserved as a result.

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

- (A) Tenants who do not have to pay their own electricity bills generally must compensate by paying more rent.
- (B) Many initiatives have been implemented to educate people about how much money they can save through energy conservation.
- (C) Landlords who pay for their tenants' electricity have a strong incentive to make sure that the appliances they provide for their tenants are energy efficient.
- (D) Some tenant dwellings can only support individual electricity meters if the dwellings are rewired, which would be prohibitively expensive.
- (E) Some people conserve energy for reasons that are not related to cost savings.



17. The position that punishment should be proportional to how serious the offense is but that repeat offenders should receive harsher punishments than first-time offenders is unsustainable. It implies that considerations as remote as what an offender did years ago are relevant to the seriousness of an offense. If such remote considerations were relevant, almost every other consideration would be too. But this would make determining the seriousness of an offense so difficult that it would be impossible to apply the proportionality principle.

The statement that considerations as remote as what an offender did years ago are relevant to the seriousness of an offense plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a statement the argument provides grounds to accept and from which the overall conclusion is inferred.
- (B) It is a statement inferred from a position the argument seeks to defend.
- (C) It is the overall conclusion in favor of which the argument offers evidence.
- (D) It is an allegedly untenable consequence of a view rejected in the argument's overall conclusion.
- (E) It is a premise offered in support of an intermediate conclusion of the argument.

18. Blogger: Traditionally, newspapers have taken objectivity to be an essential of good journalism. However, today's newer media are more inclined to try to create a stir with openly partisan reporting. This contrast in journalistic standards is best understood in terms of differing business strategies. The newer media outlets need to differentiate themselves in a crowded marketplace. The standard of objectivity developed primarily among newspapers with no serious rivals, so the most important objective was to avoid offending potential readers.

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

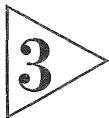
- (A) Journalists at traditional newspapers are just as partisan as journalists who work for newer media outlets.
- (B) People prefer objective reporting to partisan reporting that merely reinforces their own partisan leanings.
- (C) The newer media outlets are increasing in popularity at the expense of traditional newspapers.
- (D) Newspapers have regarded objective reporting as less likely to offend people than openly partisan reporting.
- (E) There can be no basis for taking objectivity to be an essential journalistic standard.

19. Any government practice that might facilitate the abuse of power should not be undertaken except in cases in which there is a compelling reason to do so. The keeping of government secrets is one such practice. Though government officials are sometimes justified in keeping secrets, too often they keep secrets for insubstantial reasons, and in so doing they wind up enabling abuses of power. When government officials conceal from the public the very fact that they are keeping a secret, this practice opens up even greater opportunity for abuse.

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

- (A) In most cases in which government officials conceal information from the public, they are not justified in doing so.
- (B) In those cases in which government officials have a compelling reason to keep a secret, doing so does not facilitate an abuse of power.
- (C) A government official who justifiably keeps a secret should not conceal its existence without having a compelling reason to do so.
- (D) Government officials who conceal information without a compelling reason are thereby guilty of an abuse of power.
- (E) Government officials should keep information secret only if doing so does not make it easier for those officials to abuse their power.

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20. According to a theory embraced by some contemporary musicians, music is simply a series of sounds, bereft of meaning. But these musicians, because they understand that their theory is radically nonconformist, encourage audience acceptance by prefacing their performances with explanations of their intentions. Thus, even their own music fails to conform to their theory.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the argument's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) The human ability to think symbolically and to invest anything with meaning makes it very difficult to create music that has no meaning.
- (B) It will be possible for musicians to create music that means nothing only when listeners are able to accept such a theory of music.
- (C) The fact that music is distinguishable from a random series of sounds only when it has meaning makes music with meaning more appealing to audiences than music without meaning.
- (D) Music that opposes current popular conceptions of music is less likely to be enjoyed by audiences than is music that accords with such conceptions.
- (E) Musicians whose music has no meaning do not preface their performances with explanations of their intentions.

