KAPLAN

TEST PREP

LSAT*

PrepTest 64

TEST ID: LL3064

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. Sometimes it is advisable for a medical patient to seek a second opinion. But this process can be awkward for both the patient and the physicians, since the patient often worries that the first physician will be alienated. In addition, for the first physician there is the issue of pride: a second opinion tacitly highlights a physician's fallibility. And the second physician is in the position of evaluating not only a patient's health, but also, inevitably and uncomfortably, a colleague's work.

   Which one of the following most accurately states the conclusion of the argument as a whole?

   (A) Because of the awkwardness involved, it is best for patients not to seek second opinions unless it is absolutely necessary.
   (B) In cases in which second opinions are necessary, the first physician often feels that his or her professional judgment is called into question.
   (C) The process of obtaining a second medical opinion can be awkward for those involved.
   (D) Physicians who are called upon to offer second opinions are always uncomfortable about evaluating the work of colleagues.
   (E) In many cases in which medical patients seek second opinions, they are concerned about offending the first physician.

2. There are 70 to 100 Florida panthers alive today. This represents a very large increase over their numbers in the 1970s, but their population must reach at least 250 if it is to be self-sustaining. Their current habitat is not large enough to support any more of these animals, however.

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

   (A) Some part of the panthers' current habitat is only of marginal quality.
   (B) If the population of Florida panthers ever exceeds 250, it will be self-sustaining.
   (C) Unless Florida panthers acquire a larger habitat, their population will not be self-sustaining.
   (D) The population of Florida panthers will never increase much beyond its current level.
   (E) Today, Florida panthers occupy a larger habitat than they did in the 1970s.

3. Political scientist: Efforts to create a more egalitarian society are often wrongly criticized on the grounds that total equality would necessarily force everyone into a common mold. Equality is presumed by such critics to require unacceptably bland uniformity. But this is not so. By promoting complementary human interests, a society can achieve a greater and more prosperous equality while enhancing rather than minimizing diversity.

   The political scientist's argument proceeds by

   (A) undermining a view by showing that its general acceptance would lead to undesirable consequences
   (B) rebutting an objection by attacking the assumption on which it is said to be based
   (C) attacking a view by claiming that those who propose it are motivated only by self-interest
   (D) claiming that whatever is true of a group must be true of each of the members of the group
   (E) undermining an apparent counterexample to a universal claim

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4. Physician: In an experiment, 50 patients with chronic back pain were divided into two groups. Small magnets were applied to the backs of one group; the other group received no treatment. Most of the patients in the first group, but very few in the second group, reported a significant reduction in pain. This shows that magnetic fields are probably effective at relieving some back pain.

Which one of the following, if true, constitutes the logically strongest counter to the physician's argument?

(A) A patient's merely knowing that a treatment has been applied can lead to improvement in his or her condition.

(B) Most physicians believe that medication relieves chronic back pain more effectively than magnets do.

(C) No other experiments have been done showing that magnetic fields reduce pain in any area other than the back.

(D) Some of the scientists who helped design the experiment believed even before the experiment that magnetic fields relieve back pain, but they were not directly involved in conducting the experiment.

(E) There was wide variation in the specific causes of the chronic back pain suffered by the patients in the experiment.

5. Kennel club members who frequently discipline their dogs report a higher incidence of misbehavior than do members who rarely or never discipline their dogs. We can conclude from this that discipline does not improve dogs' behavior; on the contrary, it encourages misbehavior.

The argument is flawed in that it fails to consider the possibility that

(A) dogs' misbehavior is the cause of, rather than the result of, frequent discipline

(B) dogs learn from past experience how their owners are likely to react to misbehavior

(C) discipline does not cause misbehavior on the part of animals other than dogs

(D) kennel club members tend to be more skilled at raising dogs than are other dog owners

(E) kennel club members are more likely to use discipline than are other dog owners

6. The number of tornadoes recorded annually in North America has more than tripled since 1953. Yet meteorologists insist that the climatic factors affecting the creation of tornadoes are unchanged.

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

(A) The factors affecting the creation of tornadoes were not well known to meteorologists before 1953.

(B) The intensity of the average tornado is greater now than it was in 1953.

(C) The number of tornadoes recorded annually has increased only slightly in the last five years.

(D) The amount of property damage done by tornadoes has grown substantially since 1953.

(E) Many more citizens are helping authorities detect tornadoes now than in 1953.

7. Recently, a report commissioned by a confectioners trade association noted that chocolate, formerly considered a health scourge, is an effective antioxidant and so has health benefits. Another earlier claim was that oily foods clog arteries, leading to heart disease, yet reports now state that olive oil has a positive influence on the circulatory system. From these examples, it is clear that if you wait long enough, almost any food will be reported to be healthful.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument

(A) relies on the truth of a claim by a source that is likely to be biased

(B) applies a general rule to specific cases to which it does not pertain

(C) bases an overly broad generalization on just a few instances

(D) takes for granted that all results of nutritional research are eventually reported

(E) fails to consider that there are many foods that are reported to be unhealthful

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8. According to the "bottom-up" theory of how ecosystems are structured, the availability of edible plants is what primarily determines an ecosystem's characteristics since it determines how many herbivores the ecosystem can support, which in turn determines how many predators it can support. This theory also holds that a reduction in the number of predators will have little impact on the rest of the ecosystem.

   Which one of the following, if true, would provide evidence against the bottom-up theory?

   (A) In an effort to build up the population of a rare species of monkey on Vahique Island, monkeys were bred in zoos and released into the wild. However, the effort failed because the trees on which the monkeys fed were also nearly extinct.
   (B) After hunting virtually eliminated predators on Rigu Island, the population of many herbivore species increased more than tenfold, causing the density of plants to be dramatically reduced.
   (C) After many of the trees on Jaevix Island were cleared, the island's leaf-cutter ants, which require a forested ecosystem, experienced a substantial decrease in population, as did the island's anteaters.
   (D) After a new species of fern was introduced to Lisdok Island, native ferns were almost eliminated. However, this did not affect the population of the herbivores that had eaten the native ferns, since they also thrived on a diet of the new fern.
   (E) Plants that are a dietary staple of wild pigs on Sedif Island have flourished over the last three decades, and the population of the pigs has not changed much in spite of extensive hunting.

9. If a child is to develop healthy bones, the child's diet must include sufficient calcium. It therefore follows that the diets of children who do not develop healthy bones do not include sufficient calcium.

   Flawed reasoning in which one of the following most closely parallels the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

   (A) If bread is to have a firm crust, it must be baked at the right temperature. It therefore follows that bread that is not baked at the right temperature will not have a firm crust.
   (B) A cake must contain the right amount of flour in order to taste good. It therefore follows that cakes that do not taste good do not contain the right amount of flour.
   (C) The Bake-a-Thon, which is open to contestants of all ages, has never been won by a person under the age of 30. It therefore follows that the winner of this year's Bake-a-Thon will not be under the age of 30.
   (D) Both yeast and baking powder can cause sweet rolls to rise. It therefore follows that yeast can always be substituted for baking powder in a recipe for sweet rolls.
   (E) In recipe contests, there are always more contestants in the pie category than there are in the cake category. It therefore follows that contestants generally have a better chance of winning in the cake category than in the pie category.

10. History provides many examples of technological innovations being strongly resisted by people whose working conditions without those innovations were miserable. This shows that social inertia is a more powerful determinant of human behavior than is the desire for comfort or safety.

   Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the reasoning in the argument?

   (A) People correctly believe that technological innovations often cause job loss.
   (B) People are often reluctant to take on new challenges.
   (C) Some examples of technological innovation have been embraced by workers.
   (D) People tend to adapt easily to gradually implemented technological innovations.
   (E) People correctly believe that technological innovations almost always increase workers' productivity.

11. In considering the fact that many people believe that promotions are often given to undeserving employees because the employees successfully flatter their supervisors, a psychologist argued that although many people who flatter their supervisors are subsequently promoted, flattery generally is not the reason for their success, because almost all flattery is so blatant that it is obvious even to those toward whom it is directed.

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

(A) People in positions of responsibility expect to be flattered.
(B) Official guidelines for granting promotion tend to focus on merit.
(C) Flattery that is not noticed by the person being flattered is ineffective.
(D) Many people interpret insincere flattery as sincere admiration.
(E) Supervisors are almost never influenced by flattery when they notice it.

12. The government is being urged to prevent organizations devoted to certain views on human nutrition from advocating a diet that includes large portions of uncooked meat, because eating uncooked meat can be very dangerous. However, this purported fact does not justify the government's silencing the groups, for surely the government would not be justified in silencing a purely political group merely on the grounds that the policies the group advocates could be harmful to some members of society. The same should be true for silencing groups with certain views on human nutrition.

Which one of the following principles most helps to justify the reasoning in the argument?

(A) The government should not silence any group for advocating a position that a significant proportion of society believes to be beneficial.
(B) The government ought to do whatever is in the best interest of society.
(C) One ought to advocate a position only if one believes that it is true or would be beneficial.
(D) The government ought not to silence an opinion merely on the grounds that it could be harmful to disseminate the opinion.
(E) One ought to urge the government to do only those things the government is justified in doing.

13. Medical researcher: Scientists compared a large group of joggers who habitually stretch before jogging to an equal number of joggers who do not stretch before jogging. Both groups of joggers incurred roughly the same number of injuries. This indicates that stretching before jogging does not help to prevent injuries.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the medical researcher's argument?

(A) For both groups of joggers compared by the scientists, the rate of jogging injuries during the study was lower than the overall rate of jogging injuries.
(B) Among the joggers in the groups compared by the scientists, many of those previously injured while jogging experienced difficulty in their efforts to perform stretches.
(C) Most jogging injuries result from falls, collisions, and other mishaps on which the flexibility resulting from stretching would have little if any effect.
(D) The more prone a jogger is to jogging injuries, the more likely he or she is to develop the habit of performing stretches before jogging.
(E) Studies have found that, for certain forms of exercise, stretching beforehand can reduce the severity of injuries resulting from that exercise.

