



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 3

TEST ID: LL3003



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## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

24 Questions

**Directions:** Each group of questions in this section is based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Questions 1–7

Three couples—John and Kate, Lewis and Marie, and Nat and Olive have dinner in a restaurant together. Kate, Marie, and Olive are women; the other three are men. Each person orders one and only one of the following kinds of entrees: pork chops, roast beef, swordfish, tilefish, veal cutlet. The six people order in a manner consistent with the following conditions:

The two people in each couple do not order the same kind of entree as each other.

None of the men orders the same kind of entree as any of the other men.

Marie orders swordfish.

Neither John nor Nat orders a fish entree.

Olive orders roast beef.

1. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the entrees any one of which Lewis could order?
  - (A) pork chops, roast beef
  - (B) pork chops, veal cutlet
  - (C) pork chops, swordfish, veal cutlet
  - (D) pork chops, roast beef, tilefish, veal cutlet
  - (E) pork chops, roast beef, swordfish, tilefish, veal cutlet
2. Which one of the following statements could be true?
  - (A) John orders the same kind of entree as Marie does.
  - (B) Kate orders the same kind of entree as Nat does.
  - (C) Lewis orders the same Kind of entree as Nat does.
  - (D) Marie orders the same kind of entree as Olive does.
  - (E) Nat orders the same kind of entree as Olive does.
3. Which one of the following statements must be true?
  - (A) One of the men orders pork chops or veal cutlet.
  - (B) One of the men orders swordfish or veal cutlet.
  - (C) Two of the women order tilefish.
  - (D) None of the men orders a fish entree.
  - (E) Exactly one of the women orders a fish entree.
4. If John orders veal cutlet, then which one of the following statements must be true?
  - (A) Kate orders roast beef.
  - (B) Kate orders swordfish.
  - (C) Lewis orders tilefish.
  - (D) Lewis orders veal cutlet.
  - (E) Nat orders pork chops.
5. If none of the six people orders pork chops, then which one of the following statements must be true?
  - (A) John orders veal cutlet.
  - (B) Kate orders tilefish.
  - (C) Lewis orders tilefish.
  - (D) One of the men orders swordfish.
  - (E) One of the women orders tilefish.
6. If Lewis orders pork chops, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the entrees any one of which John could order?
  - (A) roast beef
  - (B) veal cutlet
  - (C) roast beef, veal cutlet
  - (D) roast beef, swordfish
  - (E) pork chops, roast beef, swordfish
7. Suppose that the people in each couple both order the same kind of entree as each other rather than order different kinds of entrees. If all other conditions remain the same, and no two women order the same kind of entree, then which one of the following statements could be true?
  - (A) John orders roast beef.
  - (B) John orders swordfish.
  - (C) Kate orders roast beef.
  - (D) Two of the people order pork chops.
  - (E) Two of the people order tilefish.

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Questions 8–13

There are exactly seven houses on a street. Each house is occupied by exactly one of seven families: the Kahns, Lowes, Muirs, Newmans, Owens, Piatts, Rutans. All the houses are on the same side of the street, which runs from west to east.

The Rutans do not live in the first or the last house on the street.

The Kahns live in the fourth house from the west end of the street.

The Muirs live next to the Kahns.

The Piatts live east of both the Kahns and the Muirs but west of the Lowes.

8. Which one of the following families could live in the house that is the farthest east?
  - (A) the Kahns
  - (B) the Muirs
  - (C) the Newmans
  - (D) the Piatts
  - (E) the Rutans
9. Which one of the following families CANNOT live next to the Kahns?
  - (A) the Lowes
  - (B) the Newmans
  - (C) the Owens
  - (D) the Piatts
  - (E) the Rutans
10. If the Muirs live west of the Kahns, then the Rutans CANNOT live next to both
  - (A) the Kahns and the Piatts
  - (B) the Lowes and the Piatts
  - (C) the Muirs and the Piatts
  - (D) the Muirs and the Owens
  - (E) the Muirs and the Newmans
11. If the Newmans live immediately west of the Kahns, which one of the following statements must be false?
  - (A) The Owens live next to the Newmans.
  - (B) The Owens live next to the Rutans.
  - (C) The Piatts live next to the Lowes.
  - (D) The Piatts live next to the Muirs.
  - (E) The Rutans live next to the Newmans.
12. If the Owens live east of the Muirs, which one of the following statements must be true?
  - (A) The Kahns live east of the Muirs.
  - (B) The Kahns live west of the Rutans.
  - (C) The Owens live west of the Lowes.
  - (D) The Owens live east of the Piatts.
  - (E) The Owens live west of the Piatts.
13. If the Owens live east of the Kahns, which one of the following pairs of families must live next to each other?
  - (A) the Kahns and the Piatts
  - (B) the Lowes and the Owens
  - (C) the Muirs and the Newmans
  - (D) the Newmans and the Rutans
  - (E) the Owens and the Piatts

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Questions 14–19

At an automobile exhibition, cars are displayed on each floor of a three-floor building. On each floor the cars are either all family cars or all sports cars, either all new or all used, and either all production models or all research models. The following conditions apply to this exhibition:

If the exhibition includes both family cars and sports cars, then each family car is displayed on a lower numbered floor than any sports car.

The exhibition includes no used research models.

The exhibition includes no research models that are sports cars.

There are new cars on floor 1.

There are used cars on floor 3.

14. If there are sports cars on exactly two floors, then which one of the following statements could be true?
- (A) There are research models on floor 1.  
(B) There are sports cars on floor 1.  
(C) There are family cars on floor 2.  
(D) There are research models on floor 2.  
(E) There are family cars on floor 3.
15. Which one of the following statements could be true?
- (A) The exhibition includes new research model sports cars.  
(B) The exhibition includes used research model family cars.  
(C) The exhibition includes used research model sports cars.  
(D) There are research models on exactly one floor.  
(E) There are research models on all three floors.
16. Which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) There are production models on floor 1.  
(B) There are research models on floor 1.  
(C) There are production models on floor 2.  
(D) There are production models on floor 3.  
(E) There are research models on floor 3.
17. If there are research models on exactly two floors, then which one of the following statements can be false?
- (A) There are family cars on floor 1.  
(B) There are research models on floor 1.  
(C) There are new cars on floor 2.  
(D) There are research models on floor 2.  
(E) There are family cars on floor 3.
18. If all the new cars in the exhibition are research models, then which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) All the family cars in the exhibition are new.  
(B) All the family cars in the exhibition are research models.  
(C) All the family cars in the exhibition are used.  
(D) All the new cars in the exhibition are family cars.  
(E) All the production models in the exhibition are family cars.
19. If all the production models in the exhibition are used, then which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) There are family cars on floor 1.  
(B) There are new cars on floor 2.  
(C) There are research models on floor 2.  
(D) There are family cars on floor 3.  
(E) There are sports cars on floor 3.

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**Questions 20–24**

Planes 1, 2, 3, and 4—and no others—are available to fly in an air show.

Pilots Anna, Bob, and Cindy are all aboard planes that are flying in the show and they are the only qualified pilots in the show.

Copilots Dave, Ed, and Fran are all aboard planes that are flying in the show and they are the only qualified copilots in the show.

No plane flies in the show without a qualified pilot aboard.

No one but qualified pilots and qualified copilots flies in the show.

Anna will only fly in either plane 1 or plane 4.

Dave will only fly in either plane 2 or plane 3.

20. If Anna flies in plane 4 and Dave flies in plane 2, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Cindy flies in either plane 1 or plane 3.  
(B) If Cindy flies in plane 3, Bob flies in plane 2.  
(C) Bob and one other person fly in plane 1.  
(D) If Bob is aboard plane 4, Cindy flies in plane 3.  
(E) If Cindy is in plane 2, Bob flies in plane 3.
21. If Bob and Anna fly on the same plane, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Cindy flies with Dave and Ed.  
(B) Cindy flies with Ed.  
(C) Dave flies with Cindy.  
(D) Dave flies with Cindy, Ed, and Fran.  
(E) Fran flies with Ed.
22. If Cindy and Fran are the only people in one of the planes, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Bob flies with Anna.  
(B) Dave flies with Ed.  
(C) Dave and Ed fly with Bob.  
(D) Dave flies with Bob.  
(E) Ed flies with Anna.
23. If plane 1 is used, its crew could consist of
- (A) Anna, Bob, Cindy, Fran  
(B) Anna, Bob, Ed, Fran  
(C) Bob, Cindy, Ed, Fran  
(D) Bob, Cindy, Dave, Ed  
(E) Bob, Dave, Ed, Fran
24. If as many of the pilots and copilots as possible fly in plane 4, that group will consist of
- (A) exactly two people  
(B) exactly three people  
(C) exactly four people  
(D) exactly five people  
(E) three pilots and two copilots

**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

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. If you have a large amount of money in the bank, your spending power is great. If your spending power is great, you are happy. So if you have a large amount of money in the bank, you are happy.

Which one of the following most closely parallels the reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) If you have good health, you can earn a lot. If you can earn a lot, you can buy an expensive house. So if you have good health, you can have a comfortable life.
- (B) If you drink too much alcohol, you will feel sick. If you drink too much alcohol, you will have no money left. So if you have no money left, you will feel sick.
- (C) If you swim energetically, your heart rate increases. If your heart rate increases, you are overexcited. So if you swim energetically, you are overexcited.
- (D) If you take a great deal of exercise, you are physically fit. If you take a great deal of exercise, you are exhausted. So if you are physically fit, you are exhausted.
- (E) If you have a large amount of money in the bank, you are confident about the future. If you are optimistic by nature, you are confident about the future. So if you have a large amount of money in the bank, you are optimistic by nature.

