



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 13

TEST ID: LL3013



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

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 1–6

Exactly eight consumers—F, G, H, J, K, L, M, and N—will be interviewed by market researchers. The eight will be divided into exactly two 4-person groups—group 1 and group 2—before interviews begin. Each person is assigned to exactly one of the two groups according to the following conditions:

F must be in the same group as J.

G must be in a different group from M.

If H is in group 1, then L must be in group 1.

If N is in group 2, then G must be in group 1.

1. Group 1 could consist of
 - (A) F, G, H, and J
 - (B) F, H, L, and M
 - (C) F, J, K, and L
 - (D) G, H, L, and N
 - (E) G, K, M, and N
2. If K is in the same group as N, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) G is in group 1.
 - (B) H is in group 2.
 - (C) J is in group 1.
 - (D) K is in group 2.
 - (E) M is in group 1.
3. If F is in the same group as H, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) G is in group 2.
 - (B) J is in group 1.
 - (C) K is in group 1.
 - (D) L is in group 2.
 - (E) M is in group 2.
4. If L and M are in group 2, then a person who could be assigned either to group 1 or, alternatively, to group 2 is
 - (A) F
 - (B) G
 - (C) H
 - (D) J
 - (E) K
5. Each of the following is a pair of people who could be in group 1 together EXCEPT
 - (A) F and G
 - (B) F and H
 - (C) F and L
 - (D) H and G
 - (E) H and N
6. If L is in group 2, then each of the following is a pair of people who could be in group 1 together EXCEPT
 - (A) F and M
 - (B) G and N
 - (C) J and N
 - (D) K and M
 - (E) M and N

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7–11

Five people—Harry, Iris, Kate, Nancy, and Victor—are to be scheduled as contestants on a television show, one contestant per day, for five consecutive days from Monday through Friday. The following restrictions governing the scheduling of contestants must be observed:

Nancy is not scheduled for Monday.

If Harry is scheduled for Monday, Nancy is scheduled for Friday.

If Nancy is scheduled for Tuesday, Iris is scheduled for Monday.

Kate is scheduled for the next day after the day for which Victor is scheduled.

7. Victor can be scheduled for any day EXCEPT
- (A) Monday
 - (B) Tuesday
 - (C) Wednesday
 - (D) Thursday
 - (E) Friday
8. If Iris is scheduled for the next day after Harry, which one of the following lists all those days any one of which could be the day for which Harry is scheduled?
- (A) Monday, Tuesday
 - (B) Monday, Wednesday
 - (C) Monday, Thursday
 - (D) Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
 - (E) Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
9. If Kate is scheduled for Wednesday, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Iris is scheduled for Friday.
 - (B) Nancy is scheduled for Tuesday.
 - (C) Nancy is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Harry is scheduled.
 - (D) Nancy is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Iris is scheduled.
 - (E) Nancy is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Kate is scheduled.
10. If Kate is scheduled for Friday, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Harry is scheduled for Tuesday.
 - (B) Harry is scheduled for Wednesday.
 - (C) Iris is scheduled for Monday.
 - (D) Iris is scheduled for Wednesday.
 - (E) Nancy is scheduled for Wednesday.
11. If Iris is scheduled for Wednesday, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Harry is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Nancy is scheduled.
 - (B) Harry is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Kate is scheduled.
 - (C) Kate is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Harry is scheduled.
 - (D) Nancy is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Kate is scheduled.
 - (E) Nancy is scheduled for an earlier day than the day for which Iris is scheduled.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 12–17

An art teacher will schedule exactly six of eight lectures—fresco, history, lithography, naturalism, oils, pastels, sculpture, and watercolors—for three days—1, 2, and 3. There will be exactly two lectures each day—morning and afternoon. Scheduling is governed by the following conditions:

- Day 2 is the only day for which oils can be scheduled.
Neither sculpture nor watercolors can be scheduled for the afternoon.
Neither oils nor pastels can be scheduled for the same day as lithography.
If pastels is scheduled for day 1 or day 2, then the lectures scheduled for the day immediately following pastels must be fresco and history, not necessarily in that order.
12. Which one of the following is an acceptable schedule of lectures for days 1, 2, and 3, respectively?
- (A) Morning: lithography, history, sculpture
Afternoon: pastels, fresco, naturalism
- (B) Morning: naturalism, oils, fresco
Afternoon: lithography, pastels, history
- (C) Morning: oils, history, naturalism
Afternoon: pastels, fresco, lithography
- (D) Morning: sculpture, lithography, naturalism
Afternoon: watercolors, fresco, pastels
- (E) Morning: sculpture, pastels, fresco
Afternoon: lithography, history, naturalism
13. If lithography and fresco are scheduled for the afternoons of day 2 and day 3, respectively, which one of the following is a lecture that could be scheduled for the afternoon of day 1?
- (A) history
(B) oils
(C) pastels
(D) sculpture
(E) watercolors
14. If lithography and history are scheduled for the mornings of day 2 and day 3, respectively, which one of the following lectures could be scheduled for the morning of day 1?
- (A) fresco
(B) naturalism
(C) oils
(D) pastels
(E) sculpture
15. If oils and lithography are scheduled for the mornings of day 2 and day 3, respectively, which one of the following CANNOT be scheduled for any day?
- (A) fresco
(B) history
(C) naturalism
(D) pastels
(E) sculpture
16. If neither fresco nor naturalism is scheduled for any day, which one of the following must be scheduled for day 1?
- (A) history
(B) lithography
(C) oils
(D) pastels
(E) sculpture
17. If the lectures scheduled for the mornings are fresco, history, and lithography, not necessarily in that order, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Lithography is scheduled for day 3.
(B) Naturalism is scheduled for day 2.
(C) Fresco is scheduled for the same day as naturalism.
(D) History is scheduled for the same day as naturalism.
(E) History is scheduled for the same day as oils.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 18–24

The population of a small country is organized into five clans—N, O, P, S, and T. Each year exactly three of the five clans participate in the annual harvest ceremonies. The rules specifying the order of participation of the clans in the ceremonies are as follows:

Each clan must participate at least once in any two consecutive years.

No clan participates for three consecutive years.

Participation takes place in cycles, with each cycle ending when each of the five clans has participated three times. Only then does a new cycle begin.

No clan participates more than three times within any cycle.

18. If the clans participating in the first year of a given cycle are N, O, and P, which one of the following could be the clans participating in the second year of that cycle?
 - (A) N, O, S
 - (B) N, O, T
 - (C) N, P, S
 - (D) O, P, T
 - (E) O, S, T
19. Which one of the following can be true about the clans' participation in the ceremonies?
 - (A) N participates in the first, second, and third years.
 - (B) N participates in the second, third, and fourth years.
 - (C) Both O and S participate in the first and third years.
 - (D) Both N and S participate in the first, third, and fifth years.
 - (E) Both S and T participate in the second, third, and fifth years.
20. Any cycle for the clans' participation in the ceremonies must be completed at the end of exactly how many years?
 - (A) five
 - (B) six
 - (C) seven
 - (D) eight
 - (E) nine
21. Which one of the following must be true about the three clans that participate in the ceremonies in the first year?
 - (A) At most two of them participate together in the third year.
 - (B) At least two of them participate together in the second year.
 - (C) All three of them participate together in the fourth year.
 - (D) All three of them participate together in the fifth year.
 - (E) None of them participates in the third year.
22. If, in a particular cycle, N, O, and S participate in the ceremonies in the first year, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) N participates in the second and third years.
 - (B) O participates in the third and fourth years.
 - (C) N and O both participate in the third year.
 - (D) P and T both participate in the fifth year.
 - (E) S and T both participate in the fifth year.
23. If, in a particular cycle, N, O, and T participate in the first year and if O and P participate in the fourth year, any of the following could be a clan that participates in the third year EXCEPT
 - (A) N
 - (B) O
 - (C) P
 - (D) S
 - (E) T
24. If, in a particular cycle, N, O, and S participate in the ceremonies in the first year and O, S, and T participate in the third year, then which one of the following could be the clans that participate in the fifth year?
 - (A) N, O, P
 - (B) N, O, S
 - (C) N, P, S
 - (D) O, P, S
 - (E) P, S, T

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Paperback books wear out more quickly than hardcover books do, but paperback books cost much less. Therefore, users of public libraries would be better served if public libraries bought only paperback books, since by so doing these libraries could increase the number of new book titles added to their collections without increasing their budgets.

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

- (A) If a public library's overall budget is cut, the budget for new acquisitions is usually cut back more than is that for day-to-day operations.
 - (B) Paperback books can very inexpensively have their covers reinforced in order to make them last longer.
 - (C) Many paperback books are never published in hardcover.
 - (D) Library users as a group depend on their public library for access to a wide variety of up-to-date reference books that are published in hardcover only.
 - (E) People are more likely to buy for themselves a copy of a book they had previously borrowed from the public library if that book is available in paperback.
2. Garbage in this neighborhood probably will not be collected until Thursday this week. Garbage is usually collected here on Wednesdays, and the garbage collectors in this city are extremely reliable. However, Monday was a public holiday, and after a public holiday that falls on a Monday, garbage throughout the city is supposed to be collected one day later than usual.