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14. Superconductor development will enable energy to be transported farther with less energy lost in transit. This will probably improve industrial productivity, for a similar improvement resulted when oil and natural gas replaced coal as the primary fossil fuels used in North America. Shipping costs, a function of the distance fossil fuels are shipped and the losses of material in transit, decreased for factory owners at that time.

The claim that superconductor development will probably improve industrial productivity plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

(A) It is a conclusion for which the claim that shipping costs for fossil fuels are partly a function of the losses of material in transit is offered as partial support.

(B) It is a generalization for which the claim that superconductor development will enable energy to be transported farther with less energy lost in transit is offered as an illustration.

(C) It is an assumption supporting the conclusion that superconductor development will enable energy to be transported farther with less energy lost in transit.

(D) It is a premise offered to support the claim that oil and natural gas have replaced coal as the primary fossil fuels used in North America.

(E) It is cited as evidence that shipping costs are a function of the distances fossil fuels are shipped and the losses of material in transit.

15. The French novelist Colette (1873–1954) has been widely praised for the vividness of her language. But many critics complain that her novels are indifferent to important moral questions. This charge is unfair. Each of her novels is a poetic condensation of a major emotional crisis in the life of an ordinary person of her time. Such emotional crises almost invariably raise important moral questions.

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

(A) Critics who suggest that Colette's novels are indifferent to great moral questions of her time greatly underestimate her literary achievements.

(B) A novel that poetically condenses a major emotional crisis does not have to be indifferent to the important moral questions raised by that crisis.

(C) To deserve the level of praise that Colette has received, a novelist's work must concern itself with important moral questions.

(D) The vividness of Colette's language was not itself the result of poetic condensation.

(E) Colette's purpose in poetically condensing emotional crises in the lives of characters in her novels was to explore some of the important moral questions of her time.

16. The view that every person is concerned exclusively with her or his own self-interest implies that government by consent is impossible. Thus, social theorists who believe that people are concerned only with their self-interest evidently believe that aspiring to democracy is futile, since democracy is not possible in the absence of government by consent.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument

(A) infers merely from the fact of someone's holding a belief that he or she believes an implication of that belief

(B) infers that because something is true of a group of people, it is true of each individual member of the group

(C) infers that because something is true of each individual person belonging to a group, it is true of the group as a whole

(D) attempts to discredit a theory by discrediting those who espouse that theory

(E) fails to consider that, even if an argument's conclusion is false, some of the assumptions used to justify that conclusion may nonetheless be true

17. Archaeologist: The mosaics that were removed from Zeugma, the ancient city now flooded by the runoff from Turkey's Birecik Dam, should have been left there. We had all the information about them that we needed to draw archaeological conclusions, and future archaeologists studying the site, who may not have access to our records, might be misled by their absence.

Which one of the following, if assumed, most helps to justify the reasoning in the archaeologist's argument?

(A) The only considerations that bear upon the question of whether the mosaics should have been removed are archaeological.

(B) Archaeologists studying a site can tell whether or not that site had been flooded at some time.

(C) The materials used in the construction of a mosaic are readily apparent when the mosaic is examined in its original location.

(D) Archaeological sites from which artifacts have been removed rarely mislead archaeologists who later study the site.

(E) The removal of artifacts from archaeological sites rarely has any environmental impact.

18. Traffic engineers have increased the capacity of the Krakkenbak Bridge to handle rush-hour traffic flow. The resultant increase in rush-hour traffic flow would not have occurred had the city not invested in computer modeling technology last year at the request of the city's mayor, and the city's financial predicament would not have been resolved if the traffic flow across the bridge during rush hour had not been increased.

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

(A) The city's financial predicament would not have been resolved had the city chosen a competing computer modeling software package.
(B) The city's financial predicament would not have been resolved had the city not invested in computer modeling technology.
(C) On an average day, more traffic crosses the Krakkenbak Bridge this year as compared to last year.
(D) Traffic flow across the Krakkenbak Bridge during rush hour would not have increased had the city's mayor not made investing in computer modeling technology the highest budgetary priority last year.
(E) The city's mayor was a proponent of investing in computer modeling technology because of the city's need to increase traffic flow across the Krakkenbak Bridge during rush hour.

19. Court analyst: Courts should not allow the use of DNA tests in criminal cases. There exists considerable controversy among scientific experts about how reliable these tests are. Unless there is widespread agreement in the scientific community about how reliable a certain test is, it is unreasonable for the courts to allow evidence based on that test.

The court analyst's reasoning is flawed because it fails to take into account that

(A) courts have the authority to admit or exclude any evidence irrespective of what experts have to say about its reliability
(B) the standard against which evidence in a criminal case is measured should not be absolute certainty
(C) experts may agree that the tests are highly reliable while disagreeing about exactly how reliable they are
(D) data should not be admitted as evidence in a court of law without scientific witnesses having agreed about how reliable they are
(E) there are also controversies about reliability of evidence in noncriminal cases

20. Members of the VideoKing Frequent Viewers club can now receive a special discount coupon. Members of the club who have rented more than ten videos in the past month can receive the discount coupon only at the VideoKing location from which the member last rented a movie. Members of the Frequent Viewers club who have not rented more than ten videos in the past month can receive the coupon only at the Main Street location. Pat, who has not rented more than ten videos in the past month, can receive the special discount coupon at the Walnut Lane location of VideoKing.

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

(A) The only people who can receive the special discount coupon at the Main Street location are Frequent Viewers club members who have not rented more than ten videos.
(B) Some members of the Frequent Viewers club have not rented more than ten videos.
(C) Some members of the Frequent Viewers club can receive the special discount coupon at more than one location of VideoKing.
(D) Some people who are not members of the Frequent Viewers club can receive the special discount coupon.
(E) If Pat rents a movie from the Main Street location, then she will not receive the special discount coupon.

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21. Game show winners choosing between two equally desirable prizes will choose either the one that is more expensive or the one with which they are more familiar. Today's winner, Ed, is choosing between two equally desirable and equally unfamiliar prizes, A and B. He will thus choose A, which is more expensive.

    The reasoning in which one of the following is most similar to the reasoning above?

    (A) With a book contract, an academic writer receives either an advance or a guarantee of royalties. Professor al-Sofi received an advance for a book contract, so al-Sofi did not receive a guarantee of royalties.
    (B) When entering this amusement park, children always choose to take their first ride on either the Rocket or the Mouse. Janine insisted on the Rocket for her first ride. Thus, Janine would not have been standing near the Mouse during her first half hour in the amusement park.
    (C) The elliptical orbit of an asteroid is only slightly eccentric unless it is affected by the gravitational pull of a planet. Asteroid Y is affected by Jupiter's gravitational pull and asteroid X is not. Thus, the orbit of asteroid Y is the more eccentric of the two.
    (D) New students in this program must choose either a physics class or an art class. Miyoko has no desire to take a class in either of those fields, so Miyoko will probably not enter this program.
    (E) To avoid predators, rabbits will either double back on their pursuers or flee for nearby cover. The rabbit being pursued by a fox in this wildlife film is in a field that offers no opportunity for nearby cover, so it will try to double back on the fox.

22. Microbiologist: Because heavy metals are normally concentrated in sewage sludge during the sewage treatment process, the bacteria that survive in the sludge have evolved the unusual ability to resist heavy-metal poisoning. The same bacteria also show a strong resistance to antibiotics. This suggests that the bacteria's exposure to the heavy metals in the sewage sludge has somehow promoted their resistance to antibiotics.

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

    (A) Most bacteria that are not resistant to antibiotics are not resistant to heavy-metal poisoning either.
    (B) Bacteria that live in sewage sludge that is free of heavy metals, but is in other respects similar to normal sewage, are generally resistant to neither heavy-metal poisoning nor antibiotics.
    (C) Antibiotic resistance of bacteria that survive in sewage sludge in which heavy metals are concentrated contributes to their resistance to heavy-metal poisoning.
    (D) Sewage sludge that contains high concentrations of heavy metals almost always contains significant concentrations of antibiotics.
    (E) Many kinds of bacteria that do not live in sewage sludge are resistant to both heavy-metal poisoning and antibiotics.

23. Ethicist: Marital vows often contain the promise to love "until death do us part." If "love" here refers to a feeling, then this promise makes no sense, for feelings are not within one's control, and a promise to do something not within one's control makes no sense. Thus, no one—including those making marital vows—should take "love" in this context to be referring to feelings.

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

    (A) None of our feelings are within our control.
    (B) People should not make promises to do something that is not within their control.
    (C) "Love" can legitimately be taken to refer to something other than feelings.
    (D) Promises should not be interpreted in such a way that they make no sense.
    (E) Promises that cannot be kept do not make any sense.

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24. Principle: If a food product contains ingredients whose presence most consumers of that product would be upset to discover in it, then the food should be labeled as containing those ingredients.

Application: Crackly Crisps need not be labeled as containing genetically engineered ingredients, since most consumers of Crackly Crisps would not care if they discovered that fact.

The application of the principle is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

(A) fails to address the possibility that consumers of a specific food may not be representative of consumers of food in general

(B) fails to address the possibility that the genetically engineered ingredients in Crackly Crisps may have been proven safe for human consumption

(C) implicitly makes use of a value judgment that is incompatible with the principle being applied

(D) takes for granted that if most consumers of a product would buy it even if they knew several of the ingredients in it, then they would buy the product even if they knew all the ingredients in it

(E) confuses a claim that under certain conditions a certain action should be taken with a claim that the action need not be taken in the absence of those conditions

25. Editorial: The town would not need to spend as much as it does on removing trash if all town residents sorted their household garbage. However, while telling residents that they must sort their garbage would get some of them to do so, many would resent the order and refuse to comply. The current voluntary system, then, is to be preferred, because it costs about as much as a nonvoluntary system would and it does not engender nearly as much resentment.