2. For a television program about astrology, investigators went into the street and found twenty volunteers born under the sign of Gemini who were willing to be interviewed on the program and to take a personality test. The test confirmed the investigators' personal impressions that each of the volunteers was more sociable and extroverted than people are on average. This modest investigation thus supports the claim that one's astrological birth sign influences one's personality.

Which one of the following, if true, indicates the most serious flaw in the method used by the investigators?

- (A) The personality test was not administered or scored personally by the investigators.
- (B) People born under astrological signs other than Gemini have been judged by astrologers to be much less sociable than those born under Gemini.
- (C) The personal impressions the investigators first formed of other people have tended to be confirmed by the investigators' later experience of those people.
- (D) There is not likely to be a greater proportion of people born under the sign of Gemini on the street than in the population as a whole.
- (E) People who are not sociable and extroverted are not likely to agree to participate in such an investigation.

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3. In Europe, schoolchildren devote time during each school day to calisthenics. North American schools rarely offer a daily calisthenics program. Tests prove that North American children are weaker, slower, and shorter-winded than European children. We must conclude that North American children can be made physically fit only if they participate in school calisthenics on a daily basis.

Which one of the following is assumed in the passage?

- (A) All children can be made physically fit by daily calisthenics.
  - (B) All children can be made equally physically fit by daily calisthenics.
  - (C) Superior physical fitness produces superior health.
  - (D) School calisthenics are an indispensable factor in European children's superior physical fitness.
  - (E) North American children can learn to eat a more nutritious diet as well as to exercise daily.
4. A work of architecture, if it is to be both inviting and functional for public use, must be unobtrusive, taking second place to the total environment. Modern architects, plagued by egoism, have violated this precept. They have let their strong personalities take over their work, producing buildings that are not functional for public use.

Which one of the statements below follows logically from the statements in the passage?

- (A) Unobtrusive architecture is both inviting and functional.
- (B) Modern architects who let their strong personalities take over their work produce buildings that are not unobtrusive.
- (C) An architect with a strong personality cannot produce buildings that function well for the public.
- (D) A work of architecture that takes second place to the environment functions well for public use.
- (E) A work of architecture cannot simultaneously express its architect's personality and be functional for public use.

5. Observatory director: Some say that funding the megatelescope will benefit only the astronomers who will work with it. This dangerous point of view, applied to the work of Maxwell, Newton, or Einstein, would have stifled their research and deprived the world of beneficial applications, such as the development of radio, that followed from that research.

If the statements above are put forward as an argument in favor of development of the megatelescope, which one of the following is the strongest criticism of that argument?

- (A) It appeals to the authority of experts who cannot have known all the issues involved in construction of the megatelescope.
  - (B) It does not identify those opposed to development of the megatelescope.
  - (C) It launches a personal attack on opponents of the megatelescope by accusing them of having a dangerous point of view.
  - (D) It does not distinguish between the economic and the intellectual senses of "benefit."
  - (E) It does not show that the proposed megatelescope research is worthy of comparison with that of eminent scientists in its potential for applications.
6. The Transit Authority's proposal to increase fares by 40 percent must be implemented. Admittedly, this fare increase will impose a hardship on some bus and subway riders. But if the fare is not increased, service will have to be cut severely and that would result in an unacceptably large loss of ridership.
- The passage employs which one of the following argumentative strategies?
- (A) It offers evidence that the recommended course of action would have no undesirable consequences.
  - (B) It shows that a proponent of any alternative position would be forced into a contradiction.
  - (C) It arrives at its conclusion indirectly by providing reasons for rejecting an alternative course of action.
  - (D) It explains why the recommended course of action would not be subject to the objections raised against the alternative.
  - (E) It justifies the conclusion by showing that such a course of action has proven effective in the past.

7. Those who participate in local politics include people who are genuinely interested in public service and people who are selfish opportunists. Everyone who participates in local politics has an influence on the community's values.

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

- (A) Some selfish opportunists have an influence on the community's values.
- (B) Some persons who are interested in public service do not have an influence on the community's values.
- (C) All those who have an influence on the community's values participate in local politics.
- (D) Some of those who influence the community's values neither are interested in public service nor are selfish opportunists.
- (E) All those who have an influence on the community's values are either interested in public service or are selfish opportunists.

Questions 8–9

Although nondairy coffee lighteners made with coconut oil contain 2 grams of saturated fat per tablespoon, or 7 times more than does whole milk, those lighteners usually contain no cholesterol. Yet one tablespoon of such lighteners causes the consumer's blood cholesterol to rise to a higher level than does an identical amount of whole milk, which contains 2 milligrams of cholesterol per tablespoon.

8. Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of the apparent discrepancy noted above?
- (A) Nutritionists recommend that adults consume as little saturated fat as possible and no more than 250 milligrams of cholesterol a day.
  - (B) One gram of saturated fat in food has roughly the same effect on blood cholesterol as 25 milligrams of cholesterol in food.
  - (C) Light cream, a dairy product that contains 5 times more cholesterol than does whole milk, is often chosen as a lightener by consumers who normally prefer whole milk.
  - (D) Certain nondairy coffee lighteners made without coconut oil contain less saturated fat and less cholesterol than does whole milk.
  - (E) The lower the saturated fat content of dairy products, the less cholesterol they usually contain.
9. Manufacturers of coffee lighteners based on coconut oil claim that their products usually cause the typical consumer's blood cholesterol to rise to a lower level than does the use of whole milk as a lightener. Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the manufacturers' claim?
- (A) Consumers of lighteners made with coconut oil who avoid other high-cholesterol foods and exercise more than average tend to have lower-than-average blood cholesterol levels.
  - (B) Coffee is frequently consumed with pastries and other rich desserts that themselves result in high blood cholesterol levels.
  - (C) One popular nondairy coffee lightener that is not based on coconut oil has reduced its fat content by 20 percent while keeping its cholesterol content at zero.
  - (D) Consumers typically add to their coffee substantially smaller quantities of coconut oil-based lighteners than of whole milk.
  - (E) Most consumers are convinced that whole dairy products increase blood cholesterol and that nondairy coffee lighteners do not.

10. People with serious financial problems are so worried about money that they cannot be happy. Their misery makes everyone close to them—family, friends, colleagues—unhappy as well. Only if their financial problems are solved can they and those around them be happy.

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

- (A) Only serious problems make people unhappy.
  - (B) People who solve their serious financial problems will be happy.
  - (C) People who do not have serious financial problems will be happy.
  - (D) If people are unhappy, they have serious financial problems.
  - (E) If people are happy, they do not have serious financial problems.
11. It is often said that people should be rewarded for doing a given job in proportion to the effort it costs them to do it. However, a little reflection will show that this is, in fact, a very bad idea, since it would mean that those people with the least skill or natural aptitude for a particular task would be the ones given the most incentive to do it.

Which one of the following argumentative strategies is used above?

- (A) stating a general principle and then presenting reasons in favor of adopting it
- (B) providing evidence that where the principle under discussion has been adopted, the results usually have been undesirable
- (C) demonstrating that a consequence that had been assumed to follow from the principle under consideration need not follow from it
- (D) attempting to undermine a general principle by arguing that undesirable consequences would follow from it
- (E) showing that, in practice, the principle under consideration could not be uniformly applied

12. Photovoltaic power plants produce electricity from sunlight. As a result of astonishing recent technological advances, the cost of producing electric power at photovoltaic power plants, allowing for both construction and operating costs, is one-tenth of what it was 20 years ago, whereas the corresponding cost for traditional plants, which burn fossil fuels, has increased. Thus, photovoltaic power plants offer a less expensive approach to meeting demand for electricity than do traditional power plants.

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

- (A) The cost of producing electric power at traditional plants has increased over the past 20 years.
  - (B) Twenty years ago, traditional power plants were producing 10 times more electric power than were photovoltaic plants.
  - (C) None of the recent technological advances in producing electric power at photovoltaic plants can be applied to producing power at traditional plants.
  - (D) Twenty years ago, the cost of producing electric power at photovoltaic plants was less than 10 times the cost of producing power at traditional plants.
  - (E) The cost of producing electric power at photovoltaic plants is expected to decrease further, while the cost of producing power at traditional plants is not expected to decrease.
13. If that insect is a bee, it can only sting once. It only did sting once. So it is a bee.
- Which one of the following exhibits a pattern of reasoning most similar to that in the argument above?
- (A) Spring is here. It has to be, because when it is spring, I cannot stop sneezing; and I just sneezed.
  - (B) When the sky is clear, the atmospheric pressure is high. At the moment, it is clearing up, so the atmospheric pressure is bound to be high soon.
  - (C) Old and brittle paintings are always moved with extreme care. That particular painting is never moved with extreme care. So it must not be old and brittle.
  - (D) Only one more thunderstorm was needed to ruin that roof. But the roof was still fine a month later. There must not have been any thunderstorms over that month.
  - (E) To survive in the wild requires physical stamina like Mark's. All the same, Mark's fear of spiders would prevent his survival.

14. Pamela: Physicians training for a medical specialty serve as resident staff physicians in hospitals. They work such long hours—up to 36 consecutive hours—that fatigue impairs their ability to make the best medical decisions during the final portion of their shifts.