The argument proceeds by

- (A) treating several pieces of irrelevant evidence as though they provide support for the conclusion
- (B) indirectly establishing that one thing is likely to occur by directly ruling out all of the alternative possibilities
- (C) providing information that allows application of a general rule to a specific case
- (D) generalizing about all actions of a certain kind on the basis of a description of one such action
- (E) treating something that is probable as though it were inevitable

3. When compact discs first entered the market, they were priced significantly higher than vinyl records. Manufacturers attributed the difference in price to the difference in production costs, saying that compact disc production was expensive because the technology was new and unfamiliar. As the technology became more efficient, the price of the discs did indeed come down. But vinyl records, whose production technology has long been established, then went up in price to approach that of compact discs.

Which one of the following most helps to explain why the price of vinyl records went up?

- (A) Consumers were so enthusiastic about the improved sound quality offered by compact disc technology that they were willing to pay a higher price to obtain it.
- (B) Some consumers who continued to buy vinyl records instead of compact discs did so because they were unwilling to pay a higher price for compact discs.
- (C) As consumers bought compact discs instead of vinyl records, the number of vinyl records produced decreased, making their production less cost-efficient.
- (D) Compact disc player technology continued to change and develop even after compact discs first entered the market.
- (E) When compact discs first entered the market, many consumers continued to buy vinyl records rather than buying the equipment necessary to play compact discs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Conservationists have established land reserves to preserve the last remaining habitat for certain species whose survival depends on the existence of such habitat. A grove of trees in Mexico that provide habitat for North American monarch butterflies in winter is a typical example of such a land reserve. If global warming occurs as predicted, however, the temperature bands within which various types of vegetation can grow will shift into regions that are currently cooler.

If the statements above are true, they provide the most support for which one of the following?

- (A) If global warming occurs as predicted, the conservation land reserves will cease to serve their purpose.
 - (B) Monarch butterflies will succeed in adapting to climatic change by shortening their migration.
 - (C) If global warming occurs, it will melt polar ice and so will cause the sea level to rise so high that many coastal plants and animals will become extinct.
 - (D) The natural world has adapted many times in the past to drastic global warming and cooling.
 - (E) If global warming occurs rapidly, species of plants and animals now protected in conservation land reserves will move to inhabit areas that are currently used for agriculture.
5. Financial success does not guarantee happiness. This claim is not mere proverbial wisdom but a fact verified by statistics. In a recently concluded survey, only one-third of the respondents who claimed to have achieved financial success reported that they were happy.

Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the conclusion drawn from the survey results?

- (A) The respondents who reported financial success were, for the most part, financially successful.
- (B) Financial success was once thought to be necessary for happiness but is no longer considered a prerequisite for happiness.
- (C) Many of the respondents who claimed not to have achieved financial success reported that they were happy five years ago.
- (D) Many of the respondents who failed to report financial success were in fact financially successful.
- (E) Most of the respondents who reported they were unhappy were in fact happy.

6. The distance that animals travel each day and the size of the groups in which they live are highly correlated with their diets. And diet itself depends in large part on the sizes and shapes of animals' teeth and faces.

The statements above provide the most support for which one of the following?

- (A) Animals that eat meat travel in relatively small groups and across relatively small ranges compared to animals that eat plants.
 - (B) Animals that have varied diets can be expected to be larger and more robust than animals that eat only one or two kinds of food.
 - (C) When individual herd animals lose their teeth through age or injury, those animals are likely to travel at the rear of their herd.
 - (D) Information about the size and shape of an animal's face is all that is needed to identify the species to which that animal belongs.
 - (E) Information about the size and shape of an extinct animal's teeth and face can establish whether that animal is likely to have been a herd animal.
7. It is not correct that the people of the United States, relative to comparable countries, are the most lightly taxed. True, the United States has the lowest tax, as percent of gross domestic product, of the Western industrialized countries, but tax rates alone do not tell the whole story. People in the United States pay out of pocket for many goods and services provided from tax revenues elsewhere. Consider universal health care, which is an entitlement supported by tax revenues in every other Western industrialized country. United States government health-care expenditures are equivalent to about 5 percent of the gross domestic product, but private health-care expenditures represent another 7 percent. This 7 percent, then, amounts to a tax.

The argument concerning whether the people of the United States are the most lightly taxed is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) It bases a comparison on percentages rather than on absolute numbers.
- (B) It unreasonably extends the application of a key term.
- (C) It uses negatively charged language instead of attempting to give a reason.
- (D) It generalizes from only a few instances.
- (E) It sets up a dichotomy between alternatives that are not exclusive.

8. Various mid-fourteenth-century European writers show an interest in games, but no writer of this period mentions the playing of cards. Nor do any of the mid-fourteenth-century statutes that proscribe or limit the play of games mention cards, though they do mention dice, chess, and other games. It is therefore likely that, contrary to what is sometimes claimed, at that time playing cards was not yet common in Europe.

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

- (A) Neither today's newspapers nor this evening's television news mentioned a huge fire that was rumored to have happened in the port last night. Therefore, there probably was no such fire.
- (B) This evening's television news reported that the cruise ship was only damaged in the fire last night, whereas the newspaper reported that it was destroyed. The television news is based on more recent information, so probably the ship was not destroyed.
- (C) Among the buildings that are near the port is the newspaper's printing plant. Early editions of this morning's paper were very late. Therefore, the fire at the port probably affected areas beyond the port itself.
- (D) The newspaper does not explicitly say that the port reopened after the fire, but in its listing of newly arrived ships it mentions some arrival times after the fire. Therefore, the port was probably not closed for long.
- (E) The newspaper is generally more reliable than the television news, and the newspaper reported that the damage from last night's fire in the port was not severe. Therefore, the damage probably was not severe.

9. In a mature tourist market such as Bellaria there are only two ways hotel owners can increase profits: by building more rooms or by improving what is already there. Rigid land-use laws in Bellaria rule out construction of new hotels or, indeed, any expansion of hotel capacity. It follows that hotel owners cannot increase their profits in Bellaria since Bellarian hotels _____.

Which one of the following logically completes the argument?

- (A) are already operating at an occupancy rate approaching 100 percent year-round
 - (B) could not have been sited any more attractively than they are even in the absence of land-use laws
 - (C) have to contend with upward pressures on the cost of labor which stem from an incipient shortage of trained personnel
 - (D) already provide a level of luxury that is at the limits of what even wealthy patrons are prepared to pay for
 - (E) have shifted from serving mainly Bellarian tourists to serving foreign tourists traveling in organized tour groups
10. Every political philosopher of the early twentieth century who was either a socialist or a communist was influenced by Rosa Luxemburg. No one who was influenced by Rosa Luxemburg advocated a totalitarian state.
- If the statements above are true, which one of the following must on the basis of them also be true?
- (A) No early-twentieth-century socialist political philosopher advocated a totalitarian state.
 - (B) Every early-twentieth-century political philosopher who did not advocate a totalitarian state was influenced by Rosa Luxemburg.
 - (C) Rosa Luxemburg was the only person to influence every early-twentieth-century political philosopher who was either socialist or communist.
 - (D) Every early-twentieth-century political philosopher who was influenced by Rosa Luxemburg and was not a socialist was a communist.
 - (E) Every early-twentieth-century political philosopher who did not advocate a totalitarian state was either socialist or communist.

Questions 11–12

Harris: Currently, hybrid animals are not protected by international endangered-species regulations. But new techniques in genetic research suggest that the red wolf, long thought to be an independent species, is a hybrid of the coyote and the gray wolf. Hence, since the red wolf clearly deserves protection, these regulations should be changed to admit the protection of hybrids.

Vogel: Yet hybrids do not need protection. Since a breeding population that arises through hybridization descends from independent species, if any such population were to die out, it could easily be revived by interbreeding members of the species from which the hybrid is descended.

11. Which one of the following is a point at issue between Harris and Vogel?
 - (A) whether the red wolf descends from the gray wolf and the coyote
 - (B) whether there are some species that are currently considered endangered that are not in fact in any danger
 - (C) whether the packs of red wolves that currently exist are in danger of dying out
 - (D) whether there are some hybrids that ought to be protected by endangered-species regulations
 - (E) whether new techniques in genetic research should be used to determine which groups of animals constitute species and which constitute hybrids
12. Which one of the following is an assumption on which Vogel's argument relies?
 - (A) The techniques currently being used to determine whether a population of animals is a hybrid of other species have proven to be reliable.
 - (B) The international regulations that protect endangered species and subspecies are being enforced successfully.
 - (C) The gray wolf has been successfully bred in captivity.
 - (D) All hybrids are the descendants of species that are currently extant.
 - (E) The coyote and the red wolf are not related genetically.

13. From an analysis of broken pottery and statuary, archaeologists have estimated that an ancient settlement in southwestern Arabia was established around 1000 B.C. However, new evidence suggests that the settlement is considerably older: tests show that a piece of building timber recently uncovered at the site is substantially older than the pottery and statuary.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the conclusion drawn from the new evidence?

- (A) The building timber bore marks suggesting that it had been salvaged from an earlier settlement.
 - (B) The pieces of pottery and fragments of statues that were analyzed come from several parts of the site.
 - (C) The tests used to determine the age of the pottery and statuary had been devised more recently than those used to determine the age of the building timber.
 - (D) The site has yielded many more samples of pottery and statuary than of building timber.
 - (E) The type of pottery found at the site is similar to a type of pottery associated with civilizations that existed before 1000 B.C.
14. The book *To Save the Earth* is so persuasive that no one who reads it can fail to heed its environmentalist message. Members of the Earth Association have given away 2,000 copies in the last month. Thus the Earth Association can justly claim credit for at least 2,000 people in one month converted to the environmentalist cause.

