



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 32

TEST ID: LL3032



A complete version of PrepTest XXXII has been reproduced with the permission of Law School Admission Council, Inc.

Prep Test XXXII © 2000 Law School Admission Council, Inc.

All actual LSAT questions printed within this work are used with the permission of Law School Admission Council, Inc., Box 2000, Newton, PA 18940, the copyright owner. LSAC does not review or endorse specific test preparation or services, and inclusion of licensed LSAT questions within this work does not imply the review or endorsement of LSAC.

©2003 Kaplan Educational Centers

All right reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form, by photostat, microfilm, xerography, or any other means, or incorporated into any information retrieval system, electronic or mechanical, without the written permission of Kaplan Educational Centers.

-
- Logical Reasoning SECTION I
 - Reading Comprehension SECTION II
 - Analytical Reasoning SECTION III
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION IV

SECTION I

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. Editorial: The structure of the present school calendar was established to satisfy the requirements of early-twentieth-century agricultural life. In those days, farmers needed their children to have long breaks during which they could remain at home and help with the harvest. The contemporary school year is thus made up of periods of study interspersed with long breaks. But agricultural life no longer occupies most of our citizens, so we can now make changes that serve the interests of children. Therefore, long breaks should be removed from the school calendar.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the editorial's argument depends?

- (A) During long breaks children have a tendency to forget what they have learned.
- (B) Children of farmers need to continue observing a school calendar made up of periods of study interspersed with long breaks.
- (C) Long breaks in the school calendar should be replaced with breaks that are no longer than workers' average vacations.
- (D) A change in the present school calendar that shortened breaks would serve the interests of agricultural life.
- (E) A school calendar made up of periods of study without long breaks would serve the interests of children more than a school calendar with long breaks.

2. Leatherbacks, the largest of the sea turtles, when subjected to the conditions of captivity, are susceptible to a wide variety of fatal diseases with which they would never come in contact if they lived in the wild. It is surprising, therefore, that the likelihood that a leatherback will reach its theoretical maximum life expectancy is about the same whether that animal is living in captivity or in the wild.

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

- (A) Fewer diseases attach leatherbacks than attack other large aquatic reptiles.
- (B) The average life expectancy of sea turtles in general is longer than that of almost all other marine animals.
- (C) Most leatherbacks that perish in the wild are killed by predators.
- (D) Few zoologists have sufficient knowledge to establish an artificial environment that is conducive to the well-being of captive leatherbacks.
- (E) The size of a leatherback is an untrustworthy indicator of its age.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Chairperson: The board of directors of our corporation should not allow the incentives being offered by two foreign governments to entice us to expand our operations into their countries without further consideration of the issue. Although there is an opportunity to increase our profits by expanding our operations there, neither of these countries is politically stable.

The chairperson's reasoning most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?

- (A) A corporation should never expand operations into countries that are politically unstable.
 - (B) Corporations should expand operations into countries when there is a chance of increasing profits.
 - (C) Political stability is the most important consideration in deciding whether to expand operations into a country.
 - (D) Corporations should always be cautious about expanding operations into politically unstable countries.
 - (E) Boards of directors should always disregard governmental incentives when considering where to expand corporate operations.
4. Maria: Thomas Edison was one of the most productive inventors of his time, perhaps of all time. His contributions significantly shaped the development of modern lighting and communication systems. Yet he had only a few months of formal schooling. Therefore, you do not need a formal education to make crucial contributions to technological advancement.

Frank: That is definitely not true anymore. Since Edison's day there have been many new developments in technology; to make crucial contributions today you need much more extensive technical knowledge than was needed then.

Frank's reasoning in his response to Maria is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) fails to address the possibility that technical knowledge may be acquired without formal education
- (B) does not consider whether there have been improvements in formal education since Edison's day
- (C) relies on using the term "crucial" differently from the way Maria used it
- (D) presumes that no other inventor of Edison's time could have been as productive as Edison
- (E) fails to criticize or question any of Maria's statements about Edison

5. In some countries, there is a free flow of information about infrastructure, agriculture, and industry, whereas in other countries, this information is controlled by a small elite. In the latter countries, the vast majority of the population is denied vital information about factors that determine their welfare. Thus, these countries are likely to experience more frequent economic crises than other countries do.

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

- (A) It is more likely that people without political power will suffer from economic crises than it is that people in power will.
- (B) Economic crises become more frequent as the amount of information available to the population about factors determining its welfare decreases.
- (C) In nations in which the government controls access to information about infrastructure, agriculture, and industry, economic crises are common.
- (D) The higher the percentage of the population that participates in economic decisions, the better those decisions are.
- (E) A small elite that controls information about infrastructure, agriculture, and industry is likely to manipulate that information for its own benefit.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

6. Hana said she was not going to invite her brothers to her birthday party. However, among the gifts Hana received at her party was a recording in which she had expressed an interest. Since her brothers had planned to give her that recording, at least some of Hana's brothers must have been among the guests at Hana's birthday party after all.

A reasoning error in the argument is that the argument

- (A) disregards the possibility that a change of mind might be justified by a change in circumstances
 - (B) treats the fact of someone's presence at a given event as a guarantee that that person had a legitimate reason to be at that event
 - (C) uses a term that is intrinsically evaluative as though that term was purely descriptive
 - (D) fails to establish that something true of some people is true of only those people
 - (E) overlooks the possibility that a person's interest in one kind of thing is compatible with that person's interest in a different kind of thing
7. If you have no keyboarding skills at all, you will not be able to use a computer. And if you are not able to use a computer, you will not be able to write your essays using a word processing program.

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

- (A) If you have some keyboarding skills, you will be able to write your essays using a word processing program.
- (B) If you are not able to write your essays using a word processing program, you have no keyboarding skills.
- (C) If you are able to write your essays using a word processing program, you have at least some keyboarding skills.
- (D) If you are able to use a computer, you will probably be able to write your essays using a word processing program.
- (E) If you are not able to write your essays using a word processing program, you are not able to use a computer.

Questions 8–9

Rossi: It is undemocratic for people to live under a government in which their interests are not represented. So children should have the right to vote, since sometimes the interests of children are different from those of their parents.

Smith: Granted, children's interests are not always the same as their parents'; governmental deficits incurred by their parents' generation will later affect their own generation's standard of living. But even if children are told about the issues affecting them, which is not generally the case, their conceptions of what can or should be done are too simple, and their time horizons are radically different from those of adults, so we cannot give them the responsibility of voting.

8. Which one of the following most accurately describes Rossi's argument?
- (A) It makes an appeal to a general principle.
 - (B) It denies the good faith of an opponent.
 - (C) It relies on evaluating the predictable consequences of a proposal.
 - (D) It substitutes description for giving a rationale for a policy.
 - (E) It employs a term on two different occasions in different senses.
9. Smith's statements can most directly be used as part of an argument for which one of the following views?
- (A) A democratic government does not infringe on the rights of any of its citizens.
 - (B) Children have rights that must be respected by any political authority that rules over them.
 - (C) News programs for children would give them enough information to enable them to vote in an informed way.
 - (D) If there are any limitations on full democracy that result from denying the vote to children, such limitations must be accepted.
 - (E) If parents do not adequately represent their children's interests in the political sphere, those interests will be adequately represented by someone else.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. To accommodate the personal automobile, houses are built on widely scattered lots far from places of work and shopping malls are equipped with immense parking lots that leave little room for wooded areas. Hence, had people generally not used personal automobiles, the result would have to have been a geography of modern cities quite different from the one we have now.

The argument's reasoning is questionable because the argument

- (A) infers from the idea that the current geography of modern cities resulted from a particular cause that it could only have resulted from that cause
- (B) infers from the idea that the current geography of modern cities resulted from a particular cause that other facets of modern life resulted from that cause
- (C) overlooks the fact that many technological innovations other than the personal automobile have had some effect on the way people live
- (D) takes for granted that shopping malls do not need large parking lots even given the use of the personal automobile
- (E) takes for granted that people ultimately want to live without personal automobiles

11. Many of the presidents and prime ministers who have had the most successful foreign policies had no prior experience in foreign affairs when they assumed office. Although scholars and diplomats in the sacrosanct inner circle of international affairs would have us think otherwise, anyone with an acute political sense, a disciplined temperament, and a highly developed ability to absorb and retain information can quickly learn to conduct a successful foreign policy. In fact, prior experience alone will be of little value to a foreign policymaker who lacks all three of these traits.

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

- (A) Scholars and diplomats have more experience in foreign affairs than most presidents and prime ministers bring to office.
- (B) Prior experience in foreign affairs is neither a sufficient nor a necessary condition for a president or prime minister to have a successful foreign policy.
- (C) Prior experience in foreign affairs is a necessary but not sufficient condition for a president or prime minister to have a successful foreign policy.
- (D) An acute political sense, a disciplined temperament, and a highly developed ability to absorb and retain information are each necessary conditions for a president or prime minister to have a successful foreign policy.
- (E) A president or prime minister with years of experience in foreign affairs will have a more successful foreign policy than one who does not have experience in foreign affairs.

12. Navigation in animals is defined as the animal's ability to find its way from unfamiliar territory to points familiar to the animal but beyond the immediate range of the animal's senses. Some naturalists claim that polar bears can navigate over considerable distances. As evidence, they cite an instance of a polar bear that returned to its home territory after being released over 500 kilometers (300 miles) away.