Quincy: Thousands of physicians now practicing have been trained according to the same regimen, and records show they generally made good medical decisions during their training periods. Why should what has worked in the past be changed now?

Which one of the following, if true, is the most effective counter Pamela might make to Quincy's argument?

- (A) The basic responsibilities of resident staff physicians in hospitals have not changed substantially over the past few decades.
  - (B) Because medical reimbursement policies now pay for less recuperation time in hospitals, patients in hospitals are, on the average, more seriously ill during their stays than in the past.
  - (C) It is important that emergency-room patients receive continuity of physician care, insofar as possible, over the critical period after admission, generally 24 hours.
  - (D) The load of work on resident physicians-in-training varies according to the medical specialty for which each is being trained.
  - (E) The training of physicians should include observation and recognition of the signs indicating a hospitalized patient's progress or decline over a period of at least 36 hours.
15. When a group of children who have been watching television programs that include acts of violence is sent to play with a group of children who have been watching programs that do not include acts of violence, the children who have been watching violent programs commit a much greater number of violent acts in their play than do the children who have been watching nonviolent programs. Therefore, children at play can be prevented from committing violent acts by not being allowed to watch violence on television.

The argument in the passage assumes which one of the following?

- (A) Television has a harmful effect on society.
- (B) Parents are responsible for the acts of their children.
- (C) Violent actions and passive observation of violent actions are not related.
- (D) There are no other differences between the two groups of children that might account for the difference in violent behavior.
- (E) Children who are treated violently will respond with violence.

16. It is repeatedly claimed that the dumping of nuclear waste poses no threat to people living nearby. If this claim could be made with certainty, there would be no reason for not locating sites in areas of dense population. But the policy of dumping nuclear waste only in the more sparsely populated regions indicates, at the very least, some misgiving about safety on the part of those responsible for policy.

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

- (A) Evacuation plans in the event of an accident could not be guaranteed to work perfectly except where the population is small.
  - (B) In the event of an accident, it is certain that fewer people would be harmed in a sparsely populated than in a densely populated area.
  - (C) Dumping of nuclear waste poses fewer economic and bureaucratic problems in sparsely populated than in densely populated areas.
  - (D) There are dangers associated with chemical waste, and it, too, is dumped away from areas of dense population.
  - (E) Until there is no shred of doubt that nuclear dumps are safe, it makes sense to situate them where they pose the least threat to the public.
17. A society's infant mortality rate is an accepted indicator of that society's general health status. Even though in some localities in the United States the rate is higher than in many developing countries, in the United States overall the rate has been steadily declining. This decline does not necessarily indicate, however, that babies in the United States are now, on the average, healthier at birth than they were in the past.

Which one of the following reasons, if true, most strongly supports the claim made above about the implications of the decline?

- (A) The figure for infant mortality is compiled as an overall rate and thus masks deficiencies in particular localities.
- (B) Low birth weight is a contributing factor in more than half of the infant deaths in the United States.
- (C) The United States has been developing and has achieved extremely sophisticated technology for saving premature and low-birth-weight babies, most of whom require extended hospital stays.
- (D) In eleven states of the United States, the infant mortality rate declined last year.
- (E) Babies who do not receive adequate attention from a caregiver fail to thrive and so they gain weight slowly.

## Questions 18–19

Like a number of other articles, Ian Ragnall's article relied on a recent survey in which over half the couples applying for divorces listed "money" as a major problem in their marriages. Ragnall's conclusion from the survey data is that financial problems are the major problem in marriages and an important factor contributing to the high divorce rate. Yet couples often express other types of marital frustrations in financial terms. Despite appearances, the survey data do not establish that financial problems are the major problem in contemporary marriages.

18. Which one of the following sentences best expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Financial problems are not an important factor contributing to the divorce rate.
  - (B) Marital problems are more easily solved by marriage counselors than by married couples on their own.
  - (C) The conclusion drawn in Ragnall's article is inadequately justified.
  - (D) Over half the couples applying for divorces listed money as a major problem in their marriages.
  - (E) Many articles wrongly claim that financial problems are the major factor contributing to the divorce rate.
19. In the passage, the author does which one of the following?
- (A) undermines a conclusion drawn from statistical data by offering a specific counterexample
  - (B) undermines a conclusion drawn from statistical data by offering an alternative explanation for some of the data
  - (C) undermines a conclusion drawn from statistical data by showing that one cannot prove the presence of an emotion by using statistical methods
  - (D) undermines a conclusion drawn from statistical data by criticizing the survey for which the data was gathered
  - (E) undermines a conclusion by showing that couples cannot accurately describe their own problems

20. In Brazil, side-by-side comparisons of Africanized honeybees and the native honeybees have shown that the Africanized bees are far superior honey producers. Therefore, there is no reason to fear that domestic commercial honey production will decline in the United States if local honeybees are displaced by Africanized honeybees.

Each of the following, if true, would weaken the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The honeybees native to Brazil are not of the same variety as those most frequently used in the commercial beekeeping industry in the United States.
  - (B) Commercial honey production is far more complicated and expensive with Africanized honeybees than it is with the more docile honeybees common in the United States.
  - (C) If Africanized honeybees replace local honeybees, certain types of ornamental trees will be less effectively pollinated.
  - (D) In the United States a significant proportion of the commercial honey supply comes from hobby beekeepers, many of whom are likely to abandon beekeeping with the influx of Africanized bees.
  - (E) The area of Brazil where the comparative study was done is far better suited to the foraging habits of the Africanized honeybees than are most areas of the United States.
21. The public is well aware that high blood cholesterol levels raise the risk of stroke caused by blood clots. But a recent report concludes that people with low blood cholesterol levels are at increased risk of the other lethal type of stroke—cerebral hemorrhage, caused when a brain artery bursts. The report suggests that because blood cholesterol plays a vital role in maintaining cell membranes, low blood cholesterol weakens artery walls, making them prone to rupture. The conclusion thus supports a long-standing contention by Japanese researchers that Western diets better protect against cerebral hemorrhage than do non-Western diets.
- The argument is based on which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) Western diets are healthier than non-Western diets.
  - (B) Western diets result in higher blood cholesterol levels than do non-Western diets.
  - (C) High blood cholesterol levels preclude the weakening of artery walls.
  - (D) Cerebral hemorrhages are more dangerous than strokes caused by blood clots.
  - (E) People who have low blood pressure are at increased risk of cerebral hemorrhage.

22. Public reports by national commissions, governors' conferences, and leadership groups have stressed the great need for better understanding of international affairs by the citizenry. If the country is to remain a leading nation in an era of international competitiveness, the need is undeniable. If there is such a need for the citizenry to have a better understanding of international affairs, then all of our new teachers must be prepared to teach their subject matter with an international orientation.

If all of the statements in the passage are true, which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) If the country is to remain a leading nation in an era of international competitiveness, then new teachers must be prepared to teach their subject matter with an international orientation.
- (B) If new teachers are prepared to teach their subject matter with an international orientation, then the country will remain a leading nation in an era of international competitiveness.
- (C) If there is better understanding of international affairs by the citizenry, then the country will remain a leading nation in an era of international competitiveness.
- (D) If the country is to remain a leading nation in an era of international competitiveness, then there is no need for the citizenry to have a better understanding of international affairs.
- (E) Public reports from various groups and commissions have stressed the need for a more international orientation in the education of teachers.

23. "DNA fingerprinting" is a recently-introduced biochemical procedure that uses a pattern derived from a person's genetic material to match a suspect's genetic material against that of a specimen from a crime scene. Proponents have claimed astronomically high odds against obtaining a match by chance alone. These odds are based on an assumption that there is independence between the different characteristics represented by a single pattern.

Which one of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the claim of the proponents of DNA fingerprinting?

- (A) The large amount of genetic material that people share with all other people and with other animals is not included in the DNA fingerprinting procedure.
- (B) There is a generally accepted theoretical basis for interpreting the patterns produced by the procedure.
- (C) In the whole population there are various different subgroups, within each of which certain sets of genetic characteristics are shared.
- (D) The skill required of laboratory technicians performing the DNA fingerprinting procedure is not extraordinary.
- (E) In the investigation of certain genetic diseases, the techniques used in DNA fingerprinting have traced the transmission of the diseases among the living members of very large families.

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24. Anthropologists assert that cultures advance only when independence replaces dependence—that is, only when imposition by outsiders is replaced by initiative from within. In other words, the natives of a culture are the only ones who can move that culture forward. Non-natives may provide valuable advice, but any imposition of their views threatens independence and thus progress. If one looks at individual schools as separate cultures, therefore, the key to educational progress is obvious: \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following best completes the passage?

- (A) individual schools must be independent of outside imposition
- (B) some schools require more independence than others, depending on the initiative of their staffs and students
- (C) school system officials must tailor their initiatives for change to each individual school in the system
- (D) outsiders must be prevented from participation in schools' efforts to advance
- (E) the more independent a school is, the more educational progress it will make

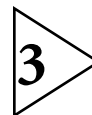
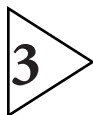
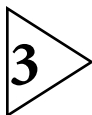
25. The public in the United States has in the past been conditioned to support a substantial defense budget by the threat of confrontation with the Eastern bloc. Now that that threat is dissolving, along with the Eastern bloc itself, it is doubtful whether the public can be persuaded to support an adequate defense budget.

Which one of the following indicates a weakness in the position expressed above?