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

 - (A) No other environmental organization gave away copies of *To Save the Earth* during the month in which the Earth Association gave away its 2,000 copies.
 - (B) The people to whom the Earth Association gave copies of *To Save the Earth* would not have been willing to pay to receive it from the Earth Association.
 - (C) The copies of *To Save the Earth* given away by members of the Earth Association were printed on recycled paper.
 - (D) None of those who received *To Save the Earth* from a member of the Earth Association were already committed to the environmentalist cause when they received this book.
 - (E) Every recipient of *To Save the Earth* will embrace the environmental program advocated by the Earth Association.

15. Smokers of pipes or cigars run a distinctly lower risk to their health than do cigarette smokers. However, whereas cigarette smokers who quit smoking altogether sharply reduce their risk of smoking related health problems, those who give up cigarettes and take up pipes or cigars remain in as much danger as before.

Which one of the following, if true, offers the best prospects for an explanation of why the two changes in smoking habits do not both result in reduced health risks?

- (A) Smokers of pipes or cigars who quit smoking thereby reduce their risk of smoking-related health problems.
- (B) Cigarette smokers who quit smoking for a time and who then resume cigarette smoking do not necessarily reduce their risk of smoking-related health problems.
- (C) The kinds of illnesses that smokers run an increased risk of contracting develop no earlier in cigarette smokers than they do in smokers of pipes or cigars.
- (D) At any given period in their lives, virtually all smokers smoke either cigarettes exclusively or cigars exclusively or pipes exclusively, rather than alternating freely among various ways of smoking.
- (E) People who switch from cigarette smoking to smoking pipes or cigars inhale smoke in a way that those who have never smoked cigarettes do not.

Questions 16–17

Production manager: The building materials that we produce meet industry safety codes but pose some safety risk. Since we have recently developed the technology to make a safer version of our product, we should stop producing our current product and sell only the safer version in order to protect public safety.

Sales manager: If we stop selling our current product, we will have no money to develop and promote the safer product. We need to continue to sell the less-safe product in order to be in a position to market the safer product successfully.

16. Which one of the following principles, if established, most helps to justify the production manager's conclusion?
- (A) Companies should be required to develop safer products if such development can be funded from sales of existing products.
 - (B) That a product does not meet industry safety codes should be taken as sufficient indication that the product poses some safety risks.
 - (C) Companies should not sell a product that poses safety risks if they are technologically capable of producing a safer version of that product.
 - (D) Product safety codes should be reviewed whenever an industry replaces one version of a product with a technologically more advanced version of that product.
 - (E) In order to make building materials safer, companies should continually research new technologies whether or not they are required to do so in order to comply with safety codes.
17. The sales manager counters the production manager's argument by
- (A) pointing out that one part of the production manager's proposal would have consequences that would prevent successful execution of another part
 - (B) challenging the production manager's authority to dictate company policy
 - (C) questioning the product manager's assumption that a product is necessarily safe just because it is safer than another product
 - (D) proposing a change in the standards by which product safety is judged
 - (E) presenting evidence to show that the production manager has overestimated the potential impact of the new technology

Questions 18–19

Each year, an official estimate of the stock of cod in the Grand Banks is announced. This estimate is obtained by averaging two separate estimates of how many cod are available, one based on the number of cod caught by research vessels during a once-yearly sampling of the area and the other on the average number of tons of cod caught by various commercial vessels per unit of fishing effort expended there in the past year—a unit of fishing effort being one kilometer of net set out in the water for one hour. In previous decades, the two estimates usually agreed closely. However, for the last decade the estimate based on commercial tonnage has been increasing markedly, by about the same amount as the sampling-based estimate has been decreasing.

18. If the statements in the passage are true, which one of the following is most strongly supported by them?
- (A) Last year's official estimate was probably not much different from the official estimate ten years ago.
 - (B) The number of commercial vessels fishing for cod in the Grand Banks has increased substantially over the past decade.
 - (C) The sampling-based estimate is more accurate than the estimate based on commercial tonnage in that the data on which it relies is less likely to be inaccurate.
 - (D) The once-yearly sampling by research vessels should be used as the sole basis for arriving at the official estimate of the stock of cod.
 - (E) Twenty years ago, the overall stock of cod in the Grand Banks was officially estimated to be much larger than it is estimated to be today.
19. Which one of the following, if true, most helps to account for the growing discrepancy between the estimate based on commercial tonnage and the research-based estimate?
- (A) Fishing vessels often exceed their fishing quotas for cod and therefore often underreport the number of tons of cod that they catch.
 - (B) More survey vessels are now involved in the yearly sampling effort than were involved 10 years ago.
 - (C) Improvements in technology over the last 10 years have allowed commercial fishing vessels to locate and catch large schools of cod more easily.
 - (D) Survey vessels count only those cod caught during a 30-day survey period, whereas commercial fishing vessels report all cod caught during the course of a year.
 - (E) Because of past overfishing of cod, fewer fishing vessels now catch the maximum tonnage of cod each vessel is allowed by law to catch.

20. Pretzels can cause cavities. Interestingly, the longer that a pretzel remains in contact with the teeth when it is being eaten, the greater the likelihood that a cavity will result. What is true of pretzels in this regard is also true of caramels. Therefore, since caramels dissolve more quickly in the mouth than pretzels do, eating a caramel is less likely to result in a cavity than eating a pretzel is.

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

- (A) treats a correlation that holds within individual categories as thereby holding across categories as well
- (B) relies on the ambiguous use of a key term
- (C) makes a general claim based on particular examples that do not adequately represent the respective classes that they are each intended to represent
- (D) mistakes the cause of a particular phenomenon for the effect of that phenomenon
- (E) is based on premises that cannot all be true

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 21–22

Mark: Plastic-foam cups, which contain environmentally harmful chlorofluorocarbons, should no longer be used; paper cups are preferable. Styrene, a carcinogenic by-product, is generated in foam production, and foam cups, once used, persist indefinitely in the environment.

Tina: You overlook the environmental effects of paper cups. A study done 5 years ago showed that making paper for their production burned more petroleum than was used for foam cups and used 12 times as much steam, 36 times as much electricity, and twice as much cooling water. Because paper cups weigh more, their transportation takes more energy. Paper mills produce water pollution, and when the cups decay they produce methane, a gas that contributes to harmful global warming. So they are a worse choice.

21. Which one of the following, if true, could Mark cite to counter evidence offered by Tina?
- (A) The use of energy for chain saws that cut down trees and for trucks that haul logs is part of the environmental cost of manufacturing paper.
 - (B) Foam cups are somewhat more acceptable to consumers than paper cups because of their better insulating qualities.
 - (C) The production and transportation of petroleum occasions serious environmental pollution, but the energy that runs paper mills now comes from burning waste wood rather than petroleum.
 - (D) The amount of styrene escaping into the environment or remaining in foam cups after their manufacture is negligible.
 - (E) Acre for acre, tree farms for the production of wood for paper have fewer beneficial effects on the environment than do natural forests that remain uncut.
22. To decide the issue between Mark and Tina, it would first be most important to decide
- (A) how soon each of the kinds of harm cited by Mark and Tina would be likely to be at its maximum level
 - (B) whether members of some societies use, on average, more disposable goods than do members of other societies
 - (C) whether it is necessary to seek a third alternative that has none of the negative consequences cited with respect to the two products
 - (D) how much of the chains of causation involved in the production, marketing, and disposal of the products should be considered in analyzing their environmental impact
 - (E) whether paper and foam cups, in their most popular sizes, hold the same quantities of liquid

23. When people experience throbbing in their teeth or gums, they have serious dental problems, and if a dental problem is serious, it will be a problem either of tooth decay or of gum disease. Therefore, since throbbing in the teeth or gums is a sign of serious dental problems, and neither Sabina's teeth nor her gums are throbbing, Sabina can be suffering from neither tooth decay nor gum disease.

Which one of the following contains an error of reasoning most similar to that made in the argument above?

- (A) People who drink a lot of coffee are said to have jittery nerves. Therefore, medical students who drink a lot of coffee should not become neonatologists or surgeons since neither neonatology nor surgery should be practiced by people with jittery nerves.
- (B) A legally practicing psychiatrist must have both a medical degree and psychiatric training. Thus, since Emmett has not undergone psychiatric training, if he is practicing as a psychiatrist, he is not doing so legally.
- (C) Someone with severe nasal congestion has a sinus infection or else is suffering from an allergy. Therefore, if Barton does not have a sinus infection, Barton probably does not have severe nasal congestion.
- (D) If a person is interested in either physics or chemistry, then that person would be wise to consider a career in medicine. Yolanda, however, is interested in neither physics nor chemistry, so it would not be wise for her to consider a career in medicine.
- (E) Someone who is neither an ophthalmologist nor an optometrist lacks specialized training for diagnosing defects of the eye. Therefore, Kim must have been trained in ophthalmology or optometry, given that she accurately diagnosed John's eye defect.