Which one of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the validity of the evidence offered in support of the naturalists' claim?

- (A) The polar bear stopped and changed course several times as it moved toward its home territory.
- (B) The site at which the polar bear was released was on the bear's annual migration route.
- (C) The route along which the polar bear traveled consisted primarily of snow and drifting ice.
- (D) Polar bears are only one of many species of mammal whose members have been known to find their way home from considerable distances.
- (E) Polar bears often rely on their extreme sensitivity to smell in order to scent out familiar territory.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 13–14

City council member: Despite the city's desperate need to exploit any available source of revenue, the mayor has repeatedly blocked council members' attempts to pass legislation imposing real estate development fees. It is clear that in doing so the mayor is sacrificing the city's interests to personal interests. The mayor cites figures to show that, in the current market, fees of the size proposed would significantly reduce the number of building starts and thus, on balance, result in a revenue loss to the city. But the important point is that the mayor's family is heavily involved in real estate development and thus has a strong financial interest in the matter.

13. Which one of the following most accurately and completely expresses the main conclusion of the city council member's argument?
- (A) Imposing real estate development fees is the best way for the city to exploit the available sources of revenue.
 - (B) The city would benefit financially from the passage of legislation imposing real estate development fees.
 - (C) In blocking council members' attempts to impose real estate development fees, the mayor is sacrificing the city's interests to personal interests.
 - (D) Significantly reducing the number of building starts would not, on balance, result in revenue loss to the city.
 - (E) The mayor's family has a strong financial interest in preventing the passage of legislation that would impose real estate development fees.
14. The reasoning in the city council member's argument is flawed because
- (A) the issue of the mayor's personal interest in the proposed legislation is irrelevant to any assessment of the mayor's action with respect to that legislation
 - (B) the mayor's course of action being personally advantageous is not inconsistent with the mayor's action being advantageous for the city
 - (C) the council member's own absence of personal interest in the proposed legislation has not been established
 - (D) that a person or a municipality has a need for something does not, in itself, establish that that person or that municipality has a right to that thing
 - (E) the possibility remains open that the mayor's need to avoid loss of family revenue is as desperate as the city's need to increase municipal revenue

15. Seemingly inconsequential changes in sea temperature due to global warming eventually result in declines in fish and seabird populations. A rise of just two degrees prevents the vertical mixing of seawater from different strata. This restricts the availability of upwelling nutrients to phytoplankton. Since zooplankton, which feed upon phytoplankton, feed the rest of the food chain, the declines are inevitable.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the statement that zooplankton feed upon phytoplankton?

- (A) It is a hypothesis supported by the fact that phytoplankton feed on upwelling nutrients.
- (B) It is intended to provide an example of the ways in which the vertical mixing of seawater affects feeding habits.
- (C) It helps show how global temperature changes affect larger sea animals indirectly.
- (D) It is offered as one reason that global warming must be curtailed.
- (E) It is offered in support of the idea that global warming poses a threat to all organisms.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

16. Retailers that excel in neither convenience nor variety of merchandise tend not to be very successful. Yet many successful retailers excel in just one of the areas and meet competitors' standards for the other. Hence, a retailer's success need not depend on excellence in both areas.

The structure of the reasoning in the argument above is most parallel to that in which one of the following?

- (A) Runners who have only average speed and endurance are unlikely to win long-distance races. Some long-distance champions, however, win by being above average in speed or endurance only; therefore, being above average in both speed and endurance is not necessary.
- (B) Bicyclists who have only average speed are unlikely to win short races, but in a long-distance race such bicyclists can win if they have better-built bicycles than average and better endurance than average. Therefore, most bicycle races are not won by bicyclists with above-average speed.
- (C) Excellence in a particular swimming stroke is not always necessary in order for a swimmer to win a race that requires each swimmer to use several different strokes in sequence, and many swimmers win these races without being the best at any of the strokes. Therefore, anyone who does excel at all the strokes is almost certain to win.
- (D) Apples that are neither especially firm nor especially flavorful are unsuitable for baking; yet while flavor is essential for both baking and eating, many flavorful apples that are soft are suitable for eating. Hence, the apples that are best for eating need not be both firm and flavorful.
- (E) Most plants that are neither ornamental nor edible are useless and are thus classified as weeds; yet many such plants are useful for purposes other than food or ornamentation, and are thus not classified as weeds. Hence, not all inedible and non-ornamental plants are weeds.

17. Detective: Because the embezzler must have had specialized knowledge and access to internal financial records, we can presume that the embezzler worked for XYZ Corporation as either an accountant or an actuary. But an accountant would probably not make the kind of mistakes in ledger entries that led to the discovery of the embezzlement. Thus it is likely that the embezzler is one of the actuaries.

Each of the following weakens the detective's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The actuaries' activities while working for XYZ Corporation were more closely scrutinized by supervisors than were the activities of the accountants.
- (B) There is evidence of breaches in computer security at the time of the embezzlement that could have given persons outside XYZ Corporation access to internal financial records.
- (C) XYZ Corporation employs eight accountants, whereas it has only two actuaries on its staff.
- (D) An independent report released before the crime took place concluded that XYZ Corporation was vulnerable to embezzlement.
- (E) Certain security measures at XYZ Corporation made it more difficult for the actuaries to have access to internal financial records than for the accountants.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. Until 1985 all commercial airlines completely replenished the cabin air in planes in flight once every 30 minutes. Since then the rate has been once every hour. The less frequently cabin air is replenished in a plane in flight, the higher the level of carbon dioxide in that plane and the easier it is for airborne illnesses to be spread.

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

- (A) In 1985 there was a loosening of regulations concerning cabin air in commercial airline flights.
 - (B) People who fly today are more likely to contract airborne illnesses than were people who flew prior to 1985.
 - (C) Low levels of carbon dioxide in cabin air make it impossible for airborne illnesses to spread.
 - (D) In 1980 the rate at which the cabin air was replenished in commercial airliners was sufficient to protect passengers from the effects of carbon dioxide buildup.
 - (E) In 1980 the level of carbon dioxide in the cabin air on a two-hour commercial airline flight was lower than it is today on a similar flight.
19. There is no genuinely altruistic behavior. Everyone needs to have sufficient amount of self-esteem, which crucially depends on believing oneself to be useful and needed. Behavior that appears to be altruistic can be understood as being motivated by the desire to reinforce that belief, a clearly self-interested motivation.

A flaw in the argument is that it

- (A) presupposes that anyone who is acting out of self-interest is being altruistic
- (B) illicitly infers that behavior is altruistic merely because it seems altruistic
- (C) fails to consider that self-esteem also depends on maintaining an awareness of one's own value
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that if one does not hold oneself in sufficient self-esteem one cannot be useful or needed
- (E) takes for granted that any behavior that can be interpreted as self-interested is in fact self-interested

20. Current maps showing the North American regions where different types of garden plants will flourish are based on weather data gathered 60 years ago from a few hundred primitive weather stations. New maps are now being compiled using computerized data from several thousand modern weather stations and input from home gardeners across North America. These maps will be far more useful.

Each of the following, if true, helps to support the claim that the new maps will be more useful EXCEPT:

- (A) Home gardeners can provide information on plant flourishing not available from weather stations.
 - (B) Some of the weather stations currently in use are more than 60 years old.
 - (C) Weather patterns can be described more accurately when more information is available.
 - (D) Weather conditions are the most important factor in determining where plants will grow.
 - (E) Weather patterns have changed in the past 60 years.
21. A smoker trying to quit is more likely to succeed if his or her doctor greatly exaggerates the dangers of smoking. Similar strategies can be used to break other habits. But since such strategies involve deception, individuals cannot easily adopt them unless a doctor or some other third party provides the warning.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- (A) People tend to believe whatever doctors tell them.
- (B) Most of the techniques that help people quit smoking can also help people break other habits.
- (C) The more the relevant danger is exaggerated, the more likely one is to break one's habit.
- (D) People generally do not find it easy to deceive themselves.
- (E) A doctor is justified in deceiving a patient whenever doing so is likely to make the patient healthier.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

22. Most people who shop for groceries no more than three times a month buy prepared frozen dinners regularly. In Hallstown most people shop for groceries no more than three times a month. Therefore, in Hallstown most people buy prepared frozen dinners regularly.

Which one of the following arguments has a flawed pattern of reasoning most like the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) It is clear that most drivers in West Ansland are safe drivers since there are very few driving accidents in West Ansland and most accidents there are not serious.
- (B) It is clear that John cannot drive, since he does not own a car and no one in his family who does not own a car can drive.
- (C) It is clear that Fernando's friends usually drive to school, since all of his friends can drive and all of his friends go to school.
- (D) It is clear that most people in Highland County drive sedans, since most people who commute to work drive sedans and most people in Highland County commute to work.
- (E) It is clear that most of Janine's friends are good drivers, since she accepts rides only from good drivers and she accepts rides from most of her friends.

23. Editorial: This political party has repeatedly expressed the view that increasing spending on education is a worthy goal. On other occasions, however, the same party has claimed that the government should not increase spending on education. So this party's policy is clearly inconsistent.