The contention that the town would not have to spend as much as it does on removing trash if all town residents sorted their garbage plays which one of the following roles in the editorial's argument?

(A) It is a claim that the editorial is trying to show is false.

(B) It is a fact granted by the editorial that lends some support to an alternative to the practice that the editorial defends as preferable.

(C) It is an example of a difficulty facing the claim that the editorial is attempting to refute.

(D) It is a premise that the editorial's argument relies on in reaching its conclusion.

(E) It is the conclusion that the editorial's argument purports to establish.

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

23 Questions

<u>Directions:</u> 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.

<u>Questions 1–6</u>

An administrator must assign parking spaces to six new employees: Robertson, Souza, Togowa, Vaughn, Xu, and Young. Each of the six employees must be assigned one of the following parking spaces: #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, or #6. No two employees can be assigned the same parking space. The following rules govern the assignment of parking spaces:

> Young must be assigned a higher-numbered parking space than Togowa.
> Xu must be assigned a higher-numbered parking space than Souza.
> Robertson must be assigned a higher-numbered parking space than Young.
> Robertson must be assigned parking space #1, #2, #3, or #4.

1. Which one of the following could be the assignment of parking spaces to the new employees?

   (A)   #1: Young; #2: Souza; #3: Vaughn;
          #4: Robertson; #5: Togowa; #6: Xu
   (B)   #1: Vaughn; #2: Togowa; #3: Young; #4: Souza;
          #5: Robertson; #6: Xu
   (C)   #1: Togowa; #2: Young; #3: Xu; #4: Robertson;
          #5: Souza; #6: Vaughn
   (D)   #1: Togowa; #2: Robertson; #3: Young;
          #4: Souza; #5: Vaughn; #6: Xu
   (E)   #1: Souza; #2: Togowa; #3: Young;
          #4: Robertson; #5: Xu; #6: Vaughn

2. If Togowa is assigned a higher-numbered parking space than Souza, then which one of the following could be true?

   (A)   Young is assigned parking space #2.
   (B)   Vaughn is assigned parking space #5.
   (C)   Togowa is assigned parking space #3.
   (D)   Souza is assigned parking space #2.
   (E)   Robertson is assigned parking space #3.

3. The assignment of parking spaces to each of the new employees is fully and uniquely determined if which one of the following is true?

   (A)   Souza is assigned parking space #1.
   (B)   Young is assigned parking space #2.
   (C)   Vaughn is assigned parking space #3.
   (D)   Robertson is assigned parking space #4.
   (E)   Xu is assigned parking space #5.

4. For how many of the six new employees is the assignment of a parking space limited to one of only two possible spaces?

   (A)   none
   (B)   two
   (C)   three
   (D)   four
   (E)   five

5. If Young is assigned a higher-numbered parking space than Souza, then which one of the following could be true?

   (A)   Togowa is assigned parking space #1.
   (B)   Young is assigned parking space #2.
   (C)   Robertson is assigned parking space #3.
   (D)   Souza is assigned parking space #3.
   (E)   Vaughn is assigned parking space #4.

6. If Robertson is assigned parking space #3, then which one of the following must be true?

   (A)   Souza is assigned parking space #4.
   (B)   Togowa is assigned parking space #2.
   (C)   Vaughn is assigned parking space #5.
   (D)   Xu is assigned parking space #6.
   (E)   Young is assigned parking space #2.

Questions 7–12

A government needs to assign new ambassadors to Venezuela, Yemen, and Zambia. The candidates for these ambassadorships are Jaramillo, Kayne, Landon, Novetzke, and Ong. One ambassador will be assigned to each country, and no ambassador will be assigned to more than one country. The assignment of the ambassadors must meet the following constraints:

> Either Kayne or Novetzke, but not both, is assigned to one of the ambassadorships.
> If Jaramillo is assigned to one of the ambassadorships, then so is Kayne.
> If Ong is assigned as ambassador to Venezuela, Kayne is not assigned as ambassador to Yemen.
> If Landon is assigned to an ambassadorship, it is to Zambia.

7. Which one of the following could be the assignment of the ambassadors?

   (A)   Venezuela: Jaramillo
          Yemen: Ong
          Zambia: Novetzke
   (B)   Venezuela: Kayne
          Yemen: Jaramillo
          Zambia: Landon
   (C)   Venezuela: Landon
          Yemen: Novetzke
          Zambia: Ong
   (D)   Venezuela: Novetzke
          Yemen: Jaramillo
          Zambia: Kayne
   (E)   Venezuela: Ong
          Yemen: Kayne
          Zambia: Landon

8. The pair of candidates who are not assigned to ambassadorships could be

   (A)   Jaramillo and Novetzke
   (B)   Jaramillo and Ong
   (C)   Kayne and Landon
   (D)   Kayne and Novetzke
   (E)   Landon and Ong

9. If Ong is assigned as ambassador to Venezuela, then the other two ambassadors assigned could be

   (A)   Jaramillo and Landon
   (B)   Jaramillo and Novetzke
   (C)   Kayne and Landon
   (D)   Kayne and Novetzke
   (E)   Landon and Novetzke

10. If Kayne is assigned as ambassador to Yemen, which one of the following must be true?

   (A)   Jaramillo is assigned as ambassador to Venezuela.
   (B)   Landon is assigned as ambassador to Zambia.
   (C)   Ong is assigned as ambassador to Zambia.
   (D)   Jaramillo is not assigned to an ambassadorship.
   (E)   Ong is not assigned to an ambassadorship.

11. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?

   (A)   Jaramillo is assigned as ambassador to Zambia.
   (B)   Kayne is assigned as ambassador to Zambia.
   (C)   Novetzke is assigned as ambassador to Zambia.
   (D)   Landon is not assigned to an ambassadorship.
   (E)   Ong is not assigned to an ambassadorship.

12. Which one of the following, if substituted for the constraint that if Jaramillo is assigned to one of the ambassadorships, then so is Kayne, would have the same effect in determining the assignment of the ambassadors?

   (A)   If Kayne is assigned to an ambassadorship, then so is Jaramillo.
   (B)   If Landon and Ong are both assigned to ambassadorships, then so is Novetzke.
   (C)   If Ong is not assigned to an ambassadorship, then Kayne is assigned to an ambassadorship.
   (D)   Jaramillo and Novetzke are not both assigned to ambassadorships.
   (E)   Novetzke and Ong are not both assigned to ambassadorships.

Questions 13–18

On the first day of a two-day study for a cycling magazine, four riders—Reynaldo, Seamus, Theresa, and Yuki—will each test one of four bicycles—F, G, H, and J. Each rider will then test a different one of the bicycles on the second day. Each rider tests only one bicycle per day, and all four bicycles are tested each day. The assignment of riders to bicycles is subject to the following conditions:

Reynaldo cannot test F.
Yuki cannot test J.
Theresa must be one of the testers for H.
The bicycle that Yuki tests on the first day must be tested by Seamus on the second day.

13. Which one of the following is a possible assignment of riders to bicycles, with the riders for each bicycle listed in the order in which they test the bicycle?

(A) F: Seamus, Reynaldo; G: Yuki, Seamus;
    H: Theresa, Yuki; J: Reynaldo, Theresa
(B) F: Seamus, Yuki; G: Reynaldo, Theresa;
    H: Yuki, Seamus; J: Theresa, Reynaldo
(C) F: Yuki, Seamus; G: Seamus, Reynaldo;
    H: Theresa, Yuki; J: Reynaldo, Theresa
(D) F: Yuki, Seamus; G: Theresa, Reynaldo;
    H: Reynaldo, Theresa; J: Seamus, Yuki
(E) F: Yuki, Theresa; G: Seamus, Yuki;
    H: Theresa, Reynaldo; J: Reynaldo, Seamus

14. If Theresa tests G on the second day, then which one of the following must be true?

(A) Reynaldo tests H on the first day.
(B) Reynaldo tests J on the first day.
(C) Theresa tests H on the second day.
(D) Theresa tests J on the first day.
(E) Yuki tests H on the second day.

15. Any of the following could be true EXCEPT:

(A) Reynaldo tests J on the first day.
(B) Reynaldo tests J on the second day.
(C) Seamus tests H on the first day.
(D) Yuki tests H on the first day.
(E) Yuki tests H on the second day.

16. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?

(A) Reynaldo tests G on the second day.
(B) Seamus tests F on the first day.
(C) Theresa tests F on the second day.
(D) Reynaldo tests H on the first day.
(E) Yuki tests F on the second day.

17. If Theresa tests J on the first day, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) Reynaldo tests G on the second day.
(B) Seamus tests H on the first day.
(C) Yuki tests H on the second day.
(D) Seamus is one of the testers for J.
(E) Theresa is one of the testers for G.

18. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?

(A) Both Reynaldo and Seamus test J.
(B) Both Reynaldo and Theresa test J.
(C) Both Reynaldo and Yuki test G.
(D) Both Seamus and Theresa test G.
(E) Both Theresa and Yuki test F.

Questions 19–23

Exactly eight books—F, G, H, I, K, L, M, O—are placed on a bookcase with exactly three shelves—the top shelf, the middle shelf, and the bottom shelf. At least two books are placed on each shelf. The following conditions must apply:

More of the books are placed on the bottom shelf than the top shelf.
I is placed on the middle shelf.
K is placed on a higher shelf than F.
O is placed on a higher shelf than L.
F is placed on the same shelf as M.

19. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the books placed on the bottom shelf?

(A) F, M
(B) F, H, M
(C) G, H, K
(D) F, G, M, O
(E) G, H, L, M

20. It is fully determined which of the shelves each of the books is placed on if which one of the following is true?

(A) I and M are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(B) K and G are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(C) L and F are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(D) M and H are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(E) H and O are placed on the same shelf as each other.