21. Evolution does not always optimize survival of an organism. Male moose evolved giant antlers as a way of fighting other males for mates, giving those with the largest antlers an evolutionary advantage. But those antlers also make it harder to escape predators, since they can easily get tangled in trees. All male moose would be better off with antlers half the current size: they would all be less vulnerable to predators, and those with the largest antlers would maintain their relative advantage.

Which one of the following is a technique of reasoning used in the argument?

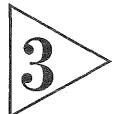
- (A) citing an example to cast doubt on a competing argument
- (B) employing an analogy in order to dispute a generalization
- (C) challenging a general claim by presenting a counterexample
- (D) disputing the relevance of an example thought to support an opposing view
- (E) undermining a claim by showing that it is self-contradictory

22. Biologist: When bacteria of a particular species are placed in a test tube that has different areas lit with different colors of light, the bacteria move only into the areas lit with a particular shade of red. The bacteria contain chlorophyll, a chemical that allows them to produce energy more effectively from this color of light than from any other. This suggests that the bacteria detect this color of light by monitoring how much energy their chlorophyll is producing.

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

- (A) If the chlorophyll is removed from the bacteria, but the bacteria are otherwise unharmed, they no longer show any tendency to move into the areas lit with the particular shade of red.
- (B) The bacteria show little tendency to move into areas containing light in colors other than the particular shade of red, even if their chlorophyll can produce some energy from light in those colors.
- (C) The areas of the test tube lit with the particular shade of red favored by the bacteria are no warmer, on average, than areas lit with other colors.
- (D) The bacteria show no tendency to move into areas lit with blue even when those areas are lit so brightly that the bacteria's chlorophyll produces as much energy in those areas as it does in the red areas.
- (E) There are species of bacteria that do not contain chlorophyll but do move into areas lit with particular colors when placed in a test tube lit with different colors in different places.

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23. If a piece of legislation is the result of negotiation and compromise between competing interest groups, it will not satisfy any of those groups. So, we can see that the recently enacted trade agreement represents a series of compromises among the various interest groups that are concerned with it, because all of those groups are clearly unhappy with it.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a logical flaw in the argument?

- (A) It draws a conclusion that is merely a disguised restatement of one of its premises.
  - (B) It concludes that a condition is necessary for a certain result merely from the claim that the condition leads to that result.
  - (C) It relies on understanding a key term in a quite different way in the conclusion from the way that term is understood in the premises.
  - (D) It takes for granted that no piece of legislation can ever satisfy all competing interest groups.
  - (E) It bases a conclusion about a particular case on a general principle that concerns a different kind of case.
24. After a nuclear power plant accident, researchers found radioactive isotopes of iodine, tellurium, and cesium—but no heavy isotopes—in the atmosphere downwind. This material came either from spent fuel rods or from the plant's core. Spent fuel rods never contain significant quantities of tellurium isotopes. Radioactive material ejected into the atmosphere directly from the core would include heavy isotopes. After the accident, steam, which may have been in contact with the core, was released from the plant. The core contains iodine, tellurium, and cesium isotopes, which are easily dissolved by steam.

Of the following statements, which one is most strongly supported by the information above?

- (A) Radioactive material ejected into the environment directly from a nuclear power plant's core would not include tellurium isotopes.
- (B) The radioactive material detected by the researchers was carried into the atmosphere by the steam that was released from the plant.
- (C) The nuclear power plant's spent fuel rods were not damaged.
- (D) The researchers found some radioactive material from spent fuel rods as well as some material that was ejected into the atmosphere directly from the plant's core.
- (E) Spent fuel rods do not contain heavy isotopes in significant quantities.

25. If ecology and the physical sciences were evaluated by the same criteria, ecology would fail to be a successful science because it cannot be captured by a set of simple laws. But ecology is a successful science, although of a different sort from the physical sciences. Therefore, it clearly is not being evaluated by means of the criteria used to evaluate the physical sciences.