The argument in the editorial depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) It is inconsistent for a legislator both to claim that increasing spending on education is a worthy goal and to vote against increasing spending on education.
- (B) A consistent course of action in educational policy is usually the course of action that will reduce spending on education in the long run.
- (C) Even if a goal is a morally good one, one should not necessarily try to achieve it.
- (D) A consistent political policy does not hold that an action that comprises a worthy goal should not be performed.
- (E) Members of one political party never have inconsistent views on how to best approach a political issue.

24. Science journalist: Brown dwarfs are celestial objects with more mass than planets but less mass than stars. They are identified by their mass and whether or not lithium is present in their atmospheres. Stars at least as massive as the Sun have lithium remaining in their atmospheres because the mixing of elements in their internal nuclear furnaces is incomplete. Stars with less mass than the Sun have no lithium because the element has been fully mixed into their nuclear furnaces and consumed. A brown dwarf does not have a fully functional nuclear furnace and so its lithium cannot be consumed.

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

- (A) Any celestial object without lithium in its atmosphere is a star with less mass than the Sun.
- (B) Any celestial object with lithium in its atmosphere has a nuclear furnace that has incompletely mixed the object's elements.
- (C) No celestial object that has no lithium in its atmosphere is a brown dwarf.
- (D) No celestial object with lithium in its atmosphere has less mass than the Sun.
- (E) No celestial object less massive than a brown dwarf has lithium in its atmosphere.

25. Native speakers perceive sentences of their own language as sequences of separate words. But this perception is an illusion. This is shown by the fact that travelers who do not know a local language hear an unintelligible, uninterrupted stream of sound, not sentences with distinct words.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- (A) It is impossible to understand sentences if they are in fact uninterrupted streams of sound.
- (B) Those who do not know a language cannot hear the way speech in that language actually sounds.
- (C) People pay less close attention to the way their own language sounds than they do to the way an unfamiliar language sounds.
- (D) Accomplished non-native speakers of a language do not perceive sentences as streams of sound.
- (E) Native speakers' perceptions of their own language are not more accurate than are the perceptions of persons who do not know that language.

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

27 Questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Is it necessary for defense lawyers to believe that the clients they defend are innocent of the charges against them? Some legal scholars hold that lawyers' sole obligation is to provide the best defense they are

(5) capable of, claiming that in democratic societies all people accused of crimes are entitled to the best possible legal representation. They argue that lawyers have no right to judge defendants because it is the job of the courts to determine guilt or innocence and the

(10) job of the lawyer to represent the defendant before the court. They believe that the lawyer's responsibility is to state those facts that will assist each client's case, construct sound arguments based on these facts, and identify flaws in the arguments of opposing counsel.

(15) According to these scholars, the lawyer's role is not to express or act on personal opinions but to act as an advocate, saying only what defendants would say if they possessed the proper training or resources with which to represent themselves.

(20) But such a position overlooks the fact that the defense lawyer's obligation is twofold: to the defendant, certainly, but no less so to the court and, by extension, to society. For this reason, lawyers, great as their obligation to defendants is, should not, as officers

(25) of the court, present to the court assertions that they know to be false. But by the same principle, lawyers who are convinced that their clients are guilty should not undertake to demonstrate their innocence. Guilty defendants should not be entitled to false or insincere

(30) representation. When lawyers know with certainty that a defendant is guilty, it is their duty not to deny this. Rather, they should appraise the case as much as possible in their client's favor, after giving due consideration to the facts on the other side, and then

(35) present any extenuating circumstances and argue for whatever degree of leniency in sentencing they sincerely believe is warranted. In cases where it is uncertain whether the client is guilty but the lawyer sincerely believes the client may well be innocent, the

(40) lawyer should of course try to prove that the client is innocent.

The lawyer's obligation to the court and to society also ultimately benefits the defendant, because the "best defense" can only truly be provided by an

(45) advocate who, after a careful analysis of the facts, is convinced of the merits of the case. The fact that every client is entitled to a defense does not mean that defense lawyers should take every case they are offered. Lawyers should not be mere mouthpieces for a

(50) defendant but instead advocates for the rights of the defendant given the facts of the case.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Some legal scholars defend a morally questionable view that defense lawyers' sole obligation to their clients is to provide the best defense, while it is the court's job to determine guilt or innocence.
 - (B) Defense lawyers should put aside personal judgments about their clients' guilt when determining how best to proceed when representing a client.
 - (C) In a democracy, all persons accused of crimes have a right to an attorney who will state the facts, construct sound arguments, and identify flaws in the arguments of opposing counsel.
 - (D) Lawyers should be mindful of their duty to society as well as to their clients and base the decision as to whether, and how, to defend a client on the facts of the case.
 - (E) Defense attorneys are obligated to defend clients who request their professional services, especially when the attorney is absolutely convinced of the client's innocence.
2. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the twofold obligation introduced in lines 20–23?
 - (A) confident that it enables defense lawyers to balance their competing responsibilities to the court and to society
 - (B) certain that it prevents defense lawyers from representing clients whom they know to be guilty
 - (C) satisfied that it helps defense lawyers to uncover the relevant facts of a case
 - (D) pleased that it does not interfere with common defense strategies used by defense lawyers
 - (E) convinced that it does not represent a conflict of interest for defense lawyers

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Which one of the following sentences would most logically begin a paragraph immediately following the end of the passage?
- (A) In keeping with this role, defense lawyers should base their cases upon the foundations of honesty, substantive accuracy and selectivity.
 - (B) Therefore, the practice of law remains morally dubious, in that misrepresentation may achieve acquittal for an attorney's client.
 - (C) Consequently, the defendant's right to legal representation varies from case to case, depending on the severity of the alleged crime and the defense lawyer's personal interpretation of the case.
 - (D) Thus, the lawyers' obligations are threefold—to be faithful to the dictates of the court, society, and themselves by proving their professional worth in securing acquittal for the clients whom they represent.
 - (E) Therefore, judges or other officials of the court should interrogate defense attorneys regarding any prior knowledge they may have of their clients' innocence or guilt.
4. According to the passage, the legal scholars mentioned in lines 15–19 believe that it is a defense lawyer's role to be
- (A) a source of legal information that can help a jury to reach decisions that are fair and equitable
 - (B) a thorough investigator of all relevant evidence
 - (C) a diligent representative of the client's position
 - (D) a facilitator and expediter of the cause of justice
 - (E) an energetic advocate of the client's right to legal representation
5. The relationship of the information contained in the two sentences at lines 28–31 to that in the sentence at lines 7–11 can most accurately be described as
- (A) no significant relationship because they represent two unrelated factual statements
 - (B) the author's opinion opposing another opinion reported by the author in the earlier lines
 - (C) a hypothetical situation supporting a statement reported by the author in the earlier lines
 - (D) agreement in general with the earlier position but disagreement over the particulars
 - (E) essentially equivalent assertions arising from different perspectives

6. It can be inferred from the passage that the author holds that a defense attorney who argues in court that a client is innocent
- (A) should sincerely believe that the client may be innocent
 - (B) would be right to do so even if the attorney knows that the client is actually guilty
 - (C) is assuming that role of mouthpiece for the client
 - (D) has favored the obligation to the client over that to society
 - (E) has typically not researched the facts of the case thoroughly
7. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) show that ethical dilemmas in the legal profession can complicate the defense lawyer's role
 - (B) argue that the defense lawyer's duty to the court and society complements effective legal representation for the client
 - (C) explain why the actual guilt or innocence of a defendant is not an important issue to many defense attorneys
 - (D) discuss some of the issues that a defense lawyer must resolve prior to accepting a case
 - (E) reveal how the practice of law strengthens the values and principles of democratic societies