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24. A certain airport security scanner designed to detect explosives in luggage will alert the scanner's operator whenever the piece of luggage passing under the scanner contains an explosive. The scanner will erroneously alert the operator for only one percent of the pieces of luggage that contain no explosives. Thus in ninety-nine out of a hundred alerts explosives will actually be present.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) ignores the possibility of the scanner's failing to signal an alert when the luggage does contain an explosive
 - (B) draws a general conclusion about reliability on the basis of a sample that is likely to be biased
 - (C) ignores the possibility of human error on the part of the scanner's operator once the scanner has alerted him or her
 - (D) fails to acknowledge the possibility that the scanner will not be equally sensitive to all kinds of explosives
 - (E) substitutes one group for a different group in the statement of a percentage
25. Unless negotiations begin soon, the cease-fire will be violated by one of the two sides to the dispute. Negotiations will be held only if other countries have pressured the two sides to negotiate; an agreement will emerge only if other countries continue such pressure throughout the negotiations. But no negotiations will be held until international troops enforcing the cease-fire have demonstrated their ability to counter any aggression from either side, thus suppressing a major incentive for the two sides to resume fighting.

If the statements above are true, and if negotiations between the two sides do begin soon, at the time those negotiations begin each of the following must also be true EXCEPT:

- (A) The cease-fire has not been violated by either of the two sides.
- (B) International troops enforcing the cease-fire have demonstrated that they can counter aggression from either of the two sides.
- (C) A major incentive for the two sides to resume hostilities has been suppressed.
- (D) Other countries have exerted pressure on the two sides to the dispute.
- (E) The negotiations' reaching an agreement depends in part on the actions of other countries.

26. If Blankenship Enterprises has to switch suppliers in the middle of a large production run, the company will not show a profit for the year. Therefore, if Blankenship Enterprises in fact turns out to show no profit for the year, it will also turn out to be true that the company had to switch suppliers during a large production run.

The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) The argument is a circular argument made up of an opening claim followed by a conclusion that merely paraphrases that claim.
- (B) The argument fails to establish that a condition under which a phenomenon is said to occur is the only condition under which that phenomenon occurs.
- (C) The argument involves an equivocation, in that the word "profit" is allowed to shift its meaning during the course of the argument.
- (D) The argument erroneously uses an exceptional, isolated case to support a universal conclusion.
- (E) The argument explains one event as being caused by another event, even though both events must actually have been caused by some third, unidentified event.

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

27 Questions

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

A major tenet of the neurosciences has been that all neurons (nerve cells) in the brains of vertebrate animals are formed early in development. An adult vertebrate, it was believed, must make do with a

(5) fixed number of neurons: those lost through disease or injury are not replaced, and adult learning takes place not through generation of new cells but through modification of connections among existing ones.

- (10) However, new evidence for neurogenesis (the birth of new neurons) has come from the study of canary song. Young canaries and other songbirds learn to sing much as humans learn to speak, by imitating models provided by their elders. Several
- (15) weeks after birth, a young bird produces its first rudimentary attempts at singing; over the next few months the song becomes more structured and stable, reaching a fully developed state by the time the bird approaches its first breeding season. But
- (20) this repertoire of song is not permanently learned. After each breeding season, during late summer and fall, the bird loses mastery of its developed “vocabulary,” and its song becomes as unstable as that of a juvenile bird. During the following winter
- (25) and spring, however, the canary acquires new songs, and by the next breeding season it has developed an entirely new repertoire.

- Recent neurological research into this learning and relearning process has shown that the two most
- (30) important regions of the canary’s brain related to the learning of songs actually vary in size at different times of the year. In the spring, when the bird’s song is highly developed and uniform, the regions are roughly twice as large as they are in the
- (35) fall. Further experiments tracing individual nerve cells within these regions have shown that the number of neurons drops by about 38 percent after the breeding season, but by the following breeding season, new ones have been generated to replace
- (40) them. A possible explanation for this continual replacement of nerve cells may have to do with the canary’s relatively long life span and the requirements of flight. Its brain would have to be substantially larger and heavier than might be
- (45) feasible for flying if it had to carry all the brain cells needed to process and retain all the information gathered over a lifetime.

- Although the idea of neurogenesis in the adult mammalian brain is still not generally accepted,
- (50) these findings might help uncover a mechanism that

- would enable the human brain to repair itself through neurogenesis. Whether such replacement of neurons would disrupt complex learning processes or long-term memory is not known, but
- (55) songbird research challenges scientists to identify the genes or hormones that orchestrate neurogenesis in the young human brain and to learn how to activate them in the adult brain.

1. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) New evidence of neurogenesis in canaries challenges an established neurological theory concerning brain cells in vertebrates and suggests the possibility that human brains may repair themselves.
- (B) The brains of canaries differ from the brains of other vertebrate animals in that the brains of adult canaries are able to generate neurons.
- (C) Recent studies of neurogenesis in canaries, building on established theories of vertebrate neurology, provide important clues as to why researchers are not likely to discover neurogenesis in adult humans.
- (D) Recent research into neurogenesis in canaries refutes a long-held belief about the limited supply of brain cells and provides new information about neurogenesis in the adult human brain.
- (E) New information about neurogenesis in canaries challenges older hypotheses and clarifies the importance of the yearly cycle in learning processes and neurological replacement among vertebrates.

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2. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of the typical adult canary during the late summer and fall?
 - (A) The canary's song repertoire takes on a fully structured and stable quality.
 - (B) A process of neurogenesis replaces the song-learning neurons that were lost during the preceding months.
 - (C) The canary begins to learn an entirely new repertoire of songs based on the models of other canaries.
 - (D) The regions in the canary's brain that are central to the learning of song decrease in size.
 - (E) The canary performs slightly modified versions of the songs it learned during the preceding breeding season.
3. Information in the passage suggests that the author would most likely regard which one of the following as LEAST important in future research on neurogenesis in humans?
 - (A) research on possible similarities between the neurological structures of humans and canaries
 - (B) studies that compare the ratio of brain weight to body weight in canaries to that in humans
 - (C) neurological research on the genes or hormones that activate neurogenesis in the brain of human infants
 - (D) studies about the ways in which long-term memory functions in the human brain
 - (E) research concerning the processes by which humans learn complicated tasks
4. Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the explanation proposed by the author in the third paragraph?
 - (A) A number of songbird species related to the canary have a shorter life span than the canary and do not experience neurogenesis.
 - (B) The brain size of several types of airborne birds with life spans similar to those of canaries has been shown to vary according to a two-year cycle of neurogenesis.
 - (C) Several species of airborne birds similar to canaries in size are known to have brains that are substantially heavier than the canary's brain.
 - (D) Individual canaries that have larger-than-average repertoires of songs tend to have better developed muscles for flying.
 - (E) Individual canaries with smaller and lighter brains than the average tend to retain a smaller-than-average repertoire of songs.
5. The use of the word "vocabulary" (line 23) serves primarily to
 - (A) demonstrate the presence of a rudimentary grammatical structure in canary song
 - (B) point out a similarity between the patterned groupings of sounds in a canary's song and the syllabic structures of words
 - (C) stress the stability and uniformity of the canary's song throughout its lifetime
 - (D) suggest a similarity between the possession of a repertoire of words among humans and a repertoire of songs among canaries
 - (E) imply that the complexity of the canary's song repertoire is equal to that of human language
6. According to the passage, which one of the following factors may help account for the occurrence of neurogenesis in canaries?
 - (A) the life span of the average canary
 - (B) the process by which canaries learn songs
 - (C) the frequency of canary breeding seasons
 - (D) the number of regions in the canary brain related to song learning
 - (E) the amount of time an average canary needs to learn a repertoire of songs
7. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the third paragraph?
 - (A) A theory is presented, analyzed, and modified, and a justification for the modification is offered.
 - (B) Research results are advanced and reconciled with results from other studies, and a shared principle is described.
 - (C) Research results are presented, further details are provided, and a hypothesis is offered to explain the results.
 - (D) Research findings are described, their implications are explained, and an application to a related field is proposed.
 - (E) Research results are reported, their significance is clarified, and they are reconciled with previously established neurological tenets.
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely describe the current understanding of neurogenesis as
 - (A) exhaustive
 - (B) progressive
 - (C) incomplete
 - (D) antiquated
 - (E) incorrect

For too many years scholars of African American history focused on the harm done by slaveholders and by the institution of slavery, rather than on what Africans in the United States were

- (5) able to accomplish despite the effects of that institution. In *Myne Owne Ground*, T. H. Breen and Stephen Innes contribute significantly to a recent, welcome shift from a white-centered to a black-centered inquiry into the role of African Americans in the American colonial period. Breen and Innes focus not on slaves, but on a small group of freed indentured servants in Northampton County (in the Chesapeake Bay region of Virginia) who, according to the authors, maintained their freedom, secured
- (10) property, and interacted with persons of different races and economic standing from 1620 through the 1670s. African Americans living on the Chesapeake were to some extent disadvantaged, say Breen and Innes, but this did not preclude the attainment of
- (20) status roughly equal to that of certain white planters of the area. Continuously acting within black social networks, and forming economic relationships with white planters, local Native Americans, indentured servants, and white settlers outside the gentry class,
- (25) the free African Americans of Northampton County held their own in the rough-hewn world of Chesapeake Bay.