21. Which one of the following must be true?

(A) O is placed on a shelf higher than the shelf M is placed on.
(B) K is placed on a shelf higher than the shelf G is placed on.
(C) I is placed on a shelf higher than the shelf F is placed on.
(D) G is placed on a shelf higher than the shelf O is placed on.
(E) F is placed on a shelf higher than the shelf L is placed on.

22. If G is placed on the top shelf, then which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the books placed on the middle shelf?

(A) H, I
(B) I, L
(C) H, I, L
(D) I, K, L
(E) F, I, M

23. If L is placed on a shelf higher than the shelf H is placed on, then which one of the following must be true?

(A) F and G are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(B) G and H are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(C) H and M are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(D) I and G are placed on the same shelf as each other.
(E) K and O are placed on the same shelf as each other.

S T O P

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

SECTION III
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

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

1. "Hot spot" is a term that ecologists use to describe those habitats with the greatest concentrations of species found only in one place—so-called "endemic" species. Many of these hot spots are vulnerable to habitat loss due to commercial development. Furthermore, loss of endemic species accounts for most modern-day extinctions. Thus, given that only a limited number of environmental battles can be waged, it would be reasonable for organizations dedicated to preserving species to _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

(A) try to help only those species who are threatened with extinction because of habitat loss
(B) concentrate their resources on protecting hot spot habitats
(C) treat all endemic species as equally valuable and equally in need of preservation
(D) accept that most endemic species will become extinct
(E) expand the definition of "hot spot" to include vulnerable habitats that are not currently home to many endangered species

2. Principle: If you sell an item that you know to be defective, telling the buyer that the item is sound, you thereby commit fraud.

Application: Wilton sold a used bicycle to Harris, knowing very little about its condition. Wilton told Harris that the bicycle was in good working condition, but Harris soon learned that the brakes were defective. Wilton was therefore guilty of fraud.

The application of the principle is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that

(A) the application fails to establish whether Wilton was given the opportunity to repair the brakes
(B) the application fails to indicate how much money Wilton received for the bicycle
(C) the application uses the word "defective" in a sense that is crucially different from how it is used in the statement of the principle
(D) Harris might not have believed Wilton's statement about the bicycle's condition
(E) asserting something without justification is not the same as asserting something one knows to be false

3. Engine noise from boats travelling through killer whales' habitats ranges in frequency from 100 hertz to 3,000 hertz, an acoustical range that overlaps that in which the whales communicate through screams and squeals. Though killer whales do not seem to behave differently around running boat engines, engine noise from boats can be loud enough to damage their hearing over time. Therefore, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

(A) younger killer whales are better able to tolerate engine noise from boats than older whales are
(B) killer whales are less likely to attempt to communicate with one another when boat engines are operating nearby
(C) noise from boat engines may impair killer whales' ability to communicate
(D) killer whales are most likely to prefer areas where boat traffic is present, but light
(E) killer whales would probably be more successful in finding food if boats did not travel through their habitats

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4. Journalist: A manufacturers' trade group that has long kept its membership list secret inadvertently sent me a document listing hundreds of manufacturing companies. A representative of the trade group later confirmed that every company listed in the document does indeed belong to the trade group. Because Bruch Industries is not listed on the document, it is evidently not a member of the trade group.

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

(A)   gives no reason to think that Bruch Industries would want to belong to the trade group
(B)   does not present any evidence that the document names every member of the trade group
(C)   does not explain how it is that the trade group could have inadvertently sent out a secret document
(D)   presents no reason why Bruch Industries would not want its membership in the trade group to be known
(E)   takes for granted the accuracy of a statement by a representative who had a reason to withhold information

5. Peter: Unlike in the past, most children's stories nowadays don't have clearly immoral characters in them. They should, though. Children need to learn the consequences of being bad.

Yoko: Children's stories still tend to have clearly immoral characters in them, but now these characters tend not to be the sort that frighten children. Surely that's an improvement.

Peter and Yoko disagree over whether today's children's stories

(A)   should be less frightening than they are
(B)   tend to be less frightening than earlier children's stories were
(C)   differ significantly in overall quality from earlier children's stories
(D)   tend to have clearly immoral characters in them
(E)   should help children learn the consequences of being bad

6. Local resident: An overabundance of algae must be harmful to the smaller fish in this pond. During the fifteen or so years that I have lived here, the few times that I have seen large numbers of dead small fish wash ashore in late summer coincide exactly with the times that I have noticed abnormally large amounts of algae in the water.

The local resident's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

(A)   presumes, without providing justification, that smaller fish are somehow more susceptible to harm as a result of overabundant algae than are larger fish
(B)   fails to consider that the effects on smaller fish of overabundant algae may be less severe in larger bodies of water with more diverse ecosystems
(C)   ignores the possibility that the same cause might have different effects on fish of different sizes
(D)   ignores the possibility that the overabundance of algae and the deaths of smaller fish are independent effects of a common cause
(E)   ignores the possibility that below-normal amounts of algae are detrimental to the pond's smaller fish

7. Tanner: The public should demand political debates before any election. Voters are better able to choose the candidate best suited for office if they watch the candidates seriously debate one another.

Saldana: Political debates almost always benefit the candidate who has the better debating skills. Thus, they don't really help voters determine which candidate is most qualified for office.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Tanner and Saldana disagree over which one of the following?

(A)   Political candidates with strong debating skills are more likely to win elections than those with weak debating skills.
(B)   A voter who watches a political debate will likely be better able, as a result, to determine which candidate is more qualified for office.
(C)   Debating skills are of little use to politicians in doing their jobs once they are elected to office.
(D)   The candidates with the best debating skills are the ones who are most qualified for the political offices for which they are running.
(E)   Political debates tend to have a major effect on which candidate among those participating in a debate will win the election.

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8. A recent study shows that those highways that carry the most traffic, and thus tend to be the most congested, have the lowest rate of fatal traffic accidents.

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

(A) Drivers have more accidents when they become distracted.
(B) The highways that have the highest rate of fatal accidents have moderate volumes of traffic.
(C) Most of the motorists on very heavily traveled highways tend to be commuting to or from work.
(D) Most serious accidents occur when vehicles are moving at a high rate of speed.
(E) Heavily traveled highways do not always carry a higher proportion of large trucks.

9. In some jurisdictions, lawmakers have instituted sentencing guidelines that mandate a penalty for theft that is identical to the one they have mandated for bribery. Hence, lawmakers in those jurisdictions evidently consider the harm resulting from theft to be equal to the harm resulting from bribery.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument?

(A) In general, lawmakers mandate penalties for crimes that are proportional to the harm they believe to result from those crimes.
(B) In most cases, lawmakers assess the level of harm resulting from an act in determining whether to make that act illegal.
(C) Often, in response to the unusually great harm resulting from a particular instance of a crime, lawmakers will mandate an increased penalty for that crime.
(D) In most cases, a victim of theft is harmed no more than a victim of bribery is harmed.
(E) If lawmakers mandate penalties for crimes that are proportional to the harm resulting from those crimes, crime in those lawmakers' jurisdictions will be effectively deterred.

10. People often admonish us to learn the lessons of history, but, even if it were easy to discover what the past was really like, it is nearly impossible to discover its lessons. We are supposed, for example, to learn the lessons of World War I. But what are they? And were we ever to discover what they are, it is not clear that we could ever apply them, for we shall never again have a situation just like World War I.

That we should learn the lessons of history figures in the argument in which one of the following ways?

(A) It sets out a problem the argument as a whole is designed to resolve.
(B) It is compatible with accepting the argument's conclusion and with denying it.
(C) It is a position that the argument simply takes for granted is false.
(D) It expresses the position the argument as a whole is directed toward discrediting.
(E) It is an assumption that is required in order to establish the argument's conclusion.

11. Sigerson argues that the city should adopt ethical guidelines that preclude its politicians from accepting campaign contributions from companies that do business with the city. Sigerson's proposal is dishonest, however, because he has taken contributions from such companies throughout his career in city politics.

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

(A) confuses a sufficient condition for adopting ethical guidelines for politicians with a necessary condition for adopting such guidelines
(B) rejects a proposal on the grounds that an inadequate argument has been given for it
(C) fails to adequately address the possibility that other city politicians would resist Sigerson's proposal
(D) rejects a proposal on the grounds that the person offering it is unfamiliar with the issues it raises
(E) overlooks the fact that Sigerson's proposal would apply only to the future conduct of city politicians

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12. Some gardening books published by Garden Path Press recommend tilling the soil and adding compost before starting a new garden on a site, but they do not explain the difference between hot and cold composting. Since any gardening book that recommends adding compost is flawed if it does not explain at least the basics of composting, some books published by Garden Path are flawed.

The argument requires the assumption that

(A) some gardening books that recommend tilling the soil and adding compost before starting a new garden are not flawed

(B) gardeners should not add compost to the soil unless they have a thorough understanding of composting

(C) an explanation of the basics of composting must include an explanation of the difference between hot and cold composting

(D) everyone who understands the difference between hot and cold composting understands at least the basics of composting

(E) no gardening book that includes an explanation of at least the basics of composting is flawed

13. Astronomers have found new evidence that the number of galaxies in the universe is not 10 billion, as previously believed, but 50 billion. This discovery will have an important effect on theories about how galaxies are formed. But even though astronomers now believe 40 billion more galaxies exist, many astronomers' estimates of the universe's total mass remain virtually unchanged.

Which one of the following, if true, does most to explain why the estimates remain virtually unchanged?

(A) The mass of galaxies is thought to make up only a tiny percentage of the universe's total mass.

(B) The overwhelming majority of galaxies are so far from Earth that their mass can be only roughly estimated.

(C) The number of galaxies that astronomers believe exist tends to grow as the instruments used to detect galaxies become more sophisticated.

(D) Theories about how galaxies are formed are rarely affected by estimates of the universe's total mass.

(E) There is no consensus among astronomers on the proper procedures for estimating the universe's total mass.