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- Many educators in Canada and the United States advocate multicultural education as a means of achieving multicultural understanding. There are, however, a variety of proposals as to what multicultural education should consist of. The most modest of these proposals holds that schools and colleges should promote multicultural understanding by teaching about other cultures, teaching which proceeds from within the context of the majority culture. Students should learn about other cultures, proponents claim, but examination of these cultures should operate with the methods, perspectives, and values of the majority culture. These values are typically those of liberalism: democracy, tolerance, and equality of persons.
- Critics of this first proposal have argued that genuine understanding of other cultures is impossible if the study of other cultures is refracted through the distorting lens of the majority culture's perspective. Not all cultures share liberal values. Their value systems have arisen in often radically different social and historical circumstances, and thus, these critics argue, cannot be understood and adequately appreciated if one insists on approaching them solely from within the majority culture's perspective.
- In response to this objection, a second version of multicultural education has developed that differs from the first in holding that multicultural education ought to adopt a neutral stance with respect to the value differences among cultures. The values of one culture should not be standards by which others are judged; each culture should be taken on its own terms. However, the methods of examination, study, and explanation of cultures in this second version of multicultural education are still identifiably Western. They are the methods of anthropology, social psychology, political science, and sociology. They are, that is, methods which derive from the Western scientific perspective and heritage.
- Critics of this second form of multicultural education argue as follows: The Western scientific heritage is founded upon an epistemological system that prizes the objective over the subjective, the logical over the intuitive, and the empirically verifiable over the mystical. The methods of social-scientific examination of cultures are thus already value laden; the choice to examine and understand other cultures by these methods involves a commitment to certain values such as objectivity. Thus, the second version of multicultural education is not essentially different from the first. Scientific discourse has a privileged place in Western cultures, but the discourses of myth, tradition, religion, and mystical insight are often the dominant forms of thought and language of non-Western cultures. To insist on trying to understand nonscientific cultures by the methods of Western science is not only distorting, but is also an expression of an attempt to maintain a Eurocentric cultural chauvinism: the chauvinism of science. According to this objection, it is only by adopting the (often nonscientific) perspectives and methods of the cultures studied that real understanding can be achieved.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Proponents of two proposals for promoting multicultural understanding disagree about both the goal of multicultural education and the means for achieving this goal.
 - (B) Proponents of two proposals for promoting multicultural understanding claim that education should be founded upon an epistemological system that recognizes the importance of the subjective, the intuitive, and the mystical.
 - (C) Proponents of two proposals for promoting multicultural understanding claim that it is not enough to refrain from judging non-Western cultures if the methods used to study these cultures are themselves Western.
 - (D) Critics of two proposals for promoting multicultural understanding disagree about the extent to which a culture's values are a product of its social and historical circumstances.
 - (E) Critics of two proposals for promoting multicultural understanding claim these proposals are not value neutral and are therefore unable to yield a genuine understanding of cultures with a different value system.
9. Critics who raise the objection discussed in the second paragraph would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) The social and historical circumstances that give rise to a culture's values cannot be understood by members of a culture with different values.
 - (B) The historical and social circumstances of a culture can play an important role in the development of that culture's values.
 - (C) It is impossible for one culture to successfully study another culture unless it does so from more than one cultural perspective.
 - (D) Genuine understanding of another culture is impossible unless that culture shares the same cultural values.
 - (E) The values of liberalism cannot be adequately understood if we approach them solely through the methods of Western science.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
- (A) Difficulties in achieving a goal are contrasted with the benefits of obtaining that goal.
 - (B) A goal is argued to be unrealizable by raising objections to the means proposed to achieve it.
 - (C) Two means for achieving a goal are presented along with an objection to each.
 - (D) Difficulties in achieving a goal are used to defend several radical revisions to that goal.
 - (E) The desirability of a goal is used to defend against a number of objections to its feasibility.
11. The version of multicultural education discussed in the first paragraph is described as “modest” (line 5) most likely because it
- (A) relies on the least amount of speculation about non-Western cultures
 - (B) calls for the least amount of change in the educational system
 - (C) involves the least amount of Eurocentric cultural chauvinism
 - (D) is the least distorting since it employs several cultural perspectives
 - (E) deviates least from a neutral stance with respect to differences in values
12. Given the information in the passage, which one of the following would most likely be considered objectionable by proponents of the version of multicultural education discussed in the third paragraph?
- (A) a study of the differences between the moral codes of several Western and non-Western societies
 - (B) a study of a given culture’s literature to determine the kinds of personal characteristics the culture admires
 - (C) a study that employs the methods of Western science to investigate a nonscientific culture
 - (D) a study that uses the literary theories of one society to criticize the literature of a society that has different values
 - (E) a study that uses the methods of anthropology and sociology to criticize the values of Western culture

13. Which one of the following, if true, would provide the strongest objection to the criticism in the passage of the second version of multicultural education?
- (A) It is impossible to adopt the perspectives and methods of a culture unless one is a member of that culture.
 - (B) Many non-Western societies have value systems that are very similar to one another.
 - (C) Some non-Western societies use their own value system when studying cultures that have different values.
 - (D) Students in Western societies cannot understand their culture’s achievements unless such achievements are treated as the subject of Western scientific investigations.
 - (E) Genuine understanding of another culture is necessary for adequately appreciating that culture.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- In studying the autobiographies of Native Americans, most scholars have focused on as-told-to life histories that were solicited, translated, recorded, and edited by non-Native American collaborators—that
- (5) emerged from “bicultural composite authorship.” Limiting their studies to such written documents, these scholars have overlooked traditional, preliterate modes of communicating personal history. In addition, they have failed to address the cultural constructs of the
- (10) highly diverse Native American peoples, who prior to contact with nonindigenous cultures did not share with Europeans the same assumptions about self, life, and writing that underlie the concept of an autobiography—that indeed constitute the English word’s root meaning.
- (15) The idea of self was, in a number of pre-contact Native American cultures, markedly inclusive: identity was not merely individual, but also relational to a society, a specific landscape, and the cosmos. Within these cultures, the expression of life experiences tended
- (20) to be oriented toward current events: with the participation of fellow tribal members, an individual person would articulate, reenact, or record important experiences as the person lived them, a mode of autobiography seemingly more fragmented than the
- (25) European custom of writing down the recollections of a lifetime. Moreover, expression itself was not a matter of writing but of language, which can include speech and signs. Oral autobiography comprised songs, chants, stories, and even the process whereby one repeatedly
- (30) took on new names to reflect important events and deeds in one’s life. Dance and drama could convey personal history; for example, the advent of a vision to one person might require the enactment of that vision in the form of a tribal pageant.
- (35) One can view as autobiographical the elaborate tattoos that symbolized a warrior’s valorous deeds, and such artifacts as a decorated shield that communicated the accomplishments and aspirations of its maker, or a robe that was emblazoned with the pictographic history
- (40) of the wearer’s battles and was sometimes used in reenactments. Also autobiographical, and indicative of high status within the tribe, would have been a tepee painted with symbolic designs to record the achievements and display the dreams or visions of its
- (45) owner, who was often assisted in the painting by other tribal members.

- A tribe would, then, have contributed to the individual’s narrative not merely passively, by its social codes and expectations, but actively by joining
- (50) in the expression of that narrative. Such intercultural collaboration may seem alien to the European style of autobiography, yet any autobiography is shaped by its creator’s ideas about the audience for which it is intended; in this sense, autobiography is justly called a
- (55) simultaneous individual story and cultural narrative. Autobiographical expressions by early Native Americans may additionally have been shaped by the cultural perspectives of the people who transmitted them.

14. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the passage?
- (A) Scholars have tended to overlook the nuances of concepts about identity that existed in some of the early Native American cultures.
- (B) As demonstrated by early Native Americans, autobiography can exist in a variety of media other than written documents.
- (C) The Native American life histories collected and recorded by non-Native American writers differ from European-style autobiographies in their depictions of an individual’s relation to society.
- (D) Early Native Americans created autobiographies with forms and underlying assumptions that frequently differ from those of European-style autobiographies.
- (E) The autobiographical forms traditionally used by Native Americans are more fragmented than European forms and thus less easily recognizable as personal history.
15. Which one of the following phrases best conveys the author’s attitude toward the earlier scholarship on Native American autobiographies that is mentioned in the passage?
- (A) “failed to address” (line 9)
- (B) “highly diverse” (line 10)
- (C) “markedly inclusive” (line 16)
- (D) “seemingly more fragmented” (line 24)
- (E) “alien to the European style” (line 51)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

16. Which one of the following most accurately conveys the meaning of the phrase “bicultural composite authorship” as it is used in line 5 of the passage?
- (A) written by a member of one culture but based on the artifacts and oral traditions of another culture
 - (B) written by two people, each of whom belongs to a different culture but contributes in the same way to the finished product
 - (C) compiled from the writings of people who come from different cultures and whose identities cannot be determined
 - (D) written originally by a member of one culture but edited and revised by a member of another culture
 - (E) written by a member of one culture but based on oral communication by a member of another culture
17. Which one of the following most accurately describes the function of the third paragraph within the passage as a whole?
- (A) to refute traditional interpretations of certain artifacts
 - (B) to present evidence that undermines a theory
 - (C) to provide examples that support an argument
 - (D) to contrast several different modes of expression
 - (E) to enumerate specific instances in which a phenomenon recurred
18. The author of the passage refers to “self, life, and writing” (lines 12–13) most probably in order to
- (A) identify concepts about which Europeans and Native Americans had contrasting ideas
 - (B) define a word that had a different meaning for early Native Americans than it has for contemporary Native Americans
 - (C) illustrate how words can undergo a change in meaning after their introduction into the language
 - (D) posit a fundamental similarity in the origins of a concept in both European and Native American cultures
 - (E) explain how the assumptions that underlie European-style autobiography arose

19. Which one of the following would be most consistent with the ideas about identity that the author attributes to pre-contact Native American cultures?
- (A) A person who is born into one tribe but is brought up by members of another tribe retains a name given at birth.
 - (B) A pictograph that represents a specific person incorporates the symbol for a constellation.
 - (C) A similar ritual for assuming a new name is used in diverse communities.
 - (D) A name given to one member of a community cannot be given to another member of the same community.
 - (E) A decorated shield that belonged to an individual cannot be traced to a particular tribe.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- Most scientists who study the physiological effects of alcoholic beverages have assumed that wine, like beer or distilled spirits, is a drink whose only active ingredient is alcohol. Because of this assumption, these
- (5) scientists have rarely investigated the effects of wine as distinct from other forms of alcoholic beverages. Nevertheless, unlike other alcoholic beverages, wine has for centuries been thought to have healthful effects that these scientists—who not only make no distinction
- (10) among wine, beer, and distilled spirits but also study only the excessive or abusive intake of these beverages—have obscured.