The authors emphasize that in this early period, when the percentage of African Americans in any

- (30) given Chesapeake county was still no more than 10 percent of the population, very little was predetermined so far as racial status or race relations were concerned. By schooling themselves in the local legal process and by working
- (35) prodigiously on the land, African Americans acquired property, established families, and warded off contentious white neighbors. Breen and Innes do acknowledge that political power on the Chesapeake was asymmetrically distributed among
- (40) black and white residents. However, they underemphasize much evidence that customary law, only gradually embodied in statutory law, was closing in on free African Americans well before the 1670s: during the 1660s, when the proportion
- (45) of African Americans in Virginia increased dramatically, Virginia tightened a law regulating interracial relations (1662) and enacted a statute prohibiting baptism from altering slave status (1667). Anthony Johnson, a leader in the
- (50) community of free African Americans in the Chesapeake Bay region, sold the land he had cultivated for more than twenty years and moved north with his family around 1665, an action that the authors attribute to a search for “fresh, more
- (55) productive land.” But the answer to why the Johnsons left that area where they had labored so long may lie in their realization that their white neighbors were already beginning the transition from a largely white indentured labor force to
- (60) reliance on a largely black slave labor force, and that the institution of slavery was threatening their descendants’ chances for freedom and success in Virginia.

9. The author of the passage objects to many scholarly studies of African American history for which one of the following reasons?

- (A) Their emphases have been on statutory law rather than on customary law.
- (B) They have ignored specific historical situations and personages in favor of broad interpretations.
- (C) They have focused on the least eventful periods in African American history.
- (D) They have underemphasized the economic system that was the basis of the institution of slavery.
- (E) They have failed to focus to a sufficient extent on the achievements of African Americans.

10. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the relationship between the African American population and the law in the Chesapeake Bay region of Virginia between 1650 and 1670?

- (A) The laws affecting black citizens were embodied in statutes much more gradually than were laws affecting white citizens.
- (B) As the percentage of black citizens in the population grew, the legal restrictions placed on them also increased.
- (C) Because of discriminatory laws, black farmers suffered more economic setbacks than did white farmers.
- (D) Because of legal constraints on hiring indentured servants, black farmers faced a chronic labor shortage on their farms.
- (E) The adherence to customary law was more rigid in regions with relatively large numbers of free black citizens.

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11. The author of the passage most probably refers to Anthony Johnson and his family in order to
- (A) provide a specific example of the potential shortcomings of Breen and Innes's interpretation of historical events
 - (B) provide a specific example of relevant data overlooked by Breen and Innes in their discussion of historical events
 - (C) provide a specific example of data that Breen and Innes might profitably have used in proving their thesis
 - (D) argue that the standard interpretation of historical events is superior to Breen and Innes's revisionist interpretation
 - (E) argue that a new historiographical method is needed to provide a full and coherent reading of historical events
12. The attitude of the author of the passage toward Breen and Innes's study can best be described as one of
- (A) condescending dismissal
 - (B) wholehearted acceptance
 - (C) contentious challenge
 - (D) qualified approval
 - (E) sincere puzzlement
13. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) summarize previous interpretations
 - (B) advocate a new approach
 - (C) propose and then illustrate a thesis
 - (D) present and evaluate an interpretation
 - (E) describe a historical event

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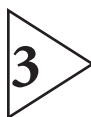
- Late-nineteenth-century books about the French artist Watteau (1684–1721) betray a curious blind spot: more than any single artist before or since, Watteau provided his age with an influential image of itself, and nineteenth-century writers accepted this image as genuine. This was largely due to the enterprise of Watteau’s friends who, soon after his death, organized the printing of engraved reproductions of the great bulk of his work—both his paintings and his drawings—so that Watteau’s total artistic output became and continued to be more accessible than that of any other artist until the twentieth-century advent of art monographs illustrated with photographs. These engravings presented aristocratic (and would-be aristocratic) eighteenth-century French society with an image of itself that was highly acceptable and widely imitated by other artists, however little relationship that image bore to reality. By 1884, the bicentenary of Watteau’s birth, it was standard practice for biographers to refer to him as “the personification of the witty and amiable eighteenth century.”

- In fact, Watteau saw little enough of that “witty and amiable” century for which so much nostalgia was generally felt between about 1870 and 1920, a period during which enthusiasm for the artist reached its peak. The eighteenth century’s first decades, the period of his artistic activity, were fairly calamitous ones. During his short life, France was almost continually at war: his native region was overrun with foreign troops, and Paris was threatened by siege and by a rampaging army rabble. The dreadful winter of 1709, the year of Watteau’s first Paris successes, was marked by military defeat and a disastrous famine.

- Most of Watteau’s nineteenth-century admirers simply ignored the grim background of the works they found so lyrical and charming. Those who took the inconvenient historical facts into consideration did so only in order to refute the widely held deterministic view that the content and style of an artist’s work were absolutely dictated by heredity and environment. (For Watteau admirers, such determinism was unthinkable: the artist was born in a Flemish town only six years after it first became part of France, yet Watteau was quintessentially French. As one patriotic French biographer put it, “In Dresden, Potsdam, and Berlin I have never come across a Watteau without feeling refreshed by a breath of native air.”) Even such writers, however, persisted in according Watteau’s canvases a privileged status as representative “personifications” of the eighteenth century. The discrepancy between historical fact and artistic vision, useful in refuting the extreme deterministic position, merely forced these writers to seek a new formula that allowed them to preserve the desired identity between image and reality, this time a rather suspiciously psychic one: Watteau did not record the society he knew, but rather “foresaw” a society that developed shortly after his death.

14. Which one of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?
- (A) A particular phenomenon is discussed, the reasons that it is atypical are put forward, and these reasons are evaluated and refined.
 - (B) An assumption is made, results deriving from it are compared with what is known to be true, and the assumption is finally rejected as counterfactual.
 - (C) A point of view is described, one hypothesis accounting for it is introduced and rejected, and a better hypothesis is offered for consideration.
 - (D) A general characterization is offered, examples supporting it are introduced, and its special applicability to a particular group is asserted.
 - (E) A particular viewpoint is explained, its shortcomings are discussed, and its persistence in the face of these is noted.
15. The passage suggests that late-nineteenth-century biographers of Watteau considered the eighteenth century to be “witty and amiable” in large part because of
- (A) what they saw as Watteau’s typical eighteenth-century talent for transcending reality through art
 - (B) their opposition to the determinism that dominated late-nineteenth-century French thought
 - (C) a lack of access to historical source material concerning the early eighteenth century in France
 - (D) the nature of the image conveyed by the works of Watteau and his many imitators
 - (E) their political bias in favor of aristocratic regimes and societies

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16. According to the passage, explanations of artistic production based on determinism were unthinkable to Watteau admirers for which one of the following reasons?
- (A) If such explanations were widely accepted, too many people who would otherwise have admired Watteau would cease to appreciate Watteau's works.
 - (B) If such explanations were adopted, they would make it difficult for Watteau admirers to explain why Watteau's works were purchased and admired by foreigners.
 - (C) If such explanations were correct, many artists who, like Watteau, considered themselves French would have to be excluded from histories of French art.
 - (D) If such simple explanations were offered, other more complex arguments concerning what made Watteau's works especially charming would go unexplored.
 - (E) If such explanations were true, Watteau's works would reflect a "Flemish" sensibility rather than the especially "French" one these admirers saw in them.
17. The phrase "curious blind spot" (lines 2–3) can best be interpreted as referring to which one of the following?
- (A) some biographers' persistent inability to appreciate what the author considers a particularly admirable quality
 - (B) certain writers' surprising lack of awareness of what the author considers an obvious discrepancy
 - (C) some writers' willful refusal to evaluate properly what the author considers a valuable source of information about the past
 - (D) an inexplicable tendency on the part of some writers to undervalue an artist whom the author considers extremely influential
 - (E) a marked bias in favor of a certain painter and a concomitant prejudice against contemporaries the author considers equally talented
18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's view of Watteau's works differs most significantly from that of most late-nineteenth-century Watteau admirers in which one of the following ways?
- (A) Unlike most late-nineteenth-century Watteau admirers, the author appreciates the importance of Watteau's artistic accomplishment.
 - (B) The author finds Watteau's works to be much less lyrical and charming than did most late-nineteenth-century admirers of the works.
 - (C) In contrast to most late-nineteenth-century Watteau admirers, the author finds it misleading to see Watteau's works as accurately reflecting social reality.
 - (D) The author is much more willing to entertain deterministic explanations of the origins of Watteau's works than were most late-nineteenth-century Watteau admirers.
 - (E) Unlike most late-nineteenth-century admirers of Watteau, the author considers it impossible for any work of art to personify or represent a particular historical period.
19. The author asserts that during the period of Watteau's artistic activity French society was experiencing which one of the following?
- (A) widespread social upheaval caused by war
 - (B) a pervasive sense of nostalgia for an idealized past
 - (C) increased domination of public affairs by a powerful aristocracy
 - (D) rapid adoption by the middle classes of aristocratic manners and life-styles
 - (E) a need to reconcile the French self-image with French social realities
20. The information given in the passage suggests that which one of the following principles accurately characterizes the relationship between an artist's work and the impact it is likely to have on a society?
- (A) An artist's recognition by a society is most directly determined by the degree to which his or her works are perceived as lyrical and charming.
 - (B) An artist will have the greatest influence on a society that values art particularly highly.
 - (C) The works of an artist who captures the true and essential nature of a given society will probably have a great impact on that society.
 - (D) The degree of influence an artist's vision will have on a society is conditional on the visibility of the artist's work.
 - (E) An artist who is much imitated by contemporaries will usually fail to have an impact on a society unless the imitators are talented.