- (A) It presupposes that public opinion can be manipulated indefinitely, without the public's becoming aware of that manipulation.
- (B) It refers to past and present events that do not have a causal connection with public support of the budget.
- (C) It assumes as fact what it seeks to establish by reasoning.
- (D) It fails to give any reason for the judgment it reaches.
- (E) It hinges on the term "adequate," the precise meaning of which requires reevaluation in the new context.

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

28 Questions

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

- Until recently many astronomers believed that asteroids travel about the solar system unaccompanied by satellites. These astronomers assumed this because they considered asteroid-satellite systems inherently unstable. Theoreticians could have told them otherwise: even minuscule bodies in the solar system can theoretically have satellites, as long as everything is in proper scale. If a bowling ball were orbiting about the Sun in the asteroid belt, it could have a pebble orbiting it as far away as a few hundred radii (or about 50 meters) without losing the pebble to the Sun's gravitational pull.

- Observations now suggest that asteroid satellites may exist not only in theory but also in reality. Several astronomers have noticed, while watching asteroids pass briefly in front of stars, that something besides the known asteroid sometimes blocks out the star as well. Is that something a satellite?

- The most convincing such report concerns the asteroid Herculina, which was due to pass in front of a star in 1978. Astronomers waiting for the predicted event found not just one occultation, or eclipse, of the star, but two distinct drops in brightness. One was the predicted occultation, exactly on time. The other, lasting about five seconds, preceded the predicted event by about two minutes. The presence of a secondary body near Herculina thus seemed strongly indicated. To cause the secondary occultation, an unseen satellite would have to be about 45 kilometers in diameter, a quarter of the size of Herculina, and at a distance of 990 kilometers from the asteroid at the time. These values are within theoretical bounds, and such an asteroid-satellite pair could be stable.

- With the Herculina event, apparent secondary occultations became “respectable”—and more commonly reported. In fact, so common did reports of secondary events become that they are now simply too numerous for all of them to be accurate. Even if every asteroid has as many satellites as can be fitted around it without an undue number of collisions, only one in every hundred primary occultations would be accompanied by a secondary event (one in every thousand if asteroidal satellite systems resembled those of the planets).

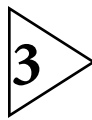
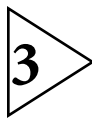
- Yet even astronomers who find the case for asteroid satellites unconvincing at present say they would change their minds if a photoelectric record were made of a well-behaved secondary event. By “well-behaved” they mean that during occultation the observed brightness must drop sharply as the star

- winks out and must rise sharply as it reappears from behind the obstructing object, but the brightness during the secondary occultation must drop to that of the asteroid, no higher and no lower. This would make it extremely unlikely that an airplane or a glitch in the instruments was masquerading as an occulting body.

1. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - (A) The observation of Herculina represented the crucial event that astronomical observers and theoreticians had been waiting for to establish a convincing case for the stability of asteroid satellite systems.
  - (B) Although astronomers long believed that observation supports the existence of stable asteroid-satellite systems, numerous recent reports have increased skepticism on this issue in astronomy.
  - (C) Theoreticians' views on the stability of asteroid satellite systems may be revised in the light of reports like those about Herculina.
  - (D) Astronomers continue to consider it respectable to doubt the stability of asteroid-satellite systems, but new theoretical developments may change their views.
  - (E) The Herculina event suggests that theoreticians' views about asteroid-satellite systems may be correct, and astronomers agree about the kind of evidence needed to clearly resolve the issue.
2. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as providing evidence that Herculina has a satellite?
  - (A) the diameter of a body directly observed near Herculina
  - (B) the distance between Herculina and the planet nearest to it
  - (C) the shortest possible time in which satellites of Herculina, if any, could complete a single orbit
  - (D) the occultation that occurred shortly before the predicted occultation by Herculina
  - (E) the precise extent to which observed brightness dropped during the occultation by Herculina

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3. According to the passage, the attitude of astronomers toward asteroid satellites since the Herculina event can best be described as
- (A) open-mindedness combined with a concern for rigorous standards of proof
  - (B) contempt for and impatience with the position held by theoreticians
  - (C) bemusement at a chaotic mix of theory, inadequate or spurious data, and calls for scientific rigor
  - (D) hardheaded skepticism, implying rejection of all data not recorded automatically by state-of-the-art instruments
  - (E) admiration for the methodical process by which science progresses from initial hypothesis to incontrovertible proof
4. The author implies that which one of the following was true prior to reports of the Herculina event?
- (A) Since no good theoretical model existed, all claims that reports of secondary occultations were common were disputed.
  - (B) Some of the reported observations of secondary occultations were actually observations of collisions of satellites with one another.
  - (C) If there were observations of phenomena exactly like the phenomena now labeled secondary occultations, astronomers were less likely then to have reported such observations.
  - (D) The prevailing standards concerning what to classify as a well-behaved secondary event were less stringent than they are now.
  - (E) Astronomers were eager to publish their observations of occultations of stars by satellites of asteroids.
5. The information presented in the passage implies which one of the following about the frequency of reports of secondary occultations after the Herculina event?
- (A) The percentage of reports of primary occultations that also included reports of secondary occultations increased tenfold compared to the time before the Herculina event.
  - (B) Primary occultations by asteroids were reported to have been accompanied by secondary occultations in about one out of every thousand cases.
  - (C) The absolute number of reports of secondary occultations increased tenfold compared to the time before the Herculina event.
  - (D) Primary occultations by asteroids were reported to have been accompanied by secondary occultations in more than one out of every hundred cases.
  - (E) In more than one out of every hundred cases, primary occultations were reported to have been accompanied by more than one secondary occultation.
6. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) cast doubt on existing reports of secondary occultations of stars
  - (B) describe experimental efforts by astronomers to separate theoretically believable observations of satellites of asteroids from spurious ones
  - (C) review the development of ideas among astronomers about whether or not satellites of asteroids exist
  - (D) bring a theoretician's perspective to bear on an incomplete discussion of satellites of asteroids
  - (E) illustrate the limits of reasonable speculation concerning the occultation of stars
7. The passage suggests that which one of the following would most help to resolve the question of whether asteroids have satellites?
- (A) a review of pre-1978 reports of secondary occultations
  - (B) an improved theoretical model of stable satellite systems
  - (C) a photoelectric record of a well-behaved secondary occultation
  - (D) a more stringent definition of what constitutes a well-behaved secondary occultation
  - (E) a powerful telescope that would permit a comparison of ground-based observations with those made from airplanes

- Historians attempting to explain how scientific work was done in the laboratory of the seventeenth-century chemist and natural philosopher Robert Boyle must address a fundamental discrepancy
- (5) between how such experimentation was actually performed and the seventeenth-century rhetoric describing it. Leaders of the new Royal Society of London in the 1660s insisted that authentic science depended upon actual experiments performed,
- (10) observed, and recorded by the scientists themselves. Rejecting the traditional contempt for manual operations, these scientists, all members of the English upper class, were not to think themselves demeaned by the mucking about with chemicals,
- (15) furnaces, and pumps; rather, the willingness of each of them to become, as Boyle himself said, a mere “drudge” and “under-builder” in the search for God’s truth in nature was taken as a sign of their nobility and Christian piety.
- (20) This rhetoric has been so effective that one modern historian assures us that Boyle himself actually performed all of the thousand or more experiments he reported. In fact, due to poor eyesight, fragile health, and frequent absences from
- (25) his laboratory, Boyle turned over much of the labor of obtaining and recording experimental results to paid technicians, although published accounts of the experiments rarely, if ever, acknowledged the technicians’ contributions. Nor was Boyle unique in
- (30) relying on technicians without publicly crediting their work.
- Why were the contributions of these technicians not recognized by their employers? One reason is the historical tendency, which has persisted into the
- (35) twentieth century, to view scientific discovery as resulting from momentary flashes of individual insight rather than from extended periods of cooperative work by individuals with varying levels of knowledge and skill. Moreover, despite the clamor of
- (40) seventeenth-century scientific rhetoric commending a hands-on approach, science was still overwhelmingly an activity of the English upper class, and the traditional contempt that genteel society maintained for manual labor was pervasive and deeply rooted.
- (45) Finally, all of Boyle’s technicians were “servants,” which in seventeenth-century usage meant anyone who worked for pay. To seventeenth-century sensibilities, the wage relationship was charged with political significance. Servants, meaning wage
- (50) earners, were excluded from the franchise because they were perceived as ultimately dependent on their wages and thus controlled by the will of their employers. Technicians remained invisible in the political economy of science for the same reasons
- (55) that underlay servants’ general political exclusion. The technicians’ contributions, their observations and judgment, if acknowledged, would not have been perceived in the larger scientific community as objective because the technicians were dependent on
- (60) the wages paid to them by their employers. Servants might have made the apparatus work, but their contributions to the making of scientific knowledge were largely—and conveniently—ignored by their employers.

8. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Seventeenth-century scientific experimentation would have been impossible without the work of paid laboratory technicians.
- (B) Seventeenth-century social conventions prohibited upper-class laboratory workers from taking public credit for their work.
- (C) Seventeenth-century views of scientific discovery combined with social class distinctions to ensure that laboratory technicians’ scientific work was never publicly acknowledged.
- (D) Seventeenth-century scientists were far more dependent on their laboratory technicians than are scientists today, yet far less willing to acknowledge technicians’ scientific contributions.
- (E) Seventeenth-century scientists liberated themselves from the stigma attached to manual labor by relying heavily on the work of laboratory technicians.
9. It can be inferred from the passage that the “seventeenth-century rhetoric” mentioned in line 6 would have more accurately described the experimentation performed in Boyle’s laboratory if which one of the following were true?
- (A) Unlike many seventeenth-century scientists, Boyle recognized that most scientific discoveries resulted from the cooperative efforts of many individuals.
- (B) Unlike many seventeenth-century scientists, Boyle maintained a deeply rooted and pervasive contempt for manual labor.
- (C) Unlike many seventeenth-century scientists, Boyle was a member of the Royal Society of London.
- (D) Boyle generously acknowledged the contribution of the technicians who worked in his laboratory.
- (E) Boyle himself performed the actual labor of obtaining and recording experimental results.
10. According to the author, servants in seventeenth-century England were excluded from the franchise because of the belief that
- (A) their interests were adequately represented by their employers
- (B) their education was inadequate to make informed political decisions
- (C) the independence of their political judgment would be compromised by their economic dependence on their employers
- (D) their participation in the elections would be a polarizing influence on the political process
- (E) the manual labor that they performed did not constitute a contribution to the society that was sufficient to justify their participation in elections



11. According to the author, the Royal Society of London insisted that scientists abandon the
- (A) belief that the primary purpose of scientific discovery was to reveal the divine truth that could be found in nature
  - (B) view that scientific knowledge results largely from the insights of a few brilliant individuals rather than from the cooperative efforts of many workers
  - (C) seventeenth-century belief that servants should be denied the right to vote because they were dependent on wages paid to them by their employers
  - (D) traditional disdain for manual labor that was maintained by most members of the English upper class during the seventeenth century
  - (E) idea that the search for scientific truth was a sign of piety
12. The author implies that which one of the following beliefs was held in both the seventeenth and the twentieth centuries?
- (A) Individual insights rather than cooperative endeavors produce most scientific discoveries.
  - (B) How science is practiced is significantly influenced by the political beliefs and assumptions of scientists.
  - (C) Scientific research undertaken for pay cannot be considered objective.
  - (D) Scientific discovery can reveal divine truth in nature.
  - (E) Scientific discovery often relies on the unacknowledged contributions of laboratory technicians.
13. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph?
- (A) Several alternative answers are presented to a question posed in the previous paragraph, and the last is adopted as the most plausible.
  - (B) A question regarding the cause of the phenomenon described in the previous paragraph is posed, two possible explanations are rejected, and evidence is provided in support of a third.
  - (C) A question regarding the phenomenon described in the previous paragraph is posed, and several incompatible views are presented.
  - (D) A question regarding the cause of the phenomenon described in the previous paragraph is posed, and several contributing factors are then discussed.
  - (E) Several possible answers to a question are evaluated in light of recent discoveries cited earlier in the passage.
14. The author's discussion of the political significance of the "wage relationship" (line 48) serves to
- (A) place the failure of seventeenth-century scientists to acknowledge the contributions of their technicians in the larger context of relations between workers and their employers in seventeenth-century England
  - (B) provide evidence in support of the author's more general thesis regarding the relationship of scientific discovery to the economic conditions of societies in which it takes place
  - (C) provide evidence in support of the author's explanation of why scientists in seventeenth-century England were reluctant to rely on their technicians for the performance of anything but the most menial tasks
  - (D) illustrate political and economic changes in the society of seventeenth-century England that had a profound impact on how scientific research was conducted
  - (E) undermine the view that scientific discovery results from individual enterprise rather than from the collective endeavor of many workers
15. It can be inferred from the passage that "the clamor of seventeenth-century scientific rhetoric" (lines 39–40) refers to
- (A) the claim that scientific discovery results largely from the insights of brilliant individuals working alone
  - (B) ridicule of scientists who were members of the English upper class and who were thought to demean themselves by engaging in the manual labor required by their experiments
  - (C) criticism of scientists who publicly acknowledged the contributions of their technicians
  - (D) assertions by members of the Royal Society of London that scientists themselves should be responsible for obtaining and recording experimental results
  - (E) the claim by Boyle and his colleagues that the primary reason for scientific research is to discover evidence of divine truth in the natural world

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One type of violation of the antitrust laws is the abuse of monopoly power. Monopoly power is the ability of a firm to raise its prices above the competitive level—that is, above the level that would

- (5) exist naturally if several firms had to compete—without driving away so many customers as to make the price increase unprofitable. In order to show that a firm has abused monopoly power, and thereby violated the antitrust laws, two essential
- (10) facts must be established. First, a firm must be shown to possess monopoly power, and second, that power must have been used to exclude competition in the monopolized market or related markets.

- The price a firm may charge for its product is
- (15) constrained by the availability of close substitutes for the product. If a firm attempts to charge a higher price—a supracompetitive price—customers will turn to other firms able to supply substitute products at competitive prices. If a firm provides a large
- (20) percentage of the products actually or potentially available, however, customers may find it difficult to buy from alternative suppliers. Consequently, a firm with a large share of the relevant market of substitutable products may be able to raise its price
- (25) without losing many customers. For this reason courts often use market share as a rough indicator of monopoly power.

- Supracompetitive prices are associated with a loss of consumers' welfare because such prices force some
- (30) consumers to buy a less attractive mix of products than they would ordinarily buy. Supracompetitive prices, however, do not themselves constitute an abuse of monopoly power. Antitrust laws do not attempt to counter the mere existence of monopoly
- (35) power, or even the use of monopoly power to extract extraordinarily high profits. For example, a firm enjoying economies of scale—that is, low unit production costs due to high volume—does not violate the antitrust laws when it obtains a large
- (40) market share by charging prices that are profitable but so low that its smaller rivals cannot survive. If the antitrust laws posed disincentives to the existence and growth of such firms, the laws could impair consumers' welfare. Even if the firm, upon acquiring
- (45) monopoly power, chose to raise prices in order to increase profits, it would not be in violation of the antitrust laws.

- The antitrust prohibitions focus instead on abuses of monopoly power that exclude competition in the
- (50) monopolized market or involve leverage—the use of power in one market to reduce competition in another. One such forbidden practice is a tying arrangement, in which a monopolist conditions the sale of a product in one market on the buyer's
- (55) purchase of another product in a different market. For example, a firm enjoying a monopoly in the communications systems market might not sell its products to a customer unless that customer also buys its computer systems, which are competing with
- (60) other firms' computer systems.

The focus on the abuse of monopoly power, rather than on monopoly itself, follows from the primary purpose of the antitrust laws: to promote consumers' welfare through assurance of the quality and quantity of products available to consumers.

- (65) and quantity of products available to consumers.
16. Which one of the following distinctions between monopoly power and the abuse of monopoly power would the author say underlies the antitrust laws discussed in the passage?
- (A) Monopoly power is assessed in terms of market share, whereas abuse of monopoly power is assessed in terms of market control.
- (B) Monopoly power is easy to demonstrate, whereas abuse of monopoly power is difficult to demonstrate.
- (C) Monopoly power involves only one market, whereas abuse of monopoly power involves at least two or more related markets.
- (D) Monopoly power is the ability to charge supracompetitive prices, whereas abuse of monopoly power is the use of that ability.
- (E) Monopoly power does not necessarily hurt consumer welfare, whereas abuse of monopoly power does.
17. Would the use of leverage meet the criteria for abuse of monopoly power outlined in the first paragraph?
- (A) No, because leverage involves a nonmonopolized market.
- (B) No, unless the leverage involves a tying arrangement.
- (C) Yes, because leverage is a characteristic of monopoly power.
- (D) Yes, unless the firm using leverage is charging competitive prices.
- (E) Yes, because leverage is used to eliminate competition in a related market.

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18. What is the main purpose of the third paragraph (lines 28–47)?
- (A) to distinguish between supracompetitive prices and supracompetitive profits
  - (B) to describe the positive uses of monopoly power
  - (C) to introduce the concept of economies of scale
  - (D) to distinguish what is not covered by the antitrust laws under discussion from what is covered
  - (E) to remind the reader of the issue of consumers' welfare
19. Given only the information in the passage, with which one of the following statements about competition would those responsible for the antitrust laws most likely agree?
- (A) Competition is essential to consumers' welfare.
  - (B) There are acceptable and unacceptable ways for firms to reduce their competition.
  - (C) The preservation of competition is the principal aim of the antitrust laws.
  - (D) Supracompetitive prices lead to reductions in competition.
  - (E) Competition is necessary to ensure high-quality products at low prices.
20. Which one of the following sentences would best complete the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) By limiting consumers' choices, abuse of monopoly power reduces consumers' welfare, but monopoly alone can sometimes actually operate in the consumers' best interests.
  - (B) What is needed now is a set of related laws to deal with the negative impacts that monopoly itself has on consumers' ability to purchase products at reasonable cost.
  - (C) Over time, the antitrust laws have been very effective in ensuring competition and, consequently, consumers' welfare in the volatile communications and computer systems industries.
  - (D) By controlling supracompetitive prices and corresponding supracompetitive profits, the antitrust laws have, indeed, gone a long way toward meeting that objective.
  - (E) As noted above, the necessary restraints on monopoly itself have been left to the market, where competitive prices and economies of scale are rewarded through increased market share.

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Amsden has divided Navajo weaving into four distinct styles. He argues that three of them can be identified by the type of design used to form horizontal bands: colored stripes, zigzags, or diamonds. The fourth, or bordered, style he identifies by a distinct border surrounding centrally placed, dominating figures.