14. Newspaper subscriber: Arnot's editorial argues that by making certain fundamental changes in government we would virtually eliminate our most vexing social ills. But clearly this conclusion is false. After all, the argument Arnot makes for this claim depends on the dubious assumption that government can be trusted to act in the interest of the public.

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

(A) it repudiates a claim merely on the grounds that an inadequate argument has been given for it

(B) it treats a change that is required for virtual elimination of society's most vexing social ills as a change that will guarantee the virtual elimination of those ills

(C) it fails to consider that, even if an argument's conclusion is false, some of the assumptions used to justify that conclusion may nonetheless be true

(D) it distorts the opponent's argument and then attacks this distorted argument

(E) it uses the key term "government" in one sense in a premise and in another sense in the conclusion

15. Columnist: Shortsighted motorists learn the hard way about the wisdom of preventive auto maintenance; such maintenance almost always pays off in the long run. Our usually shortsighted city council should be praised for using similar wisdom when they hired a long-term economic development adviser. In hiring this adviser, the council made an investment that is likely to have a big payoff in several years. Other cities in this region that have devoted resources to economic development planning have earned large returns on such an investment.

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

(A) Even some cars that receive regular preventive maintenance break down, requiring costly repairs.

(B) The columnist's city has a much smaller population and economy than the other cities did when they began devoting resources to economic development planning.

(C) Most motorists who fail to perform preventive maintenance on their cars do so for nonfinancial reasons.

(D) Qualified economic development advisers generally demand higher salaries than many city councils are willing to spend.

(E) Cities that have earned large returns due to hiring economic development advisers did not earn any returns at all in the advisers' first few years of employment.

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16. Editorial: Cell-phone usage on buses and trains is annoying to other passengers. This suggests that recent proposals to allow use of cell phones on airplanes are ill-advised. Cell-phone use would be far more upsetting on airplanes than it is on buses and trains. Airline passengers are usually packed in tightly. And if airline passengers are offended by the cell-phone excesses of their seatmates, they often cannot move to another seat.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the editorial's argument by the statement that cell-phone use would be far more upsetting on airplanes than it is on buses and trains?

(A) It is the main conclusion of the argument.
(B) It is a claim that the argument tries to rebut.
(C) It is a premise that indirectly supports the main conclusion of the argument by supporting a premise for that conclusion.
(D) It is a conclusion for which support is provided and that itself is used in turn to directly support the argument's main conclusion.
(E) It provides background information that plays no role in the reasoning in the argument.

17. Science writer: The deterioration of cognitive faculties associated with Alzheimer's disease is evidently caused by the activities of microglia—the brain's own immune cells. For one thing, this deterioration can be slowed by some anti-inflammatory drugs, such as acetylsalicylic acid. Furthermore, patients with Alzheimer's are unable to eliminate the protein BA from the brain, where it accumulates and forms deposits. The microglia attack these protein deposits by releasing poisons that destroy surrounding healthy brain cells, thereby impairing the brain's cognitive functions.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to support the science writer's argument?

(A) The inability of Alzheimer's patients to eliminate the protein BA from the brain is due to a deficiency in the brain's immune system.
(B) Acetylsalicylic acid reduces the production of immune cells in the brain.
(C) The activity of microglia results in a decrease in the buildup of protein deposits in the brain.
(D) The protein BA directly interferes with the cognitive functions of the brain.
(E) Immune reactions by microglia occur in certain diseases of the brain other than Alzheimer's.

18. Lawyer: One is justified in accessing information in computer files without securing authorization from the computer's owner only if the computer is typically used in the operation of a business. If, in addition, there exist reasonable grounds for believing that such a computer contains data usable as evidence in a legal proceeding against the computer's owner, then accessing the data in those computer files without the owner's authorization is justified.

The principles stated by the lawyer most strongly support which one of the following judgments?

(A) Rey gave his friend Sunok a key to the store where he worked and asked her to use the store owners' computer to look up their friend Jim's phone number, which Rey kept on the computer. Because Sunok had Rey's permission, her action was justified.
(B) Police department investigators accessed the electronic accounting files of the central computer owned by a consulting firm that was on trial for fraudulent business practices without seeking permission from the firm's owners. Contrary to the investigators' reasonable beliefs, however, the files ultimately provided no evidence of wrongdoing. Nevertheless, the investigators' action was justified.
(C) A police officer accessed, without Natalie's permission, files on the computer that Natalie owned and used exclusively in the operation of her small business. Since the police officer's search of the files on Natalie's computer produced no evidence usable in any legal proceeding against Natalie, the police officer's action was clearly not justified.
(D) Customs officials examined all of the files stored on a laptop computer confiscated from an importer whom they suspected of smuggling. Because there were reasonable grounds for believing that the computer had typically been used in the operation of the importer's legitimate business, the customs officials' action was justified.
(E) Against the company owner's wishes, a police officer accessed some of the files on one of the company's computers. Although the computer was typically used in the operation of the company's business, the particular files accessed by the police officer were personal letters written by one of the company's employees. Thus, the police officer's unauthorized use of the computer was not justified.

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19. The conventional process for tanning leather uses large amounts of calcium oxide and sodium sulfide. Tanning leather using biological catalysts costs about the same as using these conventional chemicals if the cost of waste disposal is left out of the comparison. However, nearly 20 percent less waste is produced with biological catalysts, and waste disposal is a substantial part of the overall cost of tanning. It is therefore less costly to tan leather if biological catalysts are used instead.

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

(A) Leather tanned using the conventional process is not lower in quality than is leather tanned using biological catalysts.

(B) The biological catalysts that can be used in the tanning process are less costly by weight than are calcium oxide and sodium sulfide.

(C) New technological innovations have recently made the use of biological catalysts in the tanning process much more cost effective.

(D) Disposal of tanning waste produced with biological catalysts does not cost significantly more than disposal of the same amount of waste produced with the conventional process.

(E) The labor costs associated with tanning leather using biological catalysts are not any greater than the labor costs associated with the conventional tanning process.

20. One should not play a practical joke on someone if it shows contempt for that person or if one believes it might bring significant harm to that person.

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

(A) I should not have played that practical joke on you yesterday. Even if it was not contemptuous, I should have realized that it would bring significant harm to someone.

(B) I have no reason to think that the practical joke I want to play would harm anyone. So, since the joke would show no contempt for the person the joke is played on, it would not be wrong for me to play it.

(C) Because of the circumstances, it would be wrong for me to play the practical joke I had intended to play on you. Even though it would not show contempt for anyone, it could easily bring you significant harm.

(D) It would have been wrong for me to play the practical joke that I had intended to play on you. Even though I did not have reason to think that it would significantly harm anyone, I did think that it would show contempt for someone.

(E) Someone was harmed as a result of my practical joke. Thus, even though it did not show contempt for the person I played the joke on, I should not have played it.

21. Economics professor: Marty's Pizza and Checkers Pizza are the two major pizza parlors in our town. Marty's sold coupon books including coupons good for one large plain pizza at any local pizza parlor, at Marty's expense. But Checkers refused to accept these coupons, even though they were redeemed by all other local pizza parlors. Accepting them would have cost Checkers nothing and would have satisfied those of its potential customers who had purchased the coupon books. This shows that Checkers's motive in refusing to accept the coupons was simply to hurt Marty's Pizza.

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

(A) Any company that refuses to accept coupons issued by a competitor when doing so would satisfy some of the company's potential customers is motivated solely by the desire to hurt that competitor.

(B) Any company that wishes to hurt a competitor by refusing to accept coupons issued by that competitor will refuse to accept them even when accepting them would cost nothing and would satisfy its potential customers.

(C) At least one company has refused to accept coupons issued by its major local competitor simply in order to hurt that competitor, even though those coupons were accepted by all other local competitors.

(D) Any company that accepts its major competitor's coupons helps its competitor by doing so, even if it also satisfies its own actual or potential customers.

(E) If accepting coupons issued by a competitor would not enable a company to satisfy its actual or potential customers, then that company's refusal to accept the coupons is motivated by the desire to satisfy customers.

22. Science writer: Scientists' astounding success rate with research problems they have been called upon to solve causes the public to believe falsely that science can solve any problem. In fact, the problems scientists are called upon to solve are typically selected by scientists themselves. When the problems are instead selected by politicians or business leaders, their formulation is nevertheless guided by scientists in such a way as to make scientific solutions feasible. Scientists are almost never asked to solve problems that are not subject to such formulation.

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

(A) If a problem can be formulated in such a way as to make a scientific solution feasible, scientists will usually be called upon to solve that problem.
(B) Any problem a scientist can solve can be formulated in such a way as to make a scientific solution feasible.
(C) Scientists would probably have a lower success rate with research problems if their grounds for selecting such problems were less narrow.
(D) Most of the problems scientists are called upon to solve are problems that politicians and business leaders want solved, but whose formulation the scientists have helped to guide.
(E) The only reason for the astounding success rate of science is that the problems scientists are called upon to solve are usually selected by the scientists themselves.

23. Most auto mechanics have extensive experience. Furthermore, most mechanics with extensive experience understand electronic circuits. Thus, most auto mechanics understand electronic circuits.

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

(A) During times of the year when automobile traffic increases, gas prices also increase. Increases in gas prices lead to increases in consumer complaints. Thus, increased automobile traffic causes increased consumer complaints.
(B) The most common species of birds in this region are migratory. Moreover, most migratory birds have left this region by the end of November. Hence, few birds remain in this region during the winter.
(C) It is not surprising that most speeding tickets in this region are issued to drivers of sports cars. After all, most drivers who are not interested in driving fast do not buy sports cars.
(D) Most nature photographers find portrait photography boring. Moreover, most portrait photographers especially enjoy photographing dignitaries. Thus, most nature photographers find photographing dignitaries especially boring.
(E) Most snow-removal companies run lawn-care services during the summer. Also, most companies that run lawn-care services during the summer hire additional workers in the summer. Thus, most snow-removal companies hire additional workers in the summer.