Faced with the problems of insufficient evidence, of conflicting evidence, and of evidence relayed through the flawed perceptual, retentive, and narrative abilities of witnesses, a jury is forced to

- (5) draw inferences in its attempt to ascertain the truth. By applying the same cognitive tools they have developed and used over a lifetime, jurors engage in the inferential exercise that lawyers call fact-finding. In certain decision-making contexts that are
- (10) relevant to the trial of lawsuits, however, these normally reliable cognitive tools may cause jurors to commit inferential errors that distort rather than reveal the truth.

- Although juries can make a variety of inferential
- (15) errors, most of these mistakes in judgment involve the drawing of an unwarranted conclusion from the evidence, that is, deciding that the evidence proves something that, in reality, it does not prove. For example, evidence that the defendant in a criminal
- (20) prosecution has a prior conviction may encourage jurors to presume the defendant's guilt, because of their preconception that a person previously convicted of a crime must be inclined toward repeated criminal behavior. That commonly held
- (25) belief is at least a partial distortion of reality; not all former convicts engage in repeated criminal behavior. Also, a jury may give more probative weight than objective analysis would allow to vivid photographic evidence depicting a shooting victim's
- (30) wounds, or may underestimate the weight of defense testimony that is not delivered in a sufficiently forceful or persuasive manner. Finally, complex or voluminous evidence might be so confusing to a jury that its members would draw
- (35) totally unwarranted conclusions or even ignore the evidence entirely.

Recent empirical research in cognitive psychology suggests that people tend to commit inferential errors like these under certain

- (40) predictable circumstances. By examining the available information, the situation, and the type of decision being made, cognitive psychologists can describe the kinds of inferential errors a person or group is likely to make. These patterns of human
- (45) decision-making may provide the courts with a guide to evaluating the effect of evidence on the reliability of the jury's inferential processes in certain situations.

- The notion that juries can commit inferential
- (50) errors that jeopardize the accuracy of the fact-finding process is not unknown to the courts. In fact, one of a presiding judge's duties is to minimize jury inferential error through explanation and clarification. Nonetheless, most judges now employ
- (55) only a limited and primitive concept of jury inferential error: limited because it fails to recognize the potential for error outside certain traditional situations, primitive because it ignores the research and conclusions of psychologists in favor of notions about human cognition held by lawyers.

21. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) When making decisions in certain predictable situations, juries may commit inferential errors that obscure rather than reveal the truth.
- (B) The views of human cognition taken by cognitive psychologists on the one hand and by the legal profession on the other are demonstrably dissimilar.
- (C) When confronting powerful preconceptions, particularly shocking evidence, or complex situations, jurors make errors in judgment.
- (D) The problem of inferential error by juries is typical of the difficulties with cognitive processes that people face in their everyday lives.
- (E) Juries would probably make more reliable decisions if cognitive psychologists, rather than judges, instructed them about the problems inherent in drawing unwarranted conclusions.

22. Of the following hypothetical reforms in trial procedure, which one would the author be most likely to support as the best way to address the problem of jury inferential error?

- (A) a move away from jury trials
- (B) the institution of minimum formal educational requirements for jurors
- (C) the development of strict guidelines for defense testimony
- (D) specific training for judges in the area of jury instruction
- (E) restrictions on lawyers' use of psychological research

23. In the second paragraph, the author's primary purpose is to

- (A) refute the idea that the fact-finding process is a complicated exercise
- (B) emphasize how carefully evidence must be presented in order to avoid jury inferential error
- (C) explain how commonly held beliefs affect the Jury's ability to ascertain the truth
- (D) provide examples of situations that may precipitate jury errors
- (E) recommend a method for minimizing mistakes by juries

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24. Which one of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the majority of judges today?
- (A) apprehensive about whether they are consistent in their instruction of juries
 - (B) doubtful of their ability to draw consistently correct conclusions based on the evidence
 - (C) critical of their failure to take into account potentially helpful research
 - (D) pessimistic about their willingness to make significant changes in trial procedure
 - (E) concerned about their allowing the presentation of complex and voluminous evidence in the courtroom
25. Which one of the following statements, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's suggestion about the use of current psychological research in the courtroom?
- (A) All guidelines about human behavior must take account of variations in the patterns of human decision-making.
 - (B) Current models of how humans make decisions apply reliably to individuals but do not hold for decisions made by groups.
 - (C) The current conception of jury inferential error employed by judges has been in use for nearly a century.
 - (D) Inferential errors can be more easily predicted in controlled situations such as the trial of lawsuits than in other kinds of decision-making processes.
 - (E) In certain predictable circumstances, juries are less susceptible to inferential errors than they are in other circumstances.
26. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following generalizations about lawyers?
- (A) They have a less sophisticated understanding of human cognition than do psychologists.
 - (B) They often present complex or voluminous information merely in order to confuse a jury.
 - (C) They are no better at making logical inferences from the testimony at a trial than are most judges.
 - (D) They have worked to help judges minimize jury inferential error.
 - (E) They are unrealistic about the ability of jurors to ascertain the truth.
27. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following generalizations about a jury's decision-making process?
- (A) The more evidence that a jury has, the more likely it is that the jury will reach a reliable verdict.
 - (B) Juries usually overestimate the value of visual evidence such as photographs.
 - (C) Jurors have preconceptions about the behavior of defendants that prevent them from making an objective analysis of the evidence in a criminal trial.
 - (D) Most of the jurors who make inferential errors during a trial do so because they are unaccustomed to having to make difficult decisions based on inferences.
 - (E) The manner in which evidence is presented to a jury may influence the jury either to overestimate or to underestimate the value of that evidence.

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. James: In my own house, I do what I want. In banning smoking on passenger airlines during domestic flights, the government has ignored the airlines' right to set smoking policies on their own property.

Eileen: Your house is for your own use. Because a passenger airline offers a service to the public, the passengers' health must come first.

The basic step in Eileen's method of attacking James' argument is to

- (A) draw a distinction
 - (B) offer a definition
 - (C) establish an analogy
 - (D) derive a contradiction from it
 - (E) question its motivation
2. The company that produces XYZ, a computer spreadsheet program, estimates that millions of illegally reproduced copies of XYZ are being used. If legally purchased, this number of copies would have generated millions of dollars in sales for the company, yet despite a company-wide effort to boost sales, the company has not taken available legal measures to prosecute those who have copied the program illegally.
- Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the company has not taken available legal measures?
- (A) XYZ is very difficult to copy illegally, because a sophisticated anticopying mechanism in the program must first be disabled.
 - (B) The legal measures that the company that produces XYZ could take against those who have copied its product became available several years before XYZ came on the market.
 - (C) Many people who purchase a software program like XYZ are willing to purchase that program only after they have already used it.
 - (D) The number of illegally reproduced copies of XYZ currently in use exceeds the number of legally reproduced copies currently in use.
 - (E) The company that produces ABC, the spreadsheet program that is XYZ's main rival in the marketplace, is well known for taking legal action against people who have copied ABC illegally.

Questions 3–4

Kim: Some people claim that the battery-powered electric car represents a potential solution to the problem of air pollution. But they forget that it takes electricity to recharge batteries and that most of our electricity is generated by burning polluting fossil fuels. Increasing the number of electric cars on the road would require building more generating facilities since current facilities are operating at maximum capacity. So even if all of the gasoline-powered cars on the roads today were replaced by electric cars, it would at best be an exchange of one source of fossil-fuel pollution for another.

3. The main point made in Kim's argument is that
- (A) replacing gasoline-powered cars with battery-powered electric cars will require building more generating facilities
 - (B) a significant reduction in air pollution cannot be achieved unless people drive less
 - (C) all forms of automobile transportation are equally harmful to the environment in terms of the air pollution they produce
 - (D) battery-powered electric cars are not a viable solution to the air-pollution problem
 - (E) gasoline-powered cars will probably remain a common means of transportation for the foreseeable future
4. Which one of the following is an assumption on which Kim's argument depends?
- (A) Replacing gasoline-powered cars with battery-powered electric cars will not lead to a net increase in the total number of cars on the road.
 - (B) Gasoline-powered cars are currently not the most significant source of fossil-fuel pollution.
 - (C) Replacing gasoline-powered cars with battery-powered electric cars is justified only if electric cars produce less air pollution.
 - (D) While it is being operated, a battery-powered electric car does not cause any significant air pollution
 - (E) At least some of the generating facilities built to meet the demand for electricity for battery-powered electric cars would be of a type that burns fossil fuel.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

5. Planetary bodies differ from one another in their composition, but most of those in the Solar System have solid surfaces. Unless the core of such a planetary body generates enough heat to cause volcanic action, the surface of the body will not be renewed for millions of years. Any planetary body with a solid surface whose surface is not renewed for millions of years becomes heavily pockmarked by meteorite craters, just like the Earth's Moon. Some old planetary bodies in the Solar System, such as Europa, a very cold moon belonging to Jupiter, have solid icy surfaces with very few meteorite craters.

If the claims above are true, which one of the following must, on the basis of them, be true?

- (A) The Earth's Moon does not have an icy surface.
 - (B) If a planetary body does not have a heavily pockmarked surface, its core does not generate enough heat to cause volcanic action.
 - (C) Some planetary bodies whose cores generate enough heat to cause volcanic action do not have solid icy surfaces.
 - (D) Some of Jupiter's moons are heavily pockmarked by meteorite craters.
 - (E) Some very cold planetary bodies have cores that generate enough heat to cause volcanic action.
6. Patient: Pharmacists maintain that doctors should not be permitted to sell the medicine that they prescribe because doctors would then be tempted to prescribe unnecessary medicines in order to earn extra income. But pharmacists have a financial interest in having a monopoly on the sale of prescription medicines, so their objection to the sale of medicines by doctors cannot be taken seriously.