- Recently, a small group of researchers has questioned this assumption and investigated the effects
- (15) of moderate wine consumption. While alcohol has been shown conclusively to have negative physiological effects—for example, alcohol strongly affects the body's processing of lipids (fats and other substances including cholesterol), causing dangerous increases in
- (20) the levels of these substances in the blood, increases that are a large contributing factor in the development of premature heart disease—the researchers found that absorption of alcohol into the bloodstream occurs much more slowly when subjects drink wine than when they
- (25) drink distilled spirits. More remarkably, it was discovered that deaths due to premature heart disease in the populations of several European countries decreased dramatically as the incidence of moderate wine consumption increased. One preliminary study
- (30) linked this effect to red wine, but subsequent research has shown identical results whether the wine was white or red. What could explain such apparently healthful effects?

- For one thing, the studies show increased activity
- (35) of a natural clot-breaking compound used by doctors to restore blood flow through blocked vessels in victims of heart disease. In addition, the studies of wine drinkers indicate increased levels of certain compounds that may help to prevent damage from high lipid levels.
- (40) And although the link between lipid processing and premature heart disease is one of the most important discoveries in modern medicine, in the past 20 years researchers have found several additional important contributing factors. We now know that endothelial
- (45) cell reactivity (which affects the thickness of the innermost walls of blood vessels) and platelet adhesiveness (which influences the degree to which platelets cause blood to clot) are each linked to the development of premature heart disease. Studies show
- (50) that wine appears to have ameliorating effects on both of these factors: it decreases the thickness of the innermost walls of blood vessels, and it reduces platelet adhesiveness. One study demonstrated a decrease in
- (55) platelet adhesiveness among individuals who drank large amounts of grape juice. This finding may be the first step in confirming speculation that the potentially healthful effects of moderate wine intake may derive from the concentration of certain natural compounds found in grapes and not present in other alcoholic
- (60) beverages.

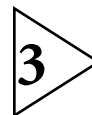
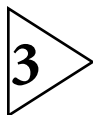
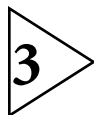
20. Which one of the following most accurately states the author's main point in the passage?
- (A) Because of their assumption that alcohol is the only active ingredient in wine, beer, and distilled spirits, scientists have previously studied these beverages in ways that obscure their healthful effects.
- (B) A new study of moderate wine consumption calls into question the belief that premature heart disease is caused solely by the presence of high lipid levels in the bloodstream.
- (C) Researchers have found that alcohol from moderate wine consumption is absorbed into the bloodstream more slowly than is alcohol from other alcoholic beverages.
- (D) Although it has long been held that moderate wine consumption has healthful effects, scientific studies have yet to prove such effects definitively.
- (E) Wine, unlike other alcoholic beverages, appears to have a number of significant healthful effects that may be tied to certain natural compounds found in grapes.
21. In the first paragraph, the author most likely refers to the centuries-old belief that wine has healthful effects in order to
- (A) demonstrate that discoveries in the realm of science often bear out popular beliefs
- (B) provide evidence for the theory that moderate wine consumption ameliorates factors that contribute to premature heart disease
- (C) argue that traditional beliefs are no less important than scientific evidence when investigating health matters
- (D) suggest that a prevailing scientific assumption might be mistaken
- (E) refute the argument that science should take cues from popular beliefs

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

22. According to the passage, each of the following might help to prevent premature heart disease EXCEPT:
- (A) an increase in the degree to which platelets cause blood to clot
 - (B) an increase in the body's ability to remove lipids from the bloodstream
 - (C) an increase in the amount of time it takes alcohol to be absorbed into the bloodstream
 - (D) increased activity of a natural compound that reduces blood clotting
 - (E) increased levels of compounds that prevent damage from high lipid levels
23. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the passage's position concerning the apparently healthful effects of moderate wine consumption?
- (A) Subjects who consumed large amount of grape juice exhibited decreased thickness of the innermost walls of their blood vessels.
 - (B) Subjects who were habitual drinkers of wine and subjects who were habitual drinkers of beer exhibited similar lipid levels in their bloodstreams.
 - (C) Subjects who drank grape juice exhibited greater platelet adhesiveness than did subjects who drank no grape juice.
 - (D) Subjects who drank excessive amounts of wine suffered from premature heart disease at roughly the same rate as moderate wine drinkers.
 - (E) Subjects who possess a natural clot-breaking compound were discovered to have a certain gene that is absent from subjects who do not possess the compound.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Scientists should not attempt to study the possible healthful effects of moderate consumption of beer and distilled spirits.
 - (B) The conclusion that alcohol affects lipid processing should be questioned in light of studies of moderate wine consumption.
 - (C) Moderate consumption of wine made from plums or apples rather than grapes would be unlikely to reduce the risk of premature heart disease.
 - (D) Red wine consumption has a greater effect on reducing death rates from premature heart disease than does white wine consumption.
 - (E) Beer and distilled spirits contain active ingredients other than alcohol whose effects tend to be beneficial.
25. Based on the passage, the author's attitude toward the scientists discussed in the first paragraph can most accurately be described as
- (A) highly enthusiastic
 - (B) tacitly approving
 - (C) grudgingly accepting
 - (D) overtly critical
 - (E) clearly outraged
26. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which one of the following?
- (A) advocating a particular method of treatment
 - (B) criticizing popular opinion
 - (C) correcting a scientific misconception
 - (D) questioning the relevance of newly discovered evidence
 - (E) countering a revolutionary hypothesis
27. The author suggests each of the following in the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) Greater platelet adhesiveness increases the risk of premature heart disease.
 - (B) The body's ability to process lipids is compromised by the presence of alcohol in the bloodstream.
 - (C) Doctors have access to a natural compound that breaks down blood clots.
 - (D) High lipid levels are dangerous because they lead to increased endothelial cell reactivity and platelet adhesiveness.
 - (E) Moderate wine consumption appears to decrease the thickness of the interior walls of blood vessels.

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

24 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

Of the eight students—George, Helen, Irving, Kyle, Lenore, Nina, Olivia, and Robert—in a seminar, exactly six will give individual oral reports during three consecutive days—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Exactly two reports will be given each day—one in the morning and one in the afternoon—according to the following conditions:

Tuesday is the only day on which George can give a report.

Neither Olivia nor Robert can give an afternoon report.

If Nina gives a report, then on the next day Helen and Irving must both give reports, unless Nina's report is given on Wednesday.

1. Which one of the following could be the schedule of the students' reports?
 - (A) Mon. morning: Helen; Mon. afternoon: Robert
Tues. morning: Olivia; Tues. afternoon: Irving
Wed. morning: Lenore; Wed. afternoon: Kyle
 - (B) Mon. morning: Irving; Mon. afternoon: Olivia
Tues. morning: Helen; Tues. afternoon: Kyle
Wed. morning: Nina; Wed. afternoon: Lenore
 - (C) Mon. morning: Lenore; Mon. afternoon: Helen
Tues. morning: George; Tues. afternoon: Kyle
Wed. morning: Robert; Wed. afternoon: Irving
 - (D) Mon. morning: Nina; Mon. afternoon: Helen
Tues. morning: Robert; Tues. afternoon: Irving
Wed. morning: Olivia; Wed. afternoon: Lenore
 - (E) Mon. morning: Olivia; Mon. afternoon: Nina
Tues. morning: Irving; Tues. afternoon: Helen
Wed. morning: Kyle; Wed. afternoon: George
2. If Kyle and Lenore do not give reports, then the morning reports on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, respectively, could be given by
 - (A) Helen, George, and Nina
 - (B) Irving, Robert, and Helen
 - (C) Nina, Helen, and Olivia
 - (D) Olivia, Robert, and Irving
 - (E) Robert, George, and Helen
3. Which one of the following is a pair of students who, if they give reports on the same day as each other, must give reports on Wednesday?
 - (A) George and Lenore
 - (B) Helen and Nina
 - (C) Irving and Robert
 - (D) Kyle and Nina
 - (E) Olivia and Kyle
4. If George, Nina, and Robert give reports and they do so on different days from one another, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Helen gives a report on Wednesday.
 - (B) Nina gives a report on Monday.
 - (C) Nina gives a report on Tuesday.
 - (D) Olivia gives a report on Monday.
 - (E) Robert gives a report on Wednesday.
5. If Kyle gives the afternoon report on Tuesday, and Helen gives the afternoon report on Wednesday, which one of the following could be the list of the students who give the morning reports on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, respectively?
 - (A) Irving, Lenore, and Nina
 - (B) Lenore, George, and Irving
 - (C) Nina, Irving, and Lenore
 - (D) Robert, George, and Irving
 - (E) Robert, Irving, and Lenore
6. If Helen, Kyle, and Lenore, not necessarily in that order, give the three morning reports, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Helen gives a report on Monday.
 - (B) Irving gives a report on Monday.
 - (C) Irving gives a report on Wednesday.
 - (D) Kyle gives a report on Tuesday.
 - (E) Kyle gives a report on Wednesday.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 7–11

The organizer of a reading club will select at least five and at most six works from a group of nine works. The group consists of three French novels, three Russian novels, two French plays, and one Russian play. The organizer's selection of works must conform to the following requirements:

No more than four French works are selected.

At least three but no more than four novels are selected.

At least as many French novels as Russian novels are selected.

If both French plays are selected, then the Russian play is not selected.