24. If one wants to succeed, then one should act as though one were genuinely confident about one's abilities, even if one actually distrusts one's skills. Success is much more easily obtained by those who genuinely believe themselves capable of succeeding than by those filled with self-doubts.

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

(A) Those who convince others that they are capable of succeeding usually have few self-doubts.
(B) Genuine confidence is often a by-product of pretended self-confidence.
(C) Success is usually more a matter of luck or determination than of skill.
(D) Many people who behave in a self-confident manner are genuinely confident about their abilities.
(E) Self-doubt can hamper as well as aid the development of the skills necessary for success.

25. Journalist: The trade union members at AutoFaber Inc. are planning to go on strike. Independent arbitration would avert a strike, but only if both sides agree to accept the arbitrator's recommendations as binding. However, based on past experience, the union is quite unlikely to agree to this, so a strike is likely.

Which one of the following arguments exhibits a pattern of reasoning most similar to that exhibited by the journalist's argument?

(A) The company will downsize unless more stock is issued. Furthermore, if the company downsizes, the shareholders will demand a change. Since no more stock is being issued, we can be sure that the shareholders will demand a change.

(B) Rodriguez will donate her paintings to the museum only if the new wing is named after her. The only other person the new wing could be named after is the museum's founder, Wu. But it was decided yesterday that the gardens, not the new wing, would be named after Wu. So Rodriguez will donate her paintings to the museum.

(C) Reynolds and Khripkova would not make suitable business partners, since they are constantly squabbling, whereas good business partners know how to get along with each other most of the time and, if they quarrel, know how to resolve their differences.

(D) Lopez will run in tomorrow's marathon. Lopez will win the marathon only if his sponsors do a good job of keeping him hydrated. But his sponsors are known to be poor at keeping their athletes hydrated. So it is probable that Lopez will not win the marathon.

(E) The new course in microeconomics is offered either in the fall or in the spring. The new course will be offered in the spring if there is a qualified instructor available. Since the economics department currently lacks a qualified instructor for such courses, however, the course will not be offered in the spring.

26. Acquiring complete detailed information about all the pros and cons of a product one might purchase would clearly be difficult and expensive. It is rational not to acquire such information unless one expects that the benefits of doing so will outweigh the cost and difficulty of doing so. Therefore, consumers who do not bother to acquire such information are thereby behaving rationally.

The conclusion of the argument is properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) Rational consumers who do not expect that the benefits outweigh the cost and difficulty of acquiring detailed information about a product they might purchase usually do not bother to acquire such information.

(B) Whenever it is rational not to acquire detailed information about a product, it would be irrational to bother to acquire such information.

(C) The benefits of acquiring detailed information about a product one might purchase usually do not outweigh the cost and difficulty of doing so.

(D) Rational consumers usually expect that the benefits of acquiring detailed information about a product they might purchase would not outweigh the cost and difficulty of doing so.

(E) Consumers who do not bother to acquire complete detailed information about a product they might purchase do not expect that the benefits of acquiring such information will outweigh the cost and difficulty of doing so.

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
27 Questions

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

Determining the most effective way to deter deliberate crimes, such as fraud, as opposed to impulsive crimes, such as crimes of passion, is a problem currently being debated in the legal community. On one side of
(5) the debate are those scholars who believe that deliberate crimes are a product of the influence of societal norms and institutions on individuals. These scholars suggest that changing people's beliefs about crime, increasing the access of the most economically
(10) alienated individuals to economic institutions, and rehabilitating those convicted of this type of crime will reduce the crime rate. On the other side are those legal scholars who believe that the decision to commit a deliberate crime is primarily the result of individual
(15) choice. They suggest that increasing the fines and penalties associated with criminal activity, along with efficacious law enforcement, is the best deterrence method. However, some recent legal scholarship has changed the nature of this debate by introducing an
(20) economic principle that shows that these two positions, far from being antithetical, are surprisingly complementary.

The economic principle that reconciles the two positions is that of utility maximization, which holds
(25) that, given a choice of actions, rational individuals will choose the action that maximizes their anticipated overall satisfaction, or expected utility. The expected utility of an action is ascertained by determining the utilities of the possible outcomes of that action,
(30) weighing them according to the likelihood of each outcome's coming to pass, and then adding up those weighted utilities. Using this economic framework, an individual's decision to commit a crime can be analyzed as a rational economic choice.
(35) According to the utility maximization principle a person who responds rationally to economic incentives or disincentives will commit a crime if the expected utility from doing so, given the chance of getting caught, exceeds the expected utility from activity that is
(40) lawful. Within this framework the two crime-deterrence methods have the same overall effect. For instance, the recommendations on one side of the crime deterrence debate to increase penalties for crimes and strengthen law enforcement result in an increased likelihood of
(45) detection and punishment and impose an increased cost to the individual if detected and punished. This lowers the expected utility from criminal activity, thereby making a person less likely to choose to commit a deliberate crime. The recommendations on
(50) the other side of the debate, such as increasing the economic opportunities of individuals most alienated

from economic institutions, also affect the utility equation. All else being equal, enacting these types of policies will effectively increase the expected
(55) utility from lawful activity. This economic analysis demonstrates that the two positions are not fundamentally in conflict, and that the optimal approach to crime deterrence would include elements of both deterrence strategies.

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

(A) The principle of utility maximization provides an economic framework that allows legal scholars to analyze an individual's decision to commit a crime as a rational economic choice that maximizes that individual's expected utility.

(B) Legal scholars have found that deliberate criminal acts are motivated by neither external influences nor individual choices alone but that instead both of these factors are important in the decision to commit a crime.

(C) The utility maximization principle can be used to quantify the effects both of methods of deterrence that revolve around individual factors and of those that emphasize the impact of societal norms on the decision to commit a deliberate crime.

(D) Introduction of the utility maximization principle into the current crime deterrence debate indicates that both sides in the debate offer useful recommendations that can work together in deterring deliberate crime.

(E) The utility maximization principle demonstrates that deliberate criminal acts are the result of the rational economic choices of individuals and are not influenced by societal norms or the policies and practices of societal institutions.

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2. The author mentions "crimes of passion" in line 3 primarily in order to

   (A) give an example of a kind of deliberate crime
   (B) provide a contrast that helps to define a deliberate crime
   (C) demonstrate that not all crimes can be deterred
   (D) help illustrate one side of the current debate in the legal community
   (E) mention a crime that is a product of the influence of societal norms

3. The explanation of the utility maximization principle in the passage suggests that which one of the following would be least appropriately described as a rational response to economic incentives and disincentives?

   (A) In order to reduce his taxes, a waiter conceals a large part of his tip income from the government because he believes that it is very unlikely that this will be detected and he will be penalized.
   (B) A motorist avoids speeding on a certain stretch of road because she knows that it is heavily patrolled and that a speeding ticket will lead to loss of her driver's license.
   (C) An industrialist continues to illegally discharge an untreated pollutant into a river because the cost of treatment far exceeds the fine for illegally discharging the pollutant.
   (D) A government official in an impoverished country risks prosecution for soliciting bribes because rampant inflation has rendered her government salary inadequate to support her and her family.
   (E) A worker physically assaults his former supervisor in a crowded workplace because he has been dismissed from his job and he believes that the dismissal was unwarranted and unfair.

4. Based on the passage, which one of the following scenarios is most similar to some legal scholars' use of the utility maximization principle regarding the crime deterrence debate?

   (A) an astronomer's use of a paradox employed by certain ancient cosmologists as a metaphor to help describe a phenomenon recently observed with the aid of new technologies
   (B) a drawing instructor's use of a law of optics from physics to demonstrate that two lines that appear to diverge actually run parallel to each other
   (C) a botanist's use of a quotation from a legendary Olympic athlete to make a point about the competitive nature of plants in a forest
   (D) a judge's use of evidence from anthropology to support a decision in a controversial legal case
   (E) a mediator's use of a short quotation from a well-known novel in an attempt to set a tone of collegiality and good conduct at the start of a bargaining session

5. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?

   (A) Two sides of a debate are described and a general principle is used to resolve the conflict between them.
   (B) Two sides of a debate are described and an economic principle is applied to decide between them.
   (C) Two beliefs are described and a principle is introduced to discredit them.
   (D) A general principle is described and instantiated by two different ways of solving a problem.
   (E) A general principle is described and used to highlight the differences between two sides in a debate.

6. The passage suggests that the author would be likely to agree with each of the following statements EXCEPT:

   (A) The rate at which criminals return to criminal activity is likely to fall if laws requiring stronger punishments for repeat offenders are adopted.
   (B) The rate at which criminals return to criminal activity is likely to increase if efforts to rehabilitate them are ended.
   (C) The rate of deliberate crimes is likely to decrease if the expected utility of lawful activities decreases.
   (D) The rate of deliberate crimes is likely to increase if the access of individuals to economic institutions decreases.
   (E) The rate of deliberate crimes will tend to vary inversely with the level of law enforcement.

Mexican Americans share with speakers of Spanish throughout the world a rich and varied repertoire of proverbs as well as a vital tradition of proverb use. The term "proverb" refers to a self-contained saying
(5) that can be understood independent of a specific verbal context and that has as its main purpose the carrying of a message or piece of wisdom. The great majority of Spanish-language proverbs reached Mexico from peninsular Spain, though they did not all originate
(10) there. Many belong, in fact, to the common proverb tradition of Europe and have exact equivalents in English-language proverbial speech.