The patient's argument proceeds by

- (A) pointing out an unstated assumption on which the pharmacists' argument relies and then refuting it
- (B) attempting to discredit a position by questioning the motives of the proponents of that position
- (C) undermining the pharmacists' conclusion by demonstrating that one of the statements used to support the conclusion is false
- (D) rejecting a questionable position on the grounds that the general public does not support that position
- (E) asserting that pharmacists lack the appropriate knowledge to have informed opinions on the subject under discussion

7. Murray: You claim Senator Brandon has accepted gifts from lobbyists. You are wrong to make this criticism. That it is motivated by personal dislike is shown by the fact that you deliberately avoid criticizing other politicians who have done what you accuse Senator Brandon of doing.

Jane: You are right that I dislike Senator Brandon, but just because I have not criticized the same failing in others doesn't mean you can excuse the senator's offense.

If Murray and Jane are both sincere in what they say, then it can properly be concluded that they agree that

- (A) Senator Brandon has accepted gifts from lobbyists
- (B) it is wrong for politicians to accept gifts from lobbyists
- (C) Jane's criticism of Senator Brandon is motivated only by personal dislike
- (D) Senator Brandon should be criticized for accepting gifts from lobbyists
- (E) one or more politicians have accepted gifts from lobbyists

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 8–9

Oscar: Emerging information technologies will soon make speed of information processing the single most important factor in the creation of individual, corporate, and national wealth. Consequently, the division of the world into northern countries—in general rich—and southern countries—in general poor—will soon be obsolete. Instead, there simply will be fast countries and slow countries, and thus a country's economic well-being will not be a function of its geographical position but just a matter of its relative success in incorporating those new technologies.

Sylvia: But the poor countries of the south lack the economic resources to acquire those technologies and will therefore remain poor. The technologies will thus only widen the existing economic gap between north and south.

8. Sylvia's reasoning depends on the assumption that
- (A) the prosperity of the rich countries of the north depends, at least in part, on the natural resources of the poor countries of the south
 - (B) the emergence of new information technologies will not result in a significant net increase in the total amount of global wealth
 - (C) there are technologies other than information technologies whose development could help narrow the existing economic gap between north and south
 - (D) at least some of the rich countries of the north will be effective in incorporating new information technologies into their economies
 - (E) the speed at which information processing takes place will continue to increase indefinitely
9. The reasoning that Oscar uses in supporting his prediction is vulnerable to criticism on the ground that it
- (A) overlooks the possibility that the ability of countries to acquire new technologies at some time in the future will depend on factors other than those countries' present economic status
 - (B) fails to establish that the division of the world into rich countries and poor countries is the single most important problem that will confront the world economy in the future
 - (C) ignores the possibility that, in determining a country's future wealth, the country's incorporation of information-processing technologies might be outweighed by a combination of other factors
 - (D) provides no reason to believe that faster information processing will have only beneficial effects on countries that successfully incorporate new information technologies into their economies
 - (E) makes no distinction between those of the world's rich countries that are the wealthiest and those that are less wealthy

10. At the beginning of each month, companies report to the federal government their net loss or gain in jobs over the past month. These reports are then consolidated by the government and reported as the total gain or loss for the past month. Despite accurate reporting by companies and correct tallying by the government, the number of jobs lost was significantly underestimated in the recent recession.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to a resolution of the apparent discrepancy described?

- (A) More jobs are lost in a recession than in a period of growth.
- (B) The expenses of collecting and reporting employment data have steadily increased.
- (C) More people who lose their jobs start up their own businesses.
- (D) In the recent recession a large number of failing companies abruptly ceased all operations.
- (E) The recent recession contributed to the growing preponderance of service jobs over manufacturing jobs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 11–12

Beverage company representative: The plastic rings that hold six-packs of beverage cans together pose a threat to wild animals, which often become entangled in the discarded rings and suffocate as a result. Following our lead, all beverage companies will soon use only those rings consisting of a new plastic that disintegrates after only three days' exposure to sunlight. Once we all complete the switchover from the old to the new plastic rings, therefore, the threat of suffocation that plastic rings pose to wild animals will be eliminated.

11. The argument depends on which one of the following assumptions?
 - (A) None of the new plastic rings can disintegrate after only two days' exposure to sunlight.
 - (B) The switchover to the new plastic rings can be completed without causing significant financial hardship to the beverage companies.
 - (C) Wild animals will not become entangled in the new plastic rings before the rings have had sufficient exposure to sunlight to disintegrate.
 - (D) Use of the old plastic rings poses no substantial threat to wild animals other than that of suffocation.
 - (E) Any wild animal that becomes entangled in the old plastic rings will suffocate as a result.
12. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the representative's argument?
 - (A) The switchover to the new plastic rings will take at least two more years to complete.
 - (B) After the beverage companies have switched over to the new plastic rings, a substantial number of the old plastic rings will persist in most aquatic and woodland environments.
 - (C) The new plastic rings are slightly less expensive than the old rings.
 - (D) The new plastic rings rarely disintegrate during shipping of beverage six-packs because most trucks that transport canned beverages protect their cargo from sunlight.
 - (E) The new plastic rings disintegrate into substances that are harmful to aquatic animals when ingested in substantial quantities by them.

13. Alcohol consumption has been clearly linked to high blood pressure, which increases the likelihood of developing heart disease. Yet in a study of the effects of alcohol consumption, the incidence of heart disease was lower among participants who drank moderate quantities of alcohol every day than it was among participants identified as nondrinkers.

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

- (A) Because many people who do not drink alcohol are conscious of their health habits, they are likely to engage in regular exercise and to eat nutritionally well-balanced meals.
 - (B) Many of the participants identified as nondrinkers were people who had been heavy drinkers but had stopped drinking alcohol prior to participating in the study.
 - (C) Some of the participants who drank moderate quantities of alcohol every day said that they occasionally drank large quantities of alcohol.
 - (D) Some of the participants who drank moderate quantities of alcohol every day had high blood pressure.
 - (E) The two groups of participants were similar to each other with respect to the participants' age, sex, geographical origin, and economic background.
14. Some of the world's most beautiful cats are Persian cats. However, it must be acknowledged that all Persian cats are pompous, and pompous cats are invariably irritating.

If the statements above are true, each of the following must also be true on the basis of them EXCEPT:

 - (A) Some of the world's most beautiful cats are irritating.
 - (B) Some irritating cats are among the world's most beautiful cats.
 - (C) Any cat that is not irritating is not a Persian cat.
 - (D) Some pompous cats are among the world's most beautiful cats.
 - (E) Some irritating and beautiful cats are not Persian cats.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. At Flordyce University any student who wants to participate in a certain archaeological dig is eligible to do so but only if the student has taken at least one archaeology course and has shown an interest in the field. Many students who have shown an interest in archaeology never take even one archaeology course. Therefore, many students who want to participate in the dig will be ineligible to do so.

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

- (A) Theoretically, any jar is worth saving regardless of its size, but only if it has a lid. Therefore, since some jars are sure not to have lids, there are certain sizes of jar that are actually not worth saving.
- (B) For a horse that is well schooled to be ideal for beginning riders that horse must also be surefooted and gentle. Many horses that are surefooted are not gentle. Therefore many well-schooled horses are not ideal for beginning riders.
- (C) If an author's first novel has a romantic setting and a suspenseful plot, it will become a best-seller. Since many authors' first novels have neither, not many first novels become best-sellers.
- (D) Any automobile that is more than a few years old is eventually sure to need repairs if it is not regularly maintained. Many automobiles are more than a few years old, but still do not need repairs. Therefore, many automobiles are regularly maintained.
- (E) An expensive new building will prove to be a good investment only if it is aesthetically pleasing or provides lots of office space. However, since many expensive new buildings are not aesthetically pleasing, few expensive new buildings will prove to be good investments.

16. From the observation that each member of a group could possess a characteristic, it is fallacious to conclude immediately that it is possible for all the group's members to possess the characteristic. An example in which the fallacy is obvious: arguing that because each of the players entering a tennis tournament has a possibility of winning it, there is therefore a possibility that all will win the tournament.

Which one of the following commits the fallacy described above?

- (A) You can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.
- (B) Each of the candidates for mayor appears at first glance to possess the necessary qualifications. It would therefore be a mistake to rule out any of them without more careful examination.
- (C) Each of the many nominees could be appointed to any one of the three openings on the committee. Therefore it is possible for all of the nominees to be appointed to the openings on the committee.
- (D) If a fair coin is tossed five times, then on each toss the chance of heads being the result is half. Therefore the chance of heads being the result on all five tosses is also half.
- (E) It is estimated that ten million planets capable of supporting life exist in our galaxy. Thus to rule out the possibility of life on worlds other than Earth, ten million planetary explorations would be needed.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. Recent research shows that hesitation, shifting posture, and failure to maintain eye contact are not reliable indicators in discriminating between those who are lying and those who are telling the truth. The research indicates that behavior that cannot be controlled is a much better clue, at least when the lie is important to the liar. Such behavior includes the dilation of eye pupils, which indicates emotional arousal, and small movements of facial muscles, which indicate distress, fear, or anger.