- Amsden believes that the diamond style appeared after 1869 when, under Anglo influence and encouragement, the blanket became a rug with larger designs and bolder lines. The bordered style appeared about 1890, and, Amsden argues, it reflects the greatest number of Anglo influences on the newly emerging rug business. The Anglo desire that anything with graphic designs have a top, bottom, and border is a cultural preference that the Navajo abhorred, as evidenced, he suggests, by the fact that in early bordered specimens strips of color unexpectedly break through the enclosing pattern.
- Amsden argues that the bordered rug represents a radical break with previous styles. He asserts that the border changed the artistic problem facing weavers: a blank area suggests the use of isolated figures, while traditional, banded Navajo designs were continuous and did not use isolated figures. The old patterns alternated horizontal decorative zones in a regular order.

- Amsden's view raises several questions. First, what is involved in altering artistic styles? Some studies suggest that artisans' motor habits and thought processes must be revised when a style changes precipitously. In the evolution of Navajo weaving, however, no radical revisions in the way articles are produced need be assumed. After all, all weaving subordinates design to the physical limitations created by the process of weaving, which includes creating an edge or border. The habits required to make decorative borders are, therefore, latent and easily brought to the surface.
- Second, is the relationship between the banded and bordered styles as simple as Amsden suggests? He assumes that a break in style is a break in psychology. But if style results from constant quests for invention, such stylistic breaks are inevitable.
- When a style has exhausted the possibilities inherent in its principles, artists cast about for new, but not necessarily alien, principles. Navajo weaving may have reached this turning point prior to 1890.

- Third, is there really a significant stylistic gap? Two other styles lie between the banded styles and the bordered style. They suggest that disintegration of the bands may have altered visual and motor habits and prepared the way for a border filled with separate units. In the Chief White Antelope blanket, dated prior to 1865, ten years before the first Anglo trading post on the Navajo reservation, whole and partial diamonds interrupt the flowing design and become separate forms. Parts of diamonds arranged vertically at each side may be seen to anticipate the border.

21. The author's central thesis is that
- (A) the Navajo rejected the stylistic influences of Anglo culture
  - (B) Navajo weaving cannot be classified by Amsden's categories
  - (C) the Navajo changed their style of weaving because they sought the challenge of new artistic problems
  - (D) original motor habits and thought processes limit the extent to which a style can be revised
  - (E) the causal factors leading to the emergence of the bordered style are not as clear-cut as Amsden suggests
22. It can be inferred from the passage that Amsden views the use of "strips of color" (line 18) in the early bordered style as
- (A) a sign of resistance to a change in style
  - (B) an echo of the diamond style
  - (C) a feature derived from Anglo culture
  - (D) an attempt to disintegrate the rigid form of the banded style
  - (E) a means of differentiating the top of the weaving from the bottom
23. The author's view of Navajo weaving suggests which one of the following?
- (A) The appearance of the first trading post on the Navajo reservation coincided with the appearance of the diamond style.
  - (B) Traces of thought processes and motor habits of one culture can generally be found in the art of another culture occupying the same period and region.
  - (C) The bordered style may have developed gradually from the banded style as a result of Navajo experiments with design.
  - (D) The influence of Anglo culture was not the only non-Native American influence on Navajo weaving.
  - (E) Horizontal and vertical rows of diamond forms were transformed by the Navajos into solid lines to create the bordered style.
24. According to the passage, Navajo weavings made prior to 1890 typically were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) repetition of forms
  - (B) overall patterns
  - (C) horizontal bands
  - (D) isolated figures
  - (E) use of color



25. The author would most probably agree with which one of the following conclusions about the stylistic development of Navajo weaving?
- (A) The styles of Navajo weaving changed in response to changes in Navajo motor habits and thought processes.
  - (B) The zigzag style was the result of stylistic influences from Anglo culture.
  - (C) Navajo weaving used isolated figures in the beginning, but combined naturalistic and abstract designs in later styles.
  - (D) Navajo weaving changed gradually from a style in which the entire surface was covered by horizontal bands to one in which central figures dominated the surface.
  - (E) The styles of Navajo weaving always contained some type of isolated figure.
26. The author suggests that Amsden's claim that borders in Navajo weaving were inspired by Anglo culture could be
- (A) conceived as a response to imagined correspondences between Anglo and Navajo art
  - (B) biased by Amsden's feelings about Anglo culture
  - (C) a result of Amsden's failing to take into account certain aspects of Navajo weaving
  - (D) based on a limited number of specimens of the styles of Navajo weaving
  - (E) based on a confusion between the stylistic features of the zigzag and diamond styles
27. The author most probably mentions the Chief White Antelope blanket in order to
- (A) establish the direct influence of Anglo culture on the bordered style
  - (B) cast doubts on the claim that the bordered style arose primarily from Anglo influence
  - (C) cite an example of a blanket with a central design and no border
  - (D) suggest that the Anglo influence produced significant changes in the two earliest styles of Navajo weaving
  - (E) illustrate how the Navajo had exhausted the stylistic possibilities of the diamond style
28. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) comparing and contrasting different styles
  - (B) questioning a view of how a style came into being
  - (C) proposing alternate methods of investigating the evolution of styles
  - (D) discussing the influence of one culture on another
  - (E) analyzing the effect of the interaction between two different cultures

## 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

24 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. The translator of poetry must realize that word-for-word equivalents do not exist across languages, any more than piano sounds exist in the violin. The violin can, however, play recognizably the same music as the piano, but only if the violinist is guided by the nature and possibilities of the violin as well as by the original composition.

As applied to the act of translating poetry from one language into another, the analogy above can best be understood as saying that

- (A) poetry cannot be effectively translated because, unlike music, it is composed of words with specific meanings
- (B) some languages are inherently more musical and more suitable to poetic composition than others
- (C) the translator should be primarily concerned with reproducing the rhythms and sound patterns of the original, not with transcribing its meaning exactly
- (D) the translator must observe the spirit of the original and also the qualities of expression that characterize the language into which the original is translated
- (E) poetry is easier to translate if it focuses on philosophical insights or natural descriptions rather than on subjective impressions

2. Behind the hope that computers can replace teachers is the idea that the student's understanding of the subject being taught consists in knowing facts and rules, the job of a teacher being to make the facts and rules explicit and convey them to the student, either by practice drills or by coaching. If that were indeed the way the mind works, the teacher could transfer facts and rules to the computer, which would replace the teacher as drillmaster and coach. But since understanding does not consist merely of knowing facts and rules, but of the grasp of the general concepts underlying them, the hope that the computer will eventually replace the teacher is fundamentally misguided.

Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's conclusion that computers will not eventually be able to replace teachers?

- (A) Computers are as good as teachers at drilling students on facts and rules.
- (B) The job of a teacher is to make students understand the general concepts underlying specific facts and rules.
- (C) It is possible to program computers so that they can teach the understanding of general concepts that underlie specific facts and rules.
- (D) Because they are not subject to human error, computers are better than teachers at conveying facts and rules.
- (E) It is not possible for students to develop an understanding of the concepts underlying facts and rules through practice drills and coaching.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



3. If the city council maintains spending at the same level as this year's, it can be expected to levy a sales tax of 2 percent next year. Thus, if the council levies a higher tax, it will be because the council is increasing its expenditures.

Which one of the following exhibits a pattern of reasoning most closely similar to that of the argument above?

- (A) If house-building costs are not now rising, builders cannot be expected to increase the prices of houses. Thus, if they decrease the prices of houses, it will be because that action will enable them to sell a greater number of houses.
  - (B) If shops wish to reduce shoplifting, they should employ more store detectives. Thus, if shops do not, they will suffer reduced profits because of their losses from stolen goods.
  - (C) If the companies in the state do not increase their workers' wages this year, the prices they charge for their goods can be expected to be much the same as they were last year. Thus, if the companies do increase prices, it will be because they have increased wages.
  - (D) If airlines wish to make profits this year that are similar to last year's, they should not increase their prices this year. Thus, if they charge more, they should be expected to improve their services.
  - (E) If newspaper publishers wish to publish good papers, they should employ good journalists. Thus, if they employ poor journalists, it will not be surprising if their circulation falls as a result.
4. The mind and the immune system have been shown to be intimately linked, and scientists are consistently finding that doing good deeds benefits one's immune system. The bone marrow and spleen, which produce the white blood cells needed to fight infection, are both connected by neural pathways to the brain. Recent research has shown that the activity of these white blood cells is stimulated by beneficial chemicals produced by the brain as a result of magnanimous behavior.

The statements above, if true, support the view that

- (A) good deeds must be based on unselfish motives
- (B) lack of magnanimity is the cause of most serious illnesses
- (C) magnanimous behavior can be regulated by the presence or absence of certain chemicals in the brain
- (D) magnanimity is beneficial to one's own interests
- (E) the number of white blood cells will increase radically if behavior is consistently magnanimous

5. The high cost of production is severely limiting which operas are available to the public. These costs necessitate reliance on large corporate sponsors, who in return demand that only the most famous operas be produced. Determining which operas will be produced should rest only with ticket purchasers at the box office, not with large corporate sponsors. If we reduce production budgets so that operas can be supported exclusively by box-office receipts and donations from individuals, then the public will be able to see less famous operas.