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

- (A) If sales taxes are increased, then either the price of woodchips will go up and the consumer will have to pay more for them, or the woodchip industry will disappear. But the market cannot bear an increase in the price of woodchips, so the woodchip industry will disappear.
- (B) If this gallery could borrow some of Matisse's early works, then, together with its own permanent collection of Matisse, the gallery could have the largest exhibition of Matisse ever. But there is no demand for larger exhibitions of Matisse's work. Therefore, no gallery will be inclined to lend their early Matisse to this gallery.
- (C) If cars of the future are made of lighter and stronger materials, then the number of fatalities due to driving accidents will be drastically reduced. It is obvious that cars will be made of lighter and stronger materials in the future. Therefore, the number of fatalities due to driving accidents will be drastically reduced.
- (D) If physicists attempted research in the social sciences, they would probably be as successful in those areas as researchers who restrict their concentration to the social sciences. However, physicists rarely attempt social science research. Therefore, physicists are not among the most successful researchers in the social sciences.
- (E) If any economic theory were an adequate description of the principles according to which economies operate, then it would be possible to make accurate economic forecasts. But accurate economic forecasts cannot be made. Therefore, no economic theory is an adequate description of the principles according to which economies operate.

## 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 new magazine is assigning photo essays to be featured in its first five monthly issues, one essay per issue. Three of the essays will have a rural theme and two will have an urban theme. Each essay will be assigned to a different one of five photographers: Fetter, Gonzalez, Howland, Jordt, and Kim. The assignment of photographers and themes to issues is subject to the following constraints:

The essay featured in the first issue must have a rural theme.

Kim's essay must be featured in the issue immediately preceding the issue in which Fetter's essay is featured.

Fetter's essay cannot have the same type of theme as Kim's.

Gonzalez's essay must be featured in the third issue.

Jordt's essay must have an urban theme.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable assignment of photographers to issues, listed in order from the first issue to the fifth?

- (A) Fetter, Jordt, Gonzalez, Kim, Howland  
(B) Gonzalez, Kim, Fetter, Jordt, Howland  
(C) Howland, Kim, Gonzalez, Fetter, Jordt  
(D) Jordt, Howland, Gonzalez, Kim, Fetter  
(E) Kim, Fetter, Gonzalez, Jordt, Howland

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2. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Fetter's essay is featured in the issue immediately preceding the issue in which Jordt's essay is featured.
- (B) Gonzalez's essay is featured in the issue immediately preceding the issue in which Howland's essay is featured.
- (C) Howland's essay is featured in the issue immediately preceding the issue in which Kim's essay is featured.
- (D) Jordt's essay is featured in the issue immediately preceding the issue in which Kim's essay is featured.
- (E) Kim's essay is featured in the issue immediately preceding the issue in which Gonzalez's essay is featured.
3. If the essay featured in the fourth issue has an urban theme, then any of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Fetter's essay is featured in the second issue.
- (B) Fetter's essay is featured in the fifth issue.
- (C) Howland's essay is featured in the fourth issue.
- (D) Howland's essay is featured in the fifth issue.
- (E) Jordt's essay is featured in the fourth issue.
4. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The essay featured in the third issue has an urban theme.
- (B) The essay featured in the fifth issue has a rural theme.
- (C) Fetter's essay has an urban theme.
- (D) Gonzalez's essay has a rural theme.
- (E) Kim's essay has a rural theme.
5. Any of the following could be featured in the fourth issue EXCEPT:
- (A) an essay by Fetter that has a rural theme
- (B) an essay by Howland that has a rural theme
- (C) an essay by Kim that has a rural theme
- (D) an essay by Jordt that has an urban theme
- (E) an essay by Kim that has an urban theme
6. Which one of the following, if substituted for the constraint that Fetter's essay cannot have the same type of theme as Kim's, would have the same effect in determining the assignment of photographers and themes to issues?
- (A) Howland's essay must have a rural theme.
- (B) Gonzalez's essay and Howland's essay must both have a rural theme.
- (C) Fetter's essay cannot have the same type of theme as Jordt's.
- (D) Jordt's essay must be featured in an issue immediately following an issue whose essay has a rural theme.
- (E) Kim's essay must have the same type of theme as Gonzalez's essay or Howland's essay, but not both.