Which one of the following provides the strongest reason for exercising caution when relying on the “better” clues mentioned above in order to discover whether someone is lying?

- (A) A person who is lying might be aware that he or she is being closely observed for indications of lying.
- (B) Someone who is telling the truth might nevertheless have a past history of lying.
- (C) A practiced liar might have achieved great control over body posture and eye contact.
- (D) A person telling the truth might be affected emotionally by being suspected of lying or by some other aspect of the situation.
- (E) Someone who is lying might exhibit hesitation and shifting posture as well as dilated pupils.

Questions 18–19

Orthodox medicine is ineffective at both ends of the spectrum of ailments. At the more trivial end, orthodox medicine is largely ineffective in treating aches, pains, and allergies, and, at the other extreme, it has yet to produce a cure for serious, life-threatening diseases such as advanced cancer and lupus. People turn to alternative medicine when orthodox medicine fails to help them and when it produces side effects that are unacceptable to them. One of the reasons alternative medicine is free of such side effects is that it does not have any effects at all.

18. If the statements above are true, which one of the following can be properly inferred from them?
- (A) Practitioners of alternative medicine are acting in bad faith.
 - (B) There are some medical conditions for which no orthodox or alternative treatment is effective.
 - (C) There are some trivial illnesses that can be treated effectively by the methods of alternative medicine.
 - (D) There are no effective medical treatments that are free from unacceptable side effects.
 - (E) Orthodox medicine will eventually produce a solution for the diseases that are currently incurable.
19. The charge made above against alternative medicine is most seriously weakened if it is true that
- (A) predictions based on orthodox medicine have sometimes failed, as when a patient has recovered despite the judgment of doctors that an illness is fatal
 - (B) alternative medicine relies on concepts of the body and of the nature of healing that differ from those on which orthodox medicine is based
 - (C) alternative medicine provides hope to those for whom orthodox medicine offers no cure
 - (D) a patient's belief in the medical treatment the patient is receiving can release the body's own chemical painkillers, diminish allergic reactions, and promote healing
 - (E) many treatments used for a time by orthodox medicine have later been found to be totally ineffective

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. Humans began to spread across North America around 12,000 years ago, as the climate became warmer. During the same period the large mammals that were once abundant in North America, such as the mastodon, the woolly mammoth, and the saber-toothed tiger, became extinct. Thus, contrary to the myth that humans formerly lived in harmony with the rest of nature, it is clear that even 12,000 years ago human activity was causing the extinction of animal species.

The argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that

- (A) it adopts without question a view of the world in which humans are seen as not included in nature
 - (B) in calling the idea that humans once lived in harmony with nature a myth the argument presupposes what it attempts to prove
 - (C) for early inhabitants of North America the destruction of mastodons, woolly mammoths, and saber-toothed tigers might have had very different significance than the extinction of mammal species does for modern humans
 - (D) there might have been many other species of animals, besides mastodons, woolly mammoths, and saber-toothed tigers, that became extinct as the result of the spread of humans across North America
 - (E) the evidence it cites is consistent with the alternative hypothesis that the large mammals' extinction was a direct result of the same change in climate that allowed humans to spread across North America
21. The town of Greenfield recently instituted a substantial supplementary tax on all households, whereby each household is taxed in proportion to the volume of the trash that it puts out for trash collectors to pick up, as measured by the number of standard-sized garbage bags put out. In order to reduce the volume of the trash on which their tax bill is based, Greenfield households can deliver their recyclable trash to a conveniently located local commercial recycling center, where such trash is accepted free of charge.

The supplementary tax provides some financial incentive to Greenfield households to do each of the following EXCEPT

- (A) sort out recyclable trash thoroughly from their other trash
- (B) dump nonrecyclable trash illegally at parks and roadsides
- (C) compress and nest items of nonrecyclable trash before putting them out for pickup
- (D) deliver recyclable materials to the recycling center instead of passing them on to neighbors who want to reuse them
- (E) buy products without packaging or with recyclable rather than nonrecyclable packaging

22. In a survey of consumers in an Eastern European nation, respondents were asked two questions about each of 400 famous Western brands: whether or not they recognized the brand name and whether or not they thought the products bearing that name were of high quality. The results of the survey were a rating and corresponding rank order for each brand based on recognition, and a second rating-plus-ranking based on approval. The brands ranked in the top 27 for recognition were those actually available in that nation. The approval ratings of these 27 brands often differed sharply from their recognition ratings. By contrast, most of the other brands had ratings, and thus rankings, that were essentially the same for recognition as for approval.

Which one of the following, if each is a principle about consumer surveys, is violated by the survey described ?

- (A) Never ask all respondents a question if it cannot reasonably be answered by respondents who make a particular response to another question in the same survey.
- (B) Never ask a question that is likely to generate a large variety of responses that are difficult to group into a manageable number of categories.
- (C) Never ask all respondents a question that respondents cannot answer without giving up their anonymity.
- (D) It is better to ask the same question about ten different products than to ask ten different questions about a single product.
- (E) It is best to ask questions that a respondent can answer without fear of having gotten the answer wrong.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. A certain species of bird has two basic varieties crested and noncrested. The birds, which generally live in flocks that contain only crested or only noncrested birds, tend to select mates of the same variety as themselves. However, if a bird that is raising a flock in which all other members are crested is later moved to a mixed flock, then that bird—whether crested or noncrested—is likely to select a crested mate. This fact indicates that the birds' preference for crested or noncrested mates is learned rather than genetically determined.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the argument?

- (A) Birds of other species also tend to show preferences for mates that have one or another specific physical feature.
- (B) In general there are few behavioral differences between the crested and noncrested birds of the species.
- (C) Both the crested and noncrested birds of the species tend to select mates that are similar to themselves in size and age.
- (D) If a crested bird of the species is raised in captivity apart from other birds and is later moved to a mixed flock, that bird is likely to select a crested mate.
- (E) If a bird of the species is raised in a flock that contains both crested and noncrested birds, that bird shows no preference for one variety or the other in its selection of a mate.

24. Plant species differ in that renewed growth in spring can be triggered by day length or by temperature or else by a combination of both. Day length is the same, year after year, for any given date. Therefore, any plant species that starts to grow again on widely different dates in different years resumes growth at least in part in response to temperature.

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

- (A) In Xandia, medical assistant trainees must either complete a formal training course or work for one year under the close supervision of a physician. Since few physicians are willing to act as supervisors, it must be true that most medical assistant trainees in Xandia take the training course.
- (B) In the Crawford area, easterly winds mean rain will come and westerly winds mean dry weather will come; winds from other directions do not occur. Therefore, since it is currently raining in Crawford, there must be an easterly wind blowing there now.
- (C) Some landfills charge garbage companies by volume only, some charge by weight only, and all others use a formula sensitive to both volume and weight. So if at a particular landfill the charges for two particular loads of equal volume dumped on the same day are different, weight must determine, or help determine, charges at that landfill.
- (D) Depending on volume of business, either one or two or three store detectives are needed for adequate protection against shoplifting. Therefore, if on any particular day store management has decided that three detectives will be needed, it must be because business that day is expected to be heavy.
- (E) A call is more likely to be heard if it is loud rather than soft, if it is high-pitched rather than low-pitched, and especially if it is both loud and high-pitched. Therefore, anyone whose call goes unheard in spite of being at maximum loudness should try to raise the pitch of the call.

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.

SIGNATURE _____ / /
DATE

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Sea Coast University is hiring new faculty for its science program and has narrowed its selection to Louise Park or the team of Joe Echevarria and Jean Mydral. Assuming the cost of hiring Park alone or the team is comparable, write an argument supporting one choice over the other based on the following considerations:

- Sea Coast University wants to develop a science program that will attract more undergraduate science majors.
- Sea Coast University wants to increase private and public support for its scientific research.

Louise Park, an internationally recognized scientist, plans to retire in three to five years. The recipient of numerous prizes for several key discoveries, Dr. Park has published extensively in scientific journals. While many of her graduate students have become influential scientists, undergraduates often find her inaccessible. Dr. Park is eager to leave her current university for Sea Coast's warmer climate, and she will bring a large, well-equipped laboratory if she comes to Sea Coast. This year, as usual, Dr. Park has secured grants from public and private sources to support her research.

Joe Echevarria and Jean Mydral number among the most promising young scientists in the country. They have begun to publish in respected scientific journals and have received research grants from major foundations. Last year, their team-teaching approach won them a national teaching award. They recently published an article detailing their groundbreaking research on commercial uses of biotechnology; this research has attracted the attention of major corporations, several of whom are eager to fund their future work.

[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 XIII**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	101
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	95	95
176	94	94
175	93	93
174	91	92
173	90	90
172	89	89
171	88	88
170	87	87
169	86	86
168	84	85
167	83	83
166	81	82
165	80	80
164	78	79
163	77	77
162	75	76
161	74	74
160	72	73
159	71	71
158	69	70
157	67	68
156	66	66
155	64	65
154	62	63
153	60	61
152	59	59
151	57	58
150	55	56
149	53	54
148	52	52
147	50	51
146	48	49
145	47	47
144	45	46
143	43	44
142	42	42
141	40	41
140	39	39
139	37	38
138	35	36
137	34	34
136	32	33
135	31	31
134	30	30
133	28	29
132	27	27
131	26	26
130	24	25
129	23	23
128	22	22
127	21	21
126	20	20
125	18	19
124	17	17
123	16	16
122	15	15
121	14	14
120	0	13

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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