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

- (A) A few opera ticket purchasers go to the opera for the sake of going to the opera, not to see specific operatic productions.
  - (B) The reduction of opera production budgets would not reduce the desire of large corporate sponsors to support operas.
  - (C) Without the support of large corporate sponsors, opera companies could not afford to produce any but the most famous of operas.
  - (D) Large corporate sponsors will stop supporting opera productions if they are denied control over which operas will be produced.
  - (E) The combination of individual donations and box-office receipts cannot match the amounts of money obtained through sponsorship by large corporations.
6. When machines are invented and technologies are developed, they alter the range of choices open to us. The clock, for example, made possible the synchronization of human affairs, which resulted in an increase in productivity. At the same time that the clock opened up some avenues, it closed others. It has become harder and harder to live except by the clock, so that now people have no choice in the matter at all.
- Which one of the following propositions is best illustrated by the example presented in the passage?
- (A) New machines and technologies can enslave as well as liberate us.
  - (B) People should make a concerted effort to free themselves from the clock.
  - (C) Some new machines and technologies bring no improvement to our lives.
  - (D) The increase in productivity was not worth our dependence on the clock.
  - (E) Most new machines and technologies make our lives more synchronized and productive.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. To become an expert on a musical instrument, a person must practice. If people practice a musical instrument for three hours each day, they will eventually become experts on that instrument. Therefore, if a person is an expert on a musical instrument, that person must have practiced for at least three hours each day.
- Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the reasoning above?
- (A) The conclusion fails to take into account that people who practice for three hours every day might not yet have reached a degree of proficiency that everyone would consider expert.
  - (B) The conclusion fails to take into account that practicing for less than three hours each day may be enough for some people to become experts.
  - (C) The conclusion fails to take into account that if a person has not practiced for at least three hours a day, the person has not become an expert.
  - (D) The conclusion fails to take into account that three consecutive hours of daily practice is not recommended by all music teachers.
  - (E) The conclusion fails to take into account that few people have the spare time necessary to devote three hours daily to practice.
8. On the basis of incontestable proof that car safety seats will greatly reduce the number of serious injuries sustained by children in car accidents, laws have been passed mandating the use of these seats. Unexpectedly, it has since been found that a large number of children who are riding in safety seats continue to receive serious injuries that safety seats were specifically designed to avoid, and in the prevention of which they in fact have proven to be effective.

Which one of the following, if true, could by itself adequately explain the unexpected finding reported in the passage?

- (A) Many parents are defying the law by not using safety seats for their children.
- (B) Children are more likely to make automobile trips now than they were before the introduction of the safety seat.
- (C) The high cost of child safety seats has caused many parents to delay purchasing them.
- (D) The car safety seat was not designed to prevent all types of injuries, so it is not surprising that some injuries are sustained.
- (E) The protection afforded by child safety seats depends on their being used properly, which many parents fail to do.

9. An easy willingness to tell funny stories or jokes about oneself is the surest mark of supreme self-confidence. This willingness, often not acquired until late in life, is even more revealing than is good-natured acquiescence in having others poke fun at one.

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

- (A) A person who lacks self-confidence will enjoy neither telling nor hearing funny stories about himself or herself.
- (B) People with high self-confidence do not tell funny stories or jokes about others.
- (C) Highly self-confident people tell funny stories and jokes in order to let their audience know that they are self-confident.
- (D) Most people would rather tell a funny story or a joke than listen to one being told.
- (E) Telling funny stories or jokes about people in their presence is a way of expressing one's respect for them.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 10–11

Nature constantly adjusts the atmospheric carbon level. An increase in the level causes the atmosphere to hold more heat, which causes more water to evaporate from the oceans, which causes increased rain. Rain washes some carbon from the air into the oceans, where it eventually becomes part of the seabed. A decrease in atmospheric carbon causes the atmosphere to hold less heat, which causes decreased evaporation from the oceans, which causes less rain, and thus less carbon is washed into the oceans. Yet some environmentalists worry that burning fossil fuels may raise atmospheric carbon to a dangerous level. It is true that a sustained increase would threaten human life. But the environmentalists should relax—nature will continually adjust the carbon level.

10. Each of the following can be inferred from the information in the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) A decrease in the level of atmospheric heat causes a decrease in the amount of carbon that rain washes into the oceans from the air.
  - (B) An increase in the level of carbon in the atmosphere causes increased evaporation of ocean water.
  - (C) An increase in the level of atmospheric heat causes increased rainfall.
  - (D) A decrease in the level of carbon in the atmosphere causes decreased evaporation of ocean water.
  - (E) A decrease in the level of atmospheric heat causes a decrease in the level of carbon in the atmosphere.
11. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument in the passage?
- (A) Plant life cannot survive without atmospheric carbon.
  - (B) It is not clear that breathing excess carbon in the atmosphere will have a negative effect on human life.
  - (C) Carbon is part of the chemical “blanket” that keeps the Earth warm enough to sustain human life.
  - (D) Breathing by animals releases almost 30 times as much carbon as does the burning of fossil fuels.
  - (E) The natural adjustment process, which occurs over millions of years, allows wide fluctuations in the carbon level in the short term.

12. The more television children watch, the less competent they are in mathematical knowledge. More than a third of children in the United States watch television for more than five hours a day; in South Korea the figure is only 7 percent. But whereas less than 15 percent of children in the United States understand advanced measurement and geometric concepts, 40 percent of South Korean children are competent in these areas. Therefore, if United States children are to do well in mathematics, they must watch less television.

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

- (A) Children in the United States are less interested in advanced measurement and geometric concepts than are South Korean children.
- (B) South Korean children are more disciplined about doing schoolwork than are children in the United States.
- (C) Children who want to do well in advanced measurement and geometry will watch less television.
- (D) A child’s ability in advanced measurement and geometry increases if he or she watches less than one hour of television a day.
- (E) The instruction in advanced measurement and geometric concepts available to children in the United States is not substantially worse than that available to South Korean children.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

## Questions 13–14

The only way that bookstores can profitably sell books at below-market prices is to get the books at a discount from publishers. Unless bookstores generate a high sales volume, however, they cannot get discounts from publishers. To generate such volume, bookstores must either cater to mass tastes or have exclusive access to a large specialized market, such as medical textbooks, or both.

13. Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?
- (A) If a bookstore receives discounts from publishers, it will profitably sell books at below-market prices.
  - (B) A bookstore that caters to mass tastes or has exclusive access to a large specialized market will have a high sales volume.
  - (C) A bookstore that profitably sells books at below-market prices gets discounts from publishers.
  - (D) A bookstore that does not sell books at below-market prices does not get discounts from publishers.
  - (E) A bookstore that not only caters to mass tastes but also has exclusive access to a large specialized market cannot profitably sell books at below-market prices.
14. If all the statements in the passage are true and if it is also true that a bookstore does not cater to mass tastes, which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) The bookstore profitably sells some of its books at below-market prices.
  - (B) The bookstore does not profitably sell any of its books at below-market prices.
  - (C) Either the bookstore has exclusive access to a large specialized market or else it does not get a discount from any publishers.
  - (D) The bookstore does not have exclusive access to a large specialized market but profitably sells some of its books at below-market prices.
  - (E) The bookstore does not have exclusive access to a large specialized market, nor does it get a discount from any publishers.

15. Extinction is the way of nature. Scientists estimate that over half of the species that have ever come into existence on this planet were already extinct before humans developed even the most primitive of tools. This constant natural process of species emergence and extinction, however, is ignored by those who wish to trace the blame for more recent extinctions to humanity's use of technology, with its consequent effects on the environment. These people must be made to understand that the species that have become extinct in modern times would have become extinct by now even if humans had never acquired technology.

Which one of the following identifies a reasoning error in the passage?

- (A) The author mistakenly assumes that technology has not caused any harm to the environment.
- (B) The author ignores the fact that some species that are not yet extinct are in danger of extinction.
- (C) The author fails to consider that there are probably species in existence that have not yet been identified and studied by scientists.
- (D) The author cites scientists who support the theory that over half of all species that ever existed have become extinct, but fails to mention any scientists who do not support that theory.
- (E) The author provides no specific evidence that the species that have become extinct in modern times are the same species that would have become extinct in the absence of human technology.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

16. The public is aware of the possibility of biases in the mass media and distrusts the media as too powerful. The body of information against which the public evaluates the plausibility of each new media report comes, however, from what the public has heard of through the mass media.

If the view above is correct, it provides a reason for accepting which one of the following conclusions?

- (A) If there is a pervasive bias in the presentation of news by the mass media, it would be hard for the public to discern that bias.
  - (B) The mass media tailor their reports to conform to a specific political agenda.
  - (C) The biases that news media impose on reporting tend not to be conscious distortions but rather part of a sense they share about what is interesting and believable.
  - (D) News reporters and their public hold largely the same views about what is most important in society, because news reporters come out of that society.
  - (E) When a news event occurs that contradicts a stereotype formerly incorporated into reporting by the mass media, the public is predisposed to believe reports of the event.
17. In a bureaucracy, all decisions are arrived at by a process that involves many people. There is no one person who has the authority to decide whether a project will proceed or not. As a consequence, in bureaucracies, risky projects are never undertaken.
- The conclusion follows logically from the premises if which one of the following is assumed?
- (A) All projects in a bureaucracy require risk.
  - (B) Decisive individuals choose not to work in a bureaucracy.
  - (C) An individual who has decision-making power will take risks.
  - (D) The only risky projects undertaken are those for which a single individual has decision-making power.
  - (E) People sometimes take risks as individuals that they would not take as part of a group.