7. Which one of the following could be the organizer's selection of works?
 - (A) one French novel, two Russian novels, one French play, one Russian play
 - (B) two French novels, one Russian novel, two French plays, one Russian play
 - (C) two French novels, two Russian novels, two French plays
 - (D) three French novels, one Russian novel, two French plays
 - (E) three French novels, two Russian novels, one Russian play
8. Which one of the following could be true about the organizer's selection of works?
 - (A) No Russian novels are selected.
 - (B) Exactly one French novel is selected.
 - (C) All three plays are selected.
 - (D) All three Russian novels are selected.
 - (E) All five French works are selected.
9. If the works selected include three French novels, which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the remaining works selected?
 - (A) one Russian novel
 - (B) two French plays
 - (C) one Russian novel, one Russian play
 - (D) one Russian novel, two French plays
 - (E) two Russian novels, one French play
10. The organizer must at least select
 - (A) one French novel and one French play
 - (B) one French novel and one Russian play
 - (C) one Russian novel and one French play
 - (D) two French novels
 - (E) two Russian novels
11. Any one of the following could be true about the organizer's selections of works EXCEPT:
 - (A) No Russian novels and exactly one play are selected.
 - (B) Exactly one Russian novel and both French plays are selected.
 - (C) Exactly two French novels and the Russian play are selected.
 - (D) Exactly two French novels and exactly two plays are selected.
 - (E) Exactly two Russian novels and exactly one play are selected.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 12–18

At a concert, exactly eight compositions—F, H, L, O, P, R, S, and T—are to be performed exactly once each, consecutively and one composition at a time. The order of their performance must satisfy the following conditions:

T is performed either immediately before F or immediately after R.

At least two compositions are performed either after F and before R, or after R and before F.

O is performed either first or fifth.

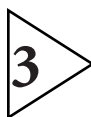
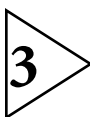
The eighth composition performed is either L or H.

P is performed at some time before S.

At least one composition is performed either after O and before S, or after S and before O.

12. Which one of the following lists the compositions in an order in which they could be performed during the concert, from first through eighth?
 - (A) L, P, S, R, O, T, F, H
 - (B) O, T, P, F, S, H, R, L
 - (C) P, T, F, S, L, R, O, H
 - (D) P, T, F, S, O, R, L, H
 - (E) T, F, P, R, O, L, S, H
13. P CANNOT be performed
 - (A) second
 - (B) third
 - (C) fourth
 - (D) sixth
 - (E) seventh
14. If T is performed fifth and F is performed sixth, then S must be performed either
 - (A) fourth or seventh
 - (B) third or sixth
 - (C) third or fourth
 - (D) second or seventh
 - (E) first or fourth
15. If O is performed immediately after T, then F must be performed either
 - (A) first or second
 - (B) second or third
 - (C) fourth or sixth
 - (D) fourth or seventh
 - (E) sixth or seventh
16. If S is performed fourth, which one of the following could be an accurate list of the compositions performed first, second, and third, respectively?
 - (A) F, H, P
 - (B) H, P, L
 - (C) O, P, R
 - (D) O, P, T
 - (E) P, R, T
17. If P is performed third and S is performed sixth, the composition performed fifth must be either
 - (A) F or H
 - (B) F or O
 - (C) F or T
 - (D) H or L
 - (E) O or R
18. If exactly two compositions are performed after F but before O, then R must be performed
 - (A) first
 - (B) third
 - (C) fourth
 - (D) sixth
 - (E) seventh

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 19–24

On each of exactly seven consecutive days (day 1 through day 7), a pet shop features exactly one of three breeds of kitten—Himalayan, Manx, Siamese—and exactly one of three breeds of puppy—Greyhound, Newfoundland, Rottweiler. The following conditions must apply:

Greyhounds are featured on day 1.

No breed is featured on any two consecutive days.

Any breed featured on day 1 is not featured on day 7.

Himalayans are featured on exactly three days, but not on day 1.

Rottweilers are not featured on day 7, nor on any day that features Himalayans.

19. Which one of the following could be the order in which the breeds of kitten are featured in the pet shop, from day 1 through day 7?
 - (A) Himalayan, Manx, Siamese, Himalayan, Manx, Himalayan, Siamese
 - (B) Manx, Himalayan, Siamese, Himalayan, Manx, Himalayan, Manx
 - (C) Manx, Himalayan, Manx, Himalayan, Siamese, Manx, Siamese
 - (D) Siamese, Himalayan, Manx, Himalayan, Siamese, Siamese, Himalayan
 - (E) Siamese, Himalayan, Siamese, Himalayan, Manx, Siamese, Himalayan
20. If Himalayans are not featured on day 2, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Manx are featured on day 3.
 - (B) Siamese are featured on day 4.
 - (C) Rottweilers are featured on day 5.
 - (D) Himalayans are featured on day 6.
 - (E) Greyhounds are featured on day 7.
21. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Greyhounds and Siamese are both featured on day 2.
 - (B) Greyhounds and Himalayans are both featured on day 7.
 - (C) Rottweilers and Himalayans are both featured on day 4.
 - (D) Rottweilers and Manx are both featured on day 5.
 - (E) Newfoundlands and Manx are both featured on day 6.
22. If Himalayans are not featured on day 7, then which one of the following pairs of days CANNOT feature both the same breed of kitten and the same breed of puppy?
 - (A) day 1 and day 3
 - (B) day 2 and day 6
 - (C) day 3 and day 5
 - (D) day 4 and day 6
 - (E) day 5 and day 7
23. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) There are exactly four breeds that are each featured on three days.
 - (B) Greyhounds are featured on every day that Himalayans are.
 - (C) Himalayans are featured on every day that Greyhounds are.
 - (D) Himalayans are featured on every day that Rottweilers are not.
 - (E) Rottweilers are featured on every day that Himalayans are not.
24. If Himalayans are not featured on day 7, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Greyhounds are featured on days 3 and 5.
 - (B) Newfoundlands are featured on day 3.
 - (C) Rottweilers are featured on day 6.
 - (D) Rottweilers are featured only on day 3.
 - (E) Rottweilers are featured on exactly three days.

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
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. Yuriko: Our city's campaign to persuade parents to have their children vaccinated ought to be imitated by your city. In the 16 months since the enactment of legislation authorizing the campaign, vaccinations in our city have increased by 30 percent.

Susan: But the major part of that increase occurred in the first 6 months after that legislation was enacted, right after your city's free neighborhood health clinics opened, and before the vaccination campaign really got going.

In responding to Yuriko, Susan does which one of the following?

- (A) She denies Yuriko's assumption that Susan's city wants to increase the vaccination rate for children.
- (B) She cites facts that tend to weaken the force of the evidence with which Yuriko supports her recommendation.
- (C) She introduces evidence to show that the campaign Yuriko advocates is only effective for a short period to time.
- (D) She advances the claim that a campaign such as Yuriko recommends is not necessary because most parents already choose to have their children vaccinated.
- (E) She presents evidence to suggest that vaccination campaigns are usually ineffective.

2. The process by which nylon is manufactured releases large amounts of the gas nitrous oxide, which is harmful to the environment. Since the processing of cotton fiber does not release environmentally harmful gases, there would be less environmental damage done if cotton fiber rather than nylon were used to make products such as thread and rope.

Which one of the following, if true, would weaken the argument?

- (A) Even if the quantity of nitrous oxide released into the environment decreased, many environmental problems would remain unsolved.
- (B) Even if only some of the thread and rope that is currently being made from nylon were instead made from cotton fiber, some environmental damage would be avoided.
- (C) If cotton fiber replaced nylon in the production of thread and rope, there would be a resulting increase in the amount of nylon used in other manufactured products.
- (D) If the quantity of nylon manufactured annually decreased substantially, the volume of several pollutants that are released into the environment during its manufacture would be reduced.
- (E) If thread and rope continue to be made from nylon, the production of cotton fiber will not increase as rapidly as it would if all thread and rope were to be made from cotton fiber.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. John: It was wrong of you to blame me for that traffic accident. You know full well that the accident was due to my poor vision, and I certainly cannot be held responsible for the fact that my vision has deteriorated.

Michiko: But I can hold you responsible for your hazardous driving, because you know how poor your vision is. People are responsible for the consequences of actions that they voluntarily undertake, if they know that those actions risk such consequences.

The principle that Michiko invokes, if established, would justify which one of the following judgments?

- (A) Colleen was responsible for missing her flight home from Paris, because she decided to take one more trip to the Eiffel Tower even though she knew she might not have sufficient time to get to the airport if she did so.
 - (B) Colleen was responsible for having offended her brother when she reported to him an offensive comment made about his colleague, although she did not know her brother would mistakenly understand the comment to be about himself.
 - (C) Colleen was responsible for her automobile's having been stolen two weeks ago, because she did not take any of the precautions that the town police recommended in the antitheft manual they published last week.
 - (D) Colleen was responsible for her cat's being frightened, because, even though it was her brother who allowed the door to slam shut, she knew that cats are often frightened by loud noises.
 - (E) Colleen was not responsible for losing her job, because, knowing that her position was in danger of being eliminated, she did everything possible to preserve it.
4. Psychiatrist: Take any visceral emotion you care to consider. There are always situations in which it is healthy to try to express that emotion. So, there are always situations in which it is healthy to try to express one's anger.

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

- (A) Anger is always expressible.
- (B) Anger is a visceral emotion.
- (C) Some kinds of emotions are unhealthy to express.
- (D) All emotions that are healthy to express are visceral.
- (E) An emotion is visceral only if it is healthy to express.