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**4****4****4****4****4**Questions 7–11

A concert organizer is planning the order in which exactly seven musicians—Lowe, Miller, Nadel, Otero, Parker, Sen, and Thomas—will perform. The musicians will perform consecutively, one at a time. The order of the performances is constrained by the following conditions:

Lowe must perform earlier than Nadel.

Miller must perform earlier than Thomas.

There must be exactly one performance between the performances of Lowe and Otero, whether or not Lowe performs earlier than Otero.

There must be exactly one performance between the performances of Miller and Parker, whether or not Miller performs earlier than Parker.

Parker must perform either first or seventh.

7. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Miller performs fourth.
- (B) Nadel performs first.
- (C) Otero performs fifth.
- (D) Sen performs seventh.
- (E) Thomas performs second.

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8. If Otero performs earlier than Miller, then the fifth performer could be any of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Lowe  
(B) Miller  
(C) Nadel  
(D) Sen  
(E) Thomas
9. Which one of the following CANNOT be the third performer?
- (A) Lowe  
(B) Miller  
(C) Nadel  
(D) Otero  
(E) Sen
10. If Sen performs immediately before Thomas, which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) Lowe performs second.  
(B) Lowe performs fourth.  
(C) Sen performs fifth.  
(D) Thomas performs fifth.  
(E) Thomas performs seventh.
11. The order in which the musicians perform is completely determined if which one of the following is true?
- (A) Lowe performs fourth.  
(B) Miller performs fifth.  
(C) Nadel performs fourth.  
(D) Otero performs third.  
(E) Sen performs first.

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Questions 12–16

The operators of an outdoor amusement center are designing an obstacle course that will consist of a sequence of six separate obstacles: a rope bridge, a spinning platform, a tunnel, a vaulting apparatus, a wall, and a zipline. The obstacles will be placed in order from start to finish (first to sixth), in accordance with the following constraints:

The spinning platform must be the third or fourth obstacle.

The wall must be placed just before the zipline.

The rope bridge cannot be placed just before or just after the vaulting apparatus.

12. Which one of the following is an acceptable sequence of obstacles in the obstacle course, in order from first to sixth?

- (A) rope bridge, tunnel, spinning platform, wall, vaulting apparatus, zipline
- (B) tunnel, rope bridge, vaulting apparatus, spinning platform, wall, zipline
- (C) tunnel, rope bridge, wall, zipline, spinning platform, vaulting apparatus
- (D) vaulting apparatus, tunnel, spinning platform, rope bridge, wall, zipline
- (E) wall, zipline, spinning platform, vaulting apparatus, rope bridge, tunnel

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

**4****4****4****4****4**

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**4**

13. If the tunnel is the first obstacle, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The rope bridge is the second obstacle.  
(B) The rope bridge is the fourth obstacle.  
(C) The spinning platform is the third obstacle.  
(D) The wall is the fourth obstacle.  
(E) The zipline is the sixth obstacle.
14. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the positions in which the tunnel could be placed?
- (A) first, second, fifth  
(B) first, second, fifth, sixth  
(C) first, second, third, fourth, sixth  
(D) first, second, third, fifth, sixth  
(E) first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth
15. If the rope bridge is the second obstacle, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The spinning platform is the fourth obstacle.  
(B) The tunnel is the first obstacle.  
(C) The vaulting apparatus is the sixth obstacle.  
(D) The wall is the fourth obstacle.  
(E) The zipline is the sixth obstacle.
16. If the rope bridge and the vaulting apparatus are both earlier in the sequence than the tunnel, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The spinning platform is the fourth obstacle.  
(B) The tunnel is the fifth obstacle.  
(C) The vaulting apparatus is the fifth obstacle.  
(D) The wall is the first obstacle.  
(E) The zipline is the third obstacle.

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Questions 17–23

A company is sending its four product managers—Fan, Gleeson, Haley, and Ibañez—to visit three cities—Manila, Sydney, and Tokyo. Each manager will visit at least one of the cities, and each city will be visited by exactly two of the managers. The managers will be assigned to visit the cities according to the following conditions:

Ibañez must visit exactly two of the cities.

Fan and Haley cannot visit the same city as each other.

If Manila is visited by Gleeson, then Tokyo must be visited by Haley.

Gleeson cannot visit Sydney.