18. "Physicalists" expect that ultimately all mental functions will be explainable in neurobiological terms. Achieving this goal requires knowledge of neurons and their basic functions, a knowledge of how neurons interact, and a delineation of the psychological faculties to be explained. At present, there is a substantial amount of fundamental knowledge about the basic functions of neurons, and the scope and character of such psychological capacities as visual perception and memory are well understood. Thus, as the physicalists claim, mental functions are bound to receive explanations in neurobiological terms in the near future.

Which one of the following indicates an error in the reasoning in the passage?

- (A) The conclusion contradicts the claim of the physicalists.
  - (B) The passage fails to describe exactly what is currently known about the basic functions of neurons.
  - (C) The word "neurobiological" is used as though it had the same meaning as the word "mental."
  - (D) The argument does not indicate whether it would be useful to explain mental functions in neurobiological terms.
  - (E) The passage does not indicate that any knowledge has been achieved about how neurons interact.
19. Because a large disparity in pay between the public and private sectors has developed in recent years, many experienced and extremely capable government administrators have quit their posts and taken positions in private-sector management. Government will be able to recapture these capable administrators by raising salaries to a level comparable to those of the private sector. In that way, the functioning of public agencies will be improved.
- The position taken above presupposes which one of the following?
- (A) Experience gained from private-sector management will be very valuable in government administration.
  - (B) The most important factor determining how well government agencies function is the amount of experience the administrators have.
  - (C) Unless government action is taken, the disparity in pay between government administration and private-sector management will continue to increase.
  - (D) People who moved from jobs in government administration to private-sector management would choose to change careers again.
  - (E) If the disparity in pay between government administration and private-sector management increases, administrators will move to the public sector in large numbers.

20. Politician: Homelessness is a serious social problem, but further government spending to provide low-income housing is not the cure for homelessness. The most cursory glance at the real-estate section of any major newspaper is enough to show that there is no lack of housing units available to rent. So the frequent claim that people are homeless because of a lack of available housing is wrong.

That homelessness is a serious social problem figures in the argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It suggests an alternative perspective to the one adopted in the argument.
  - (B) It sets out a problem the argument is designed to resolve.
  - (C) It is compatible either with accepting the conclusion or with denying it.
  - (D) It summarizes a position the argument as a whole is directed toward discrediting.
  - (E) It is required in order to establish the conclusion.
21. Leona: If the average consumption of eggs in the United States were cut in half, an estimated 5,000 lives might be saved each year.

Thomas: How can that be? That would mean that if people adopt this single change in diet for ten years, the population ten years from now will be greater by 50,000 people than it otherwise would have been.

Which one of the following is a statement that Leona could offer Thomas to clarify her own claim and to address the point he has made?

- (A) It is possible for the population to grow by 5,000 people for every year if the base year chosen for purposes of comparison is one with unusually low population growth.
- (B) It is accurate to say that 5,000 lives have been saved as long as 5,000 people who would have died in a given year as a result of not changing their diet, did not do so—even if they died for some other reason.
- (C) If egg consumption were reduced by more than half, the estimated number of lives saved each year could be even more than 5,000.
- (D) The actual rate of population growth depends not only on the birth rate, but also on changes in life expectancy.
- (E) For the average consumption of eggs to be cut by half, many individual consumers would have to cut their own consumption by much more than half.

22. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the introduction of new therapeutic agents into the marketplace. Consequently, it plays a critical role in improving health care in the United States. While it is those in the academic and government research communities who engage in the long process of initial discovery and clinical testing of new therapeutic agents, it is the FDA's role and responsibility to facilitate the transfer of new discoveries from the laboratory to the marketplace. Only after the transfer can important new therapies help patients.

Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The FDA is responsible for ensuring that any therapeutic agent that is marketed is then regulated.
- (B) Before new therapeutic agents reach the marketplace they do not help patients.
- (C) The research community is responsible for the excessively long testing period for new drugs, not the FDA.
- (D) The FDA should work more closely with researchers to ensure that the quality of therapeutic agents is maintained.
- (E) If a new medical discovery has been transferred from the laboratory to the marketplace, it will help patients.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



23. In a new police program, automobile owners in some neighborhoods whose cars are not normally driven between 1 A.M. and 5 A.M. can display a special decal in the cars' windows and authorize police to stop the cars during those hours to check the drivers' licenses. The theft rate for cars bearing such decals is much lower than had been usual for cars in those neighborhoods.

If it is concluded from the statements above that automobile theft has been reduced by the program, which one of the following would it be most important to answer in evaluating that conclusion?

- (A) Are owners who are cautious enough to join the program taking other special measures to protect their cars against theft?
- (B) In how many neighborhoods is the police program operating?
- (C) Are cars in neighborhoods that are actively participating in the program sometimes stolen during daylight hours?
- (D) Will owners who have placed decals on their cars' windows but who find it necessary to drive between 1 A.M. and 5 A.M. be harassed by police?
- (E) Are the neighborhoods in which the program has been put into effect a representative cross section of neighborhoods with respect to the types of automobiles owned by residents?

24. It has been claimed that an action is morally good only if it benefits another person and was performed with that intention; whereas an action that harms another person is morally bad either if such harm was intended or if reasonable forethought would have shown that the action was likely to cause harm.

Which one of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principle cited above?

- (A) Pamela wrote a letter attempting to cause trouble between Edward and his friend; this action of Pamela's was morally bad, even though the letter, in fact, had an effect directly opposite from the one intended.
- (B) In order to secure a promotion, Jeffrey devoted his own time to resolving a backlog of medical benefits claims; Jeffrey's action was morally good since it alone enabled Sara's claim to be processed in time for her to receive much-needed treatment.
- (C) Intending to help her elderly neighbor by clearing his walkway after a snowstorm, Teresa inadvertently left ice on his steps; because of this exposed ice, her neighbor had a bad fall, thus showing that morally good actions can have bad consequences.
- (D) Marilees, asked by a homeless man for food, gave the man her own sandwich; however, because the man tried to talk while he was eating the sandwich, it caused him to choke, and thus Marilees unintentionally performed a morally bad action.
- (E) Jonathan agreed to watch his three-year-old niece while she played but, becoming engrossed in conversation, did not see her run into the street where she was hit by a bicycle; even though he intended no harm, Jonathan's action was morally bad.

## 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.

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

From “Economic Goals and Remedies of the AT&T Modified Final Judgment” by Warren G. Lavey and Dennis W. Carlton. *The Georgetown Law Journal*, Volume 71, Notes, 1983. © 1983 by the Georgetown Law Journal Association. Used by permission.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Springfield, faced with a 15 percent decrease in the city budget, must cut services in one area. Write an argument in favor of making the cuts in one or the other of the following two areas, keeping in mind two guidelines:

- Springfield wants the cuts to defer spending in a way that will have minimal impact on the quality of services delivered.
- Springfield wants to avoid any negative publicity that could undermine the city government's reputation for effective management.

One way to cope with the budget cuts is to deny funding for the proposed plan to improve Springfield's emergency services. This plan was created after an article in the local newspaper documented problems caused by outdated equipment and one instance in which slow ambulance response may have been responsible for a person's death. A new director with a record of successfully improving services in another town was brought in to take over the emergency services. She designed a plan that calls for hiring three paramedics specially trained with the most advanced equipment. The centerpiece of the plan is the purchase of a computerized dispatching system to improve response time, and a package to train existing staff to use the system.

The alternative is to make cuts in the educational budget. One cut would deny teachers their requested salary increases for the coming year. In recent years, Springfield teacher salaries and benefits have risen to compare with the best in the region. The teacher's union has publicly stated that these gains are responsible for the dramatic improvements in student scores on national achievement tests during the last three years. A second cut in the education budget would put off construction of an addition to the high school, at a time when serious overcrowding has already forced the placement of four mobile classroom units behind the existing building. Officials predict that two additional units per year will be needed until the addition is built.

[illegible]

**DIRECTIONS:**

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

**SCORING WORKSHEET**

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

NUMBER  
CORRECT

SECTION I..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION II..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION III..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION IV..... \_\_\_\_\_

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

**CONVERSION CHART**

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

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	100	101
179	99	99
178	98	98
177	97	97
176	96	96
175	95	95
174	—*	—*
173	94	94
172	93	93
171	91	92
170	90	90
169	89	89
168	88	88
167	86	87
166	85	85
165	83	84
164	82	82
163	80	81
162	78	79
161	76	77
160	75	75
159	73	74
158	71	72
157	69	70
156	67	68
155	65	66
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	60	60
151	58	59
150	56	57
149	54	55
148	52	53
147	50	51
146	48	49
145	47	47
144	45	46
143	43	44
142	41	42
141	40	40
140	38	39
139	36	37
138	35	35
137	33	34
136	32	32
135	30	31
134	29	29
133	28	28
132	26	27
131	25	25
130	24	24
129	23	23
128	22	22
127	21	21
126	20	20
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	17	17
122	16	16
121	—*	—*
120	0	15

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

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

1.	E	8.	C	15.	D	22.	A
2.	D	9.	E	16.	E	23.	C
3.	A	10.	C	17.	E	24.	D
4.	C	11.	D	18.	D	25.	D
5.	D	12.	A	19.	B	26.	C
6.	C	13.	D	20.	A	27.	B
7.	C	14.	A	21.	E	28.	B

## SECTION IV

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



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