5. Cigarette companies claim that manufacturing both low-and high-nicotine cigarettes allows smokers to choose how much nicotine they want. However, a recent study has shown that the levels of nicotine found in the blood of smokers who smoke one pack of cigarettes per day are identical at the end of a day's worth of smoking, whatever the level of nicotine in the cigarettes they smoke.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the finding of the nicotine study?

- (A) Blood cannot absorb more nicotine per day than that found in the smoke from a package of the lowest-nicotine cigarettes available.
 - (B) Smokers of the lowest-nicotine cigarettes available generally smoke more cigarettes per day than smokers of high-nicotine cigarettes.
 - (C) Most nicotine is absorbed into the blood of a smoker even if it is delivered in smaller quantities.
 - (D) The level of tar in cigarettes is higher in low-nicotine cigarettes than it is in some high-nicotine cigarettes.
 - (E) When taking in nicotine by smoking cigarettes is discontinued, the level of nicotine in the blood decreases steadily.
6. Editorial: The premier's economic advisor assures her that with the elimination of wasteful spending the goal of reducing taxes while not significantly decreasing government services can be met. But the premier should not listen to this advisor, who in his youth was convicted of embezzlement. Surely his economic advice is as untrustworthy as he is himself, and so the premier should discard any hope of reducing taxes without a significant decrease in government services.

Which one of the following is a questionable argumentative strategy employed in the editorial's argument?

- (A) rejecting a proposal on the grounds that a particular implementation of the proposal is likely to fail
- (B) trying to win support for a proposal by playing on people's fears of what could happen otherwise
- (C) criticizing the source of a claim rather than examining the claim itself
- (D) taking lack of evidence for a claim as evidence undermining that claim
- (E) presupposing what it sets out to establish

Questions 7–8

Figorian Wildlife Commission: The development of wetlands in industrialized nations for residential and commercial uses has endangered many species. To protect wildlife we must regulate such development in Figoria: future wetland development must be offset by the construction of replacement wetland habitats. Thus, development would cause no net reduction of wetlands and pose no threat to the species that inhabit them.

Figorian Development Commission: Other nations have flagrantly developed wetlands at the expense of wildlife. We have conserved. Since Figorian wetland development might not affect wildlife and is necessary for growth, we should allow development. We have as much right to govern our own resources as countries that have already put their natural resources to commercial use.

7. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument advanced by the Figorian Wildlife Commission depends?
 - (A) More species have been endangered by the development of wetlands than have been endangered by any other type of development.
 - (B) The species indigenous to natural wetland habitats will survive in specially constructed replacement wetlands.
 - (C) In nations that are primarily agricultural, wetland development does not need to be regulated.
 - (D) Figorian regulation of development has in the past protected and preserved wildlife.
 - (E) The species that inhabit Figorian wetlands are among the most severely threatened of the designated endangered species.
8. Which one of the following principles, if accepted, would most strongly support the Figorian Development Commission's position against the Figorian Wildlife Commission's position?
 - (A) National resources should be regulated by international agreement when wildlife is endangered.
 - (B) The right of future generations to have wildlife preserved supersedes the economic needs of individual nations.
 - (C) Only when a reduction of populations of endangered species by commercial development has been found should regulation be implemented to prevent further damage.
 - (D) Environment regulation must aim at preventing any further environmental damage and cannot allow for the different degrees to which different nations have already harmed the environment.
 - (E) It is imprudent to allow further depletion of natural resources.

9. High blood cholesterol levels are bad for the heart. Like meat, eggs, and poultry, shellfish contains cholesterol. But shellfish is not necessarily bad for the heart; it is very low in saturated fat, which affects blood cholesterol levels much more than dietary cholesterol does.

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

- (A) Meat and eggs are high in saturated fat.
 - (B) Small quantities of foods high in saturated fat are not bad for the heart
 - (C) Shellfish has less cholesterol per gram than meat, eggs, and poultry do.
 - (D) Foods low in saturated fat promote low blood cholesterol.
 - (E) A serving of meat or poultry is typically larger than a serving of shellfish.
10. Every moral theory developed in the Western tradition purports to tell us what a good life is. However, most people would judge someone who perfectly embodied the ideals of any one of these theories not to be living a good life—the kind of life they would want for themselves and their children.

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

- (A) Most people desire a life for themselves and their children that is better than a merely good life.
- (B) A person who fits the ideals of one moral theory in the Western tradition would not necessarily fit the ideals of another.
- (C) Most people have a conception of a good life that does not match that of any moral theory in the Western tradition.
- (D) A good life as described by moral theories in the Western tradition cannot be realized.
- (E) It is impossible to develop a theory that accurately describes what a good life is.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. **Biologist:** Humans have five fingers because we descended from a fish with five phalanges in its fins. Despite our prejudices to the contrary, our configuration of fingers is no more or less useful than several other possible configurations, e.g., six per hand. So, if humans had descended from a fish with six phalanges in its fins and had six fingers on each hand, then we would be just as content with that configuration.

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

- (A) Everyone is equally content with our present configuration of fingers.
 - (B) Humans are never equally content with two things of unequal usefulness.
 - (C) Humans are always equally content with two things of equal usefulness.
 - (D) The perceived usefulness of our configuration of fingers is an illusory result of our prejudices.
 - (E) At least one species of fish had six phalanges in its fins.
12. **Surrealist:** Many artists mistakenly think that models need be taken only from outside the psyche. Although human sensibility can confer beauty upon even the most vulgar external objects, using the power of artistic representation solely to preserve and reinforce objects that would exist even without artists is an ironic waste.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion of the surrealist's argument?

- (A) An artist's work should not merely represent objects from outside the psyche.
- (B) Artistic representation is used solely to preserve and reinforce objects.
- (C) Artists should not base all their work on mere representation.
- (D) Great art can confer beauty even upon very vulgar external objects.
- (E) True works of art rarely represent objects from outside the psyche.

13. Harrold Foods is attempting to dominate the soft-drink market by promoting "Hero," its most popular carbonated drink product, with a costly new advertising campaign. But survey results show that, in the opinion of 72 percent of all consumers, "Hero" already dominates the market. Since any product with more than 50 percent of the sales in a market is, by definition, dominant in that market, Harrold Foods dominates the market now and need only maintain its current market share in order to continue to do so.

The argument commits which one of the following errors in reasoning?

- (A) failing to exclude the possibility that what appears to be the result of a given market condition may in fact be the cause of that condition
- (B) mistaking a condition required if a certain result is to obtain for a condition that by itself is sufficient to guarantee that result
- (C) treating the failure to establish that a certain claim is false as equivalent to a demonstration that that claim is true
- (D) taking evidence that a claim is believed to be true to constitute evidence that the claim is in fact true
- (E) describing survey results that were obtained in the past as if they are bound to obtain in the future as well

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

14. Theoretically, analog systems are superior to digital systems. A signal in a pure analog system can be infinitely detailed, while digital systems cannot produce signals that are more precise than their digital units. With this theoretical advantage there is a practical disadvantage, however. Since there is no limit on the potential detail of the signal, the duplication of an analog representation allows tiny variations from the original, which are errors. These errors tend to accumulate as signals are duplicated, until this “noise” obliterates the information embodied in the original signal.

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

- (A) Many ideas that work well in theory do not work well in practice.
 - (B) Analog representation of information is impractical because we do not need infinitely detailed information.
 - (C) Digital systems are the best information systems because error cannot occur in the emission of digital signals.
 - (D) Analog systems are inferior to digital systems for most practical purposes.
 - (E) Digital systems are preferable to analog systems when the signal must be reproduced many times.
15. Psychologist: Doctors should never prescribe sedatives for people with insomnia. Most cases of insomnia that psychologists treat are known to be caused by psychological stress. This suggests that insomniacs do not need drugs that alter their biochemistry, but rather need psychotherapy to help them alleviate the stress causing their insomnia.

Each of the following describes a flaw in the psychologist’s reasoning EXCEPT:

- (A) It presumes, without providing warrant, that insomnia contributes to an inability to cope with stress.
- (B) It fails to consider the possibility that sedatives are the only treatment known to be effective for cases of insomnia not caused by stress.
- (C) It neglects the possibility that for some people psychotherapy is a completely ineffective treatment for stress.
- (D) It overlooks the possibility that sedatives could help insomniacs cope with stress.
- (E) It presumes, without providing justification, that the cases of insomnia psychologists treat are representative of all cases of insomnia.

16. Numerous paintings and engravings representing warfare can be found in remains of all civilizations going back to and including the Neolithic period, when agriculture was first developed. However, no paintings or engravings of warfare are found dating from before the Neolithic period. Therefore, warfare must have first developed as a result of the transition to an agricultural society.

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

- (A) Paintings and engravings were the dominant forms of artistic expression during the Neolithic period.
 - (B) Warfare in the Neolithic period was always motivated by territorial disputes over agricultural land.
 - (C) There was no warfare prior to the period in which paintings and engravings of warfare were first created.
 - (D) Warfare is the inevitable result of the development of a civilization.
 - (E) Paintings and engravings of agricultural life began to be made at the same time as paintings and engravings of warfare.
17. An antidote for chicken pox has been developed, but researchers warn that its widespread use could be dangerous, despite the fact that this drug has no serious side effects and is currently very effective at limiting the duration and severity of chicken pox.

Which one of the following, if true, helps most to reconcile the apparent discrepancy indicated above?