Each use of a proverb is an individual act whose meaning varies depending on the individual speaker
(15) and the particular social context in which the use occurs. Nonetheless, it is important to recognize that proverb use is also shaped by the larger community with which the individual interacts. The fact that proverbs often serve a didactic purpose points us to
(20) one important function that proverbs serve in Mexican American communities: the instruction of the young. In fact, this function seems to be much more prominent in Mexican tradition in general than in English-speaking traditions. Adolescents of Mexican
(25) descent in the United States consistently report the frequent use of proverbs by their parents as a teaching tool, in areas ranging from the inculcation of table manners to the regulation of peer-group relationships. The latter area is a particularly frequent focus of
(30) proverb use within Mexican American communities: one of the most frequently used proverbs, for example, translates roughly as, "Tell me who you run with and I'll tell you who you are." Perhaps this emphasis on peer-group relations derives from a sense that
(35) traditional, community-approved norms are threatened by those prevalent in the surrounding society, or from a sense that, in dealing with older children especially, parents need to appeal to traditional wisdom to bolster their authority.
(40) Another dimension of proverb use within Mexican American communities is that proverbs often serve to foster a consciousness of ethnicity, that is, of membership in a particular ethnic group possessing features that distinguish it from other groups within a
(45) multiethnic environment. Even those Mexican American proverbs that do not have an explicitly didactic purpose nevertheless serve as a vehicle for the transmission of both the Spanish language and Mexican culture. It is in these sayings that links to folklore and other aspects of
(50) Mexican culture are established and maintained. Proverbs thus provide a means of enhancing Mexican American young people's familiarity with their heritage, thereby strengthening their ties to Mexican tradition.

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

(A) The Mexican American tradition of Spanish-language proverb use differs in important ways from the common proverb tradition of Europe.
(B) Spanish-language proverbs figure prominently in Mexican American communities, where they are used both to instruct the young and to promote the young's familiarity with their heritage.
(C) Most proverbs that are commonly used in Mexican American communities have their origins in either peninsular Spain or the common proverb tradition of Europe.
(D) Many people in Mexican American communities use proverbs to teach young people about a wide range of social behaviors and norms.
(E) As is illustrated in the Spanish-language tradition, the use of proverbs can serve a wide range of purposes within a community.

8. The author provides a translation of a proverb in lines 32–33 primarily in order to

(A) illustrate the relation between proverb use and education about peer-group relationships in Mexican American communities
(B) provide an example of the tone of a proverb that is frequently used in Mexican American communities
(C) illustrate how a proverb can function as an appeal to traditional wisdom
(D) provide an example of how some Spanish-language proverbs can be clearly translated into English
(E) illustrate the effectiveness of proverbs as educational tools in Mexican American communities

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9. The passage provides information that most helps to answer which one of the following questions?

   (A) In what other areas besides Europe did Spanish-language proverbs currently used in Mexican American communities originate?
   (B) Are any proverbs that are used frequently in the English-language tradition derived from Mexican American proverbs?
   (C) What kinds of messages and pieces of wisdom are most often communicated by proverbs in the English-language tradition?
   (D) In what other ethnic groups besides Mexican Americans do proverbs function to maintain ties to the traditions of those groups?
   (E) Is the use of proverbs in teaching young people more common in Mexican American communities than in the English-language tradition?

10. The passage most strongly suggests which one of the following about the use of proverbs?

   (A) Proverb use is seldom intended to reinforce community-approved norms.
   (B) The way in which a proverb is used depends, at least in part, on the community in which it is used.
   (C) The most frequent use of proverbs in Mexican American communities is for the purpose of regulating peer-group relationships.
   (D) Proverbs are often used to help teach young people languages.
   (E) When a proverb is used as an educational tool, it is usually intended to serve more than one purpose.

11. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

   (A) Most Mexican American proverbs have their origin in the common proverb tradition of Europe.
   (B) Mexican American parents are more likely to emphasize the value of traditional wisdom than are most other parents in the United States.
   (C) There are more Spanish-language proverbs than there are proverbs in the common proverb tradition of Europe.
   (D) Proverb use in some communities may reflect parental concern that the young will not embrace traditional norms.
   (E) Most proverbs cannot be accurately translated from one language to another.

12. Which one of the following is most strongly implied by the passage?

   (A) If a proverb is used to inculcate table manners, then its primary purpose is to maintain ties to an ethnic tradition.
   (B) The frequent use of proverbs within any community functions, at least in part, to convey a sense of their ethnicity to children within that community.
   (C) The ways in which Mexican Americans use Spanish-language proverbs are typical of the ways in which Spanish speakers throughout the world use those proverbs.
   (D) There are some sayings that do not require a verbal context to be understood but whose meaning for each particular use depends on the social context in which that use occurs.
   (E) The emphasis within Mexican American communities on teaching children about peer-group relationships distinguishes those communities from other communities within the United States.

Passage A

Evolutionary psychology has taught us to examine human behavior from the standpoint of the theory of evolution—to explain a given type of human behavior by examining how it contributes to the reproductive
(5) success of individuals exhibiting the behavior, and thereby to the proliferation of the genetic material responsible for causing that behavior. From an evolutionary standpoint, the problem of altruism is a thorny one: what accounts for the evolution of
(10) behavior in which an individual expends energy or other valuable resources promoting the welfare of another individual?

The answer probably lies in the psychological experiences of identification and empathy. Such
(15) experiences could have initially arisen in response to cues (like physical resemblance) that indicated the presence of shared genetic material in human ancestors. The psychological states provoked by these cues could have increased the chances of related
(20) individuals' receiving assistance, thereby enhancing the survival and replication of genes influencing the capacity for identification and empathy. This would account, for example, for a mother's rushing to help her injured child; genes promoting their own
(25) self-propagation may thus operate through instinctive actions that appear unselfish.

Since human ancestors lived in small, kin-based groups, the application of altruistic mechanisms to the entire group would have promoted the propagation of
(30) the genes responsible for those mechanisms. Later, these mechanisms may have come to apply to humans who are not kin when communities grew larger. In this way, apparently altruistic mechanisms may have arisen within a genetically "selfish" system.

Passage B

(35) Evolutionary psychology is a kind of conspiracy theory; that is, it explains behavior by imputing an interest (the proliferation of genes) that the agent of the behavior does not openly acknowledge, or indeed, is not even aware of. Thus, what seemed to be your
(40) unsurprising interest in your child's well-being turns out to be your genes' conspiracy to propagate themselves.

Such arguments can appear persuasive on the face of it. According to some evolutionary psychologists,
(45) an interest in the proliferation of genes explains monogamous families in animals whose offspring mature slowly. Human offspring mature slowly; and, at least in numerical terms, our species favors monogamous families. Evolutionary psychologists
(50) take this as evidence that humans form monogamous families because of our interest in propagating our genes. Are they right?

Maybe yes, maybe no; this kind of inference needs to be handled with great care. There are, most
(55) often, all sorts of interests that would explain any given behavior. What is needed to make it decisive that a particular interest explains a particular behavior is that the behavior would be reasonable *only* if one had that interest. But such cases are vanishingly rare:

(60) an interest in Y might explain doing X, but so too would an interest in doing X. A concern to propagate one's genes would explain promoting the welfare of one's children; but so too would an interest in the welfare of one's children. Not all of one's motives can
(65) be instrumental, after all; there must be some things that one cares for just for their own sakes.

13. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of passage A?

(A) Altruistic behavior is problematic for evolutionary psychology because it tends to diminish the reproductive success of individuals that exhibit it.

(B) New evidence may explain the evolution of altruistic behavior in early humans by showing that genes promote their own self-propagation.

(C) Altruistic behavior originally served evolutionary purposes that it does not serve today because humans no longer live in small, kin-based groups.

(D) Contrary to what critics of evolutionary psychology say, most significant types of human behavior are prompted by genetically selfish motivations.

(E) An evolutionary explanation of altruistic behavior may lie in the psychological states brought about in early humans by cues of kinship or familiarity.

14. The approaches toward evolutionary psychology exhibited by the two authors differ in which one of the following ways?

(A) The author of passage A is more interested in examining the logical implications of evolutionary psychology than the author of passage B is.

(B) The author of passage A is more committed to the principles of evolutionary psychology than the author of passage B is.

(C) The author of passage A is more willing to consider nonevolutionary explanations for human behavior than the author of passage B is.

(D) The author of passage B is more skeptical of evolutionary theory in general than the author of passage A is.

(E) The author of passage B is more critical of the motives of evolutionary psychologists than the author of passage A is.

15. According to passage B, which one of the following is an example of a human characteristic for which evolutionary psychologists propose a questionable explanation?

(A)   the early human tendency to live in small communities
(B)   the slow maturation of human offspring
(C)   forming monogamous families
(D)   misinterpreting the interests that motivate human actions
(E)   caring for some things for their own sakes

16. According to passage A, certain types of human behavior developed through evolutionary processes because they

(A)   helped spread the genes responsible for those same behaviors
(B)   prompted individuals to behave unselfishly
(C)   improved the physical health of individuals who exhibited the behaviors
(D)   made individuals who exhibited the behaviors more adept at finding food
(E)   prompted early humans to live in mutually dependent groups

17. How does the purpose of passage B relate to the content of passage A?

(A)   The author of passage B seeks to support the main claims made in passage A by presenting additional arguments in support of those claims.
(B)   The author of passage B criticizes the type of argument made in passage A by attempting to create an analogous argument with a conclusion that is clearly false.
(C)   The author of passage B argues that the type of evidence used in passage A is often derived from inaccurate observation.
(D)   The author of passage B maintains that the claims made in passage A are vacuous because no possible evidence could confirm or disconfirm them.
(E)   The author of passage B seeks to undermine the type of argument made in passage A by suggesting that it relies on questionable reasoning.

18. Which one of the following assertions from passage A most clearly exemplifies what the author of passage B means in calling evolutionary psychology a "conspiracy theory" (lines 35–36)?

(A)   Evolutionary psychologists seek to examine human behavior from the point of view of the theory of evolution.
(B)   Altruism presents a difficult problem for evolutionary psychology.
(C)   An altruistic individual uses valuable resources to promote the well-being of another individual.
(D)   Genes may promote their self-propagation through actions that appear unselfish.
(E)   Early humans lived in small, kin-based groups.

19. It can be inferred that the author of passage B would regard which one of the following as a mistaken assumption underlying arguments like that made in passage A?