17. Which one of the following could be the assignment of managers to cities?

- (A) Manila: Fan and Gleeson  
Sydney: Haley and Ibañez  
Tokyo: Gleeson and Haley
- (B) Manila: Fan and Ibañez  
Sydney: Gleeson and Haley  
Tokyo: Haley and Ibañez
- (C) Manila: Gleeson and Haley  
Sydney: Fan and Ibañez  
Tokyo: Haley and Ibañez
- (D) Manila: Gleeson and Haley  
Sydney: Haley and Ibañez  
Tokyo: Fan and Ibañez
- (E) Manila: Gleeson and Ibañez  
Sydney: Haley and Ibañez  
Tokyo: Fan and Haley

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18. Which one of the following, if true, completely determines the assignment of managers to cities?

- (A) Fan visits exactly two of the cities.
- (B) Gleeson visits exactly two of the cities.
- (C) Haley visits exactly two of the cities.
- (D) Fan and Gleeson visit Tokyo.
- (E) Gleeson and Haley visit Tokyo.

19. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Fan visits Sydney.
- (B) Gleeson visits Tokyo.
- (C) Haley visits Tokyo.
- (D) Ibañez visits Sydney.
- (E) Ibañez visits Tokyo.

20. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Fan and Ibañez visit Manila.
- (B) Gleeson and Ibañez visit Tokyo.
- (C) Ibañez visits Manila and Tokyo.
- (D) Fan visits all three of the cities.
- (E) Haley visits all three of the cities.

21. If one of the cities is visited by both Gleeson and Haley, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Fan visits Manila.
- (B) Fan visits Sydney.
- (C) Gleeson visits Manila.
- (D) Haley visits Tokyo.
- (E) Ibañez visits Tokyo.

22. If Ibañez visits Tokyo, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Fan and Gleeson visit Manila.
- (B) Gleeson and Ibañez visit Manila.
- (C) Haley and Ibañez visit Manila.
- (D) Fan visits Manila and Tokyo.
- (E) Haley visits Manila and Sydney.

23. Which one of the following, if substituted for the condition that Fan and Haley cannot visit the same city as each other, would have the same effect in determining the assignment of managers to cities?

- (A) Gleeson and Ibañez cannot visit the same city as each other.
- (B) If Sydney is visited by Fan, then Tokyo must be visited by Haley.
- (C) Tokyo must be visited by either Fan or Haley, but cannot be visited by both.
- (D) Any city that Fan does not visit must be visited by Haley.
- (E) Any city that Ibañez does not visit must be visited by Gleeson.

## 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.

# COMPUTING YOUR SCORE

## Directions:

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

## Scoring Worksheet

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

**Number  
Correct**

SECTION I..... \_\_\_\_\_  
SECTION II..... \_\_\_\_\_  
SECTION III..... \_\_\_\_\_  
SECTION IV ..... \_\_\_\_\_

2. Enter the sum here: \_\_\_\_\_

**This is your Raw Score.**

**Conversion Chart  
For Converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT  
Scaled Score  
LSAT Form 8LSN127**

<b>Reported Score</b>	<b>Raw Score</b>	
	<b>Lowest</b>	<b>Highest</b>
180	100	101
179	*	*
178	99	99
177	98	98
176	97	97
175	*	*
174	96	96
173	95	95
172	94	94
171	93	93
170	92	92
169	91	91
168	89	90
167	88	88
166	86	87
165	85	85
164	83	84
163	81	82
162	79	80
161	77	78
160	75	76
159	73	74
158	71	72
157	69	70
156	67	68
155	65	66
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	59	60
151	57	58
150	55	56
149	53	54
148	51	52
147	50	50
146	48	49
145	46	47
144	44	45
143	43	43
142	41	42
141	40	40
140	38	39
139	37	37
138	35	36
137	34	34
136	33	33
135	32	32
134	31	31
133	30	30
132	29	29
131	28	28
130	27	27
129	26	26
128	25	25
127	*	*
126	24	24
125	23	23
124	22	22
123	*	*
122	21	21
121	20	20
120	0	19

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

# ANSWER KEY

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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