- (A) The drug is extremely expensive and would be difficult to make widely available.
- (B) The drug has to be administered several times a day, so patient compliance is likely to be low.
- (C) The drug does not prevent the spread of chicken pox from one person to another, even when the drug eventually cures the disease in the first person.
- (D) When misused by taking larger-than-prescribed doses, the drug can be fatal.
- (E) Use of the drug contributes to the development of deadlier forms of chicken pox that are resistant to the drug.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. The tendency toward overspecialization in the study of artifacts is unfortunate. Scholars can enhance their understanding of a certain artistic period by studying art from earlier periods that had a significant influence on it. For instance, because of its influence on Spanish artisans, a proper understanding of Arabic porcelain is indispensable for a proper understanding of Spanish porcelain.

Of the following, which one most closely conforms to the principle that the passage as a whole illustrates?

- (A) To understand completely the major trends in research on aging, one must understand the influences these trends exert on society's view of aging.
- (B) To understand fully the historical events of this century, a historian must have an understanding of similar events in earlier centuries.
- (C) To appreciate fully the French language, one must understand the other languages that share its linguistic ancestry.
- (D) To understand properly any academic discipline, one must have at least a superficial acquaintance with the practices of the wider academic community.
- (E) To understand completely Aristotle's philosophy, one must be well acquainted with the philosophy of his intellectual mentor, Plato.

19. Editorial: Medical schools spend one hour teaching preventive medicine for every ten hours spent teaching curative medicine, even though doctors' use of the techniques of preventive medicine cuts down medical costs greatly. Therefore, if their goal is to make medicine more cost-effective, medical schools spend insufficient time teaching preventive medicine.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the editorial's argument depends?

- (A) Preventive medicine makes use of technologies that are lower in initial cost than the technologies used within the practice of curative medicine.
- (B) Every hour devoted to the teaching of preventive medicine reduces medical costs by 10 percent or more.
- (C) Medical schools could increase their total number of teaching hours.
- (D) Improvements in doctors' use of the techniques of curative medicine would only increase overall medical costs.
- (E) The time required to teach preventive medicine thoroughly is greater than one hour for every ten that are now spent teaching curative medicine.

20. Dana: It is wrong to think that the same educational methods should be used with all children. Many children have been raised in more communal environments than others and would therefore learn better through group, rather than individual, activities. A child's accustomed style of learning should always dictate what method is used.

Pat: No, not always. The flexibility of being able to work either on one's own or in a group is invaluable in a world where both skills are in demand.

The conversation lends the most support to the claim that Dana and Pat disagree on which one of the following?

- (A) All children can learn valuable skills from individual activities.
- (B) All children should learn to adapt to various educational methods.
- (C) Many children would learn better through group, rather than individual, activities.
- (D) The main purpose of education is to prepare children to meet the demands of the job market as adults.
- (E) It is sometimes desirable to tailor educational methods to the way a child learns best.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. Experimental psychology requires the application of statistics to interpret empirical data and assess their significance. A person will not be able to understand such applications without training in statistics. Therefore, the more training one has in statistics, the better one will be at research in experimental psychology.

Which one of the following arguments exhibits a flawed pattern of reasoning most similar to that exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) Most people need the love and support of others; without it, they become depressed and unhappy. Therefore, in most instances, the more love and support a person receives, the happier that person will be.
- (B) Since in most jobs there are annual wage or salary increases, the longer one has worked, the more raises one will have received. Therefore, in a typical job, the longer one has worked, the greater one's income will be.
- (C) The main cause of heart attacks is arteriosclerosis, the buildup of plaque on the interior wall of the coronary arteries. It develops over an extended period of time. Therefore, if one is at risk for arteriosclerosis, one becomes more likely to suffer a heart attack as one gets older.
- (D) Since many disease processes are biochemical in nature, unless one understands chemistry one will not be able to understand the explanations for many diseases. Therefore, if one has no training in chemistry, one will not be able to master medicine.
- (E) Since most disease processes are biochemical in nature, an understanding of chemistry will enable one to understand most diseases. Therefore, one needs little more than training in chemistry to be able to master medicine.

22. In 1988 the government of Country X began using a new computer program to determine the number of people employed in that country. The program simply tallied the number of paychecks per pay period issued by employers in X, and used that figure as its estimate of employment. The government reported that, compared with the immediately preceding quarter, there was a large increase in the number of people employed for the first quarter for which the program was used.

Which one of the following can be properly concluded from the information above, together with the fact that in the first quarter for which the program was used, some employers in X issued separate paychecks for the regular hours an employee worked, for the employee's overtime, and for bonuses and commissions?

- (A) The government's estimate of growth in the number of people employed was less accurate after the government began using the new program than it had been before.
- (B) The people who designed the new program were unaware of the fact that some workers in X receive more than one paycheck per pay period.
- (C) The government had not reported strong growth in the number of people employed for the quarters just before the new program was used.
- (D) The government overestimated the total number of people employed in X for the first quarter for which the program was used.
- (E) Contrary to the claims of the government of Country X, there was no growth in the number of people employed in X in the first quarter for which the program was used.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. Some vegetarians have argued that there are two individually sufficient reasons for not eating meat—one based on health considerations, and the other based on the aversion to living at the expense of other conscious creatures. But suppose that eating meat were essential to good health for humans. Then it would be less clear that an aversion to living at the expense of other conscious creatures is enough of a reason to stop eating meat.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the supposition that eating meat is essential to good health?

- (A) It is used to disprove the vegetarian position that we should not eat meat.
 - (B) It is used to show that the two types of reasons cited in favor of vegetarianism are independent.
 - (C) It is used to disprove the claim that a vegetarian diet is healthy.
 - (D) It is used to weaken the claim that the consciousness of animals is a sufficient reason for not eating meat.
 - (E) It is used to show that there is no sufficient reason for not eating meat.
24. The increasing complexity of scientific inquiry has led to a proliferation of multiauthored technical articles. Reports of clinical trials involving patients from several hospitals are usually coauthored by physicians from each participating hospital. Likewise, physics papers reporting results from experiments using subsystems developed at various laboratories generally have authors from each laboratory.

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

- (A) Clinical trials involving patients from several hospitals are never conducted solely by physicians from just one hospital.
- (B) Most reports of clinical trials involving patients from several hospitals have multiple authors.
- (C) When a technical article has multiple authors, they are usually from several different institutions.
- (D) Physics papers authored by researchers from multiple laboratories usually report results from experiments using subsystems developed at each laboratory.
- (E) Most technical articles are authored solely by the researchers who conducted the experiments these articles report.

25. Helena: Extroversion, or sociability, is not biologically determined. Children whose biological parents are introverted, when adopted by extroverts, tend to be more sociable than children of introverted parents who are not adopted.

Jay: Your conclusion does not follow. Some of these children adopted by extroverts remain introverted no matter how young they are when adopted.

Jay's response suggests that he interpreted Helena's remarks to mean that

- (A) biological factors play only a partial role in a child being extroverted
- (B) most but not all children whose biological parents are introverted become extroverted when adopted by extroverts
- (C) children whose biological parents are introverted, when adopted by extroverts, tend not to be more sociable than children of introverted parents who are not adopted
- (D) biological factors do not play any role in a child being extroverted
- (E) environmental factors can sometimes be more influential than biological factors in determining extroversion

S T O P

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

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

A.S. Cutler, "Lawyers Should Not Accept Unlawful Cases." © 1983 by Greenhaven Press, Inc.

Carl Sagan, "*Cosmos*" © 1980 by Carl Sagan Productions, Inc.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Helene has recently purchased an established art gallery and is trying to decide which of two artists to feature in her first show as owner. Write an argument supporting one artist over the other based on the following criteria:

- Helene is aware that the gallery has gained a reputation for featuring traditional artwork but wants to begin promoting art that is more exciting and contemporary in style.
- Helene needs to at least break even on the show, so it is important that the show draw a good crowd and generate several sales of the works of the featured artist.

Celia has only recently been showing her artwork. She has never had her own show and has never sold a piece of her art. Yet, a highly respected art magazine focusing on contemporary art has recently published a favorable review of Celia's work, describing her as "an exciting young artist poised to take the art world by storm." Celia has enthusiastically responded to Helene's queries about the possibility of coordinating a show. Further, Celia has connections with a group of young artists who have begun to receive favorable reviews for their highly creative work. Featuring Celia's work in the show would likely lead to later exhibitions of the work of these other artists.

Andre is a well-established artist who has had many shows and has sold several works in the past year. Recent reviews of Andre's work have been favorable, but less glowing than in the past. Still, Andre's shows tend to be well attended, and he has a loyal following; many of those attending would likely be influential dealers and wealthy collectors of traditional art. In addition, Andre has a longstanding contract with a major publisher of expensive, high-quality art books and Helene would be entitled to royalties if this publisher were to produce a catalog to accompany Andre's show at her gallery. Andre would have to be convinced to participate in the show but would probably be willing to do so because the gallery that Helene purchased is well-known for being supportive of his style of art.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

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

SCORING WORKSHEET

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

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I..... _____

SECTION II..... _____

SECTION III..... _____

SECTION IV..... _____

2. Enter the sum here: _____ THIS IS YOUR
RAW SCORE.

CONVERSION CHART

**For Converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT Prep Test XXXII**

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

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

1-800-KAP-TEST | kaptest.com



LL3157A