(A)   Most of the physical features characteristic of modern humans developed as the result of evolutionary pressures.
(B)   Any action performed by an early human was necessarily orchestrated by that individual's genes to promote the genes' self-propagation.
(C)   To explain a type of human behavior in evolutionary terms, it is sufficient to show that the behavior would have improved the reproductive success of early humans.
(D)   Evolutionary psychology can be used to explain human behavior but not animal behavior, since animal behavior is driven largely by instinct.
(E)   Most early human behaviors that significantly hindered reproductive success were eliminated by evolutionary competition.

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During Dostoyevsky's time there were two significant and opposing directions in Russian literary criticism. One position maintained that art stood high above the present and the everyday, while the radical

(5) view maintained that art had a right to exist only if it found its sources in concrete reality, and, through the exposure of want and injustice, it contributed to the creation of a new society; literature, in other words, should be useful. Dostoyevsky took a third position.

(10) As a realist, he never doubted that reality was literature's crucial source. But his understanding of reality went deeper than the one prevailing among radical critics, since for Dostoyevsky there was no distinction in principle between fantasy and reality,

(15) and reality was far more than the merely tangible.

The radical critics' demand that reality be depicted "as it is" was meaningless for Dostoyevsky; reality was necessarily shaped by the person who experienced it: what may not be reality for you may be reality for

(20) me. The task of the writer was to explode the boundaries of the so-called real world. Within perceptible "reality" exists another sphere, the fantastic, which is not in any way superfluous to a writer's concerns: "The fantastic must be so intimately bound up with the real that one

(25) almost believes in it."

The radical critics' insistence that art must serve a particular political view was for Dostoyevsky the equivalent of assigning to art "a shameful destiny." A literary work must stand or fall on its "artistic

(30) merit," he explained. The utilitarian claim that the formal aspects of a work were of secondary importance so long as its goal was good and its purpose clear struck Dostoyevsky as a contradiction in terms. Only fully realized artistic works could fulfill their goals.

(35) But what does it mean to say that a work is "artistic"? Dostoyevsky defined it thus: "To say that a novelist is 'artistic' means that he possesses a talent to express his thoughts in characters and images so that when the reader has finished the novel, he has fully understood

(40) the author's thoughts. Therefore, artistry is quite simply the ability to write well."

The radical critics' requirement that art must at all costs be "useful" to people and society seemed to Dostoyevsky unsatisfactory. How can we know what

(45) will show itself to be useful? Can we say with assurance how useful the *Iliad* has been to humankind? No, Dostoyevsky believed, when it comes to this we encounter breadths that cannot be measured with any precision; sometimes a work of art may appear to

(50) deviate from reality and serve no useful purpose because we cannot see clearly what paths it may take to become useful.

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

(A) By drawing on elements from the two opposing strains of Russian literary criticism, Dostoyevsky developed the theoretical apparatus for a new direction in Russian literature.

(B) In opposition to the views of the two most prominent groups of Russian literary critics, Dostoyevsky believed that literature should keep itself removed from reality.

(C) Dostoyevsky's indictment of the radical Russian critics rested solely on his objection to the radical critics' stipulation that literature be useful to society.

(D) In his critical writings, Dostoyevsky championed the freedom of the artist against the narrow constraints imposed by the radical Russian critics' concern with the depiction of reality.

(E) Dostoyevsky's position on literature differed sharply from that of the radical Russian critics with respect to the nature of reality, the importance of formal aspects in a literary work, and the utility of art.

21. Which one of the following works most clearly exemplifies writing Dostoyevsky would have deemed "artistic"?

(A) a fictionalized account based on interviews with patients that illustrates the brutal facts of illness

(B) a novel in which the author's ideas are given substance through suitable characters and events

(C) a novel in which the author attempted to use allegory to communicate a criticism of feudal society

(D) an autobiographical essay in which the author chronicles the outstanding events in his life

(E) a short story in which the characters debate how to solve various social problems

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22. According to the passage, Dostoyevsky disagreed with the radical critics' view of realism in literature because he believed

    (A) reality is not independent of the experiences of individuals
    (B) realism is unequal to the task of representing political views
    (C) art should be elevated above the portrayal of reality
    (D) realism does not in fact facilitate the exposure of social inequities or contribute to the creation of a new society
    (E) reality is not the crucial source of successful literature

23. In the context of the passage, the description of a work of literature as "useful" mainly refers to its

    (A) proficiency at depicting the realm of the fantastic
    (B) effectiveness at communicating the author's ideas
    (C) ability to help bring about social change
    (D) facility for exploding the boundaries of the tangible world
    (E) capacity to advance a particular theory of literature

24. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the material presented in the passage?

    (A) Three positions are presented and each is elaborated in detail.
    (B) Three positions are presented and the third is differentiated from the first two in detail.
    (C) Three positions are presented and the third is differentiated from the second in detail.
    (D) Three positions are presented and the third is shown to be superior to the first two.
    (E) Three positions are presented and the third is shown to be inferior to the second.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that Dostoyevsky would most likely have agreed with which one of the following statements about the view held by some Russian critics that art should stand high above the present and everyday?

    (A) It is correct because of its requirement that art have a strong element of the fantastic.
    (B) It is correct because it recognizes that reality is more than just an enumeration of the mundane details of life.
    (C) It is incorrect because reality must be the foundation of all literature.
    (D) It is incorrect because it makes no distinction between reality and fantasy.
    (E) It is incorrect because of its insistence that art further some societal end.

26. Given the information in the passage, Dostoyevsky would have been most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about works of literature?

    (A) Only works of literature that are well written can serve a particular political view.
    (B) Only works of literature that serve a particular political view can be said to be well written.
    (C) Works of literature that are not well written always attempt to serve a particular political view.
    (D) A work of literature that is well written cannot serve any particular political view.
    (E) A work of literature that serves a particular political view cannot be well written.

27. The passage suggests that Dostoyevsky's attitude toward the radical critics' view would be most softened if the radical critics were to

    (A) draw a sharper distinction between reality and fantasy when evaluating the content of a literary work
    (B) put clarity of purpose ahead of formal aspects when evaluating a literary work
    (C) acknowledge the importance of eliminating elements of concrete reality from literary works
    (D) recognize the full significance of artistic merit when evaluating literary works
    (E) explain more fully their demand that reality be depicted as it is

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.

Wait for the supervisor's instructions before you open the page to the topic.
Please print and sign your name and write the date in the designated spaces below.

Time: 35 Minutes

General Directions

You will have 35 minutes in which to plan and write an essay on the topic inside. Read the topic and the accompanying directions carefully. You will probably find it best to spend a few minutes considering the topic and organizing your thoughts before you begin writing. In your essay, be sure to develop your ideas fully, leaving time, if possible, to review what you have written. **Do not write on a topic other than the one specified. Writing on a topic of your own choice is not acceptable.**

No special knowledge is required or expected for this writing exercise. Law schools are interested in the reasoning, clarity, organization, language usage, and writing mechanics displayed in your essay. How well you write is more important than how much you write.

Confine your essay to the blocked, lined area on the front and back of the separate Writing Sample Response Sheet. Only that area will be reproduced for law schools. Be sure that your writing is legible.

Both this topic sheet and your response sheet must be turned over to the testing staff before you leave the room.

Topic Code	Print Your Full Name Here		
_____	Last	First	M.I.

Date	Sign Your Name Here
/　　　/	

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LSAT Writing Sample Topic

Directions: The scenario presented below describes two choices, either one of which can be supported on the basis of the information given. Your essay should consider both choices and argue for one over the other, based on the two specified criteria and the facts provided. There is no "right" or "wrong" choice: a reasonable argument can be made for either.

ZM Corporation, a major household appliance manufacturer, is in bankruptcy and must decide whether to sell SB, a foreign-based appliance company it owns, or shut it down permanently. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one option over the other based on the following two criteria:

- ZM wants to emerge from bankruptcy financially sound and do so as quickly as possible.
- ZM wants to focus on developing its own brands and strengthening their sales.

The sale of SB would produce an immediate injection of cash for ZM. Two bidders have a strong interest in SB. The SB brand has a strong reputation for technological innovation. SB has highly dedicated customers in several key markets. SB has lost money in nine of the past ten years. Recently ZM has invested heavily in developing updated products for SB that use some of ZM's most advanced technology. ZM would continue to sell parts and technology to SB for these appliances. An independent SB would compete with some of ZM's brands in certain markets.

Shutting down SB would involve substantial short-term costs and would be a long process. ZM would have to pay off SB's creditors and make settlements with SB's unions, as well as honor warranties and provide parts and service for SB customers. There is some possibility that selling off SB's assets piecemeal after shutdown might, in the long term, bring in more net money than selling SB intact. A shutdown would allow ZM to retain exclusive control of its advanced technology. Some of SB's highly anticipated new products could be rebranded as ZM products.

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Do not write your essay in this space.

LAST NAME (Print)   MI   FIRST NAME (Print)

SIGNATURE

Writing Sample Response Sheet

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

Begin your essay in the lined area below.
Continue on the back if you need more space.

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 PrepTest 64

Reported Score	Raw Score Lowest	Raw Score Highest
180	99	101
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	93	93
173	91	92
172	90	90
171	89	89
170	88	88
169	86	87
168	85	85
167	84	84
166	82	83
165	81	81
164	79	80
163	78	78
162	76	77
161	74	75
160	73	73
159	71	72
158	69	70
157	68	68
156	66	67
155	64	65
154	63	63
153	61	62
152	59	60
151	58	58
150	56	57
149	54	55
148	53	53
147	51	52
146	50	50
145	48	49
144	46	47
143	45	45
142	43	44
141	42	42
140	40	41
139	39	39
138	37	38
137	36	36
136	34	35
135	33	33
134	32	32
133	30	31
132	29	29
131	28	28
130	26	27
129	25	25
128	24	24
127	23	23
126	21	22
125	20	20
124	19	19
123	18	18
122	17	17
121	16	16
120	0	15

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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

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