



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 46

JUNE 2005

TEST ID: LL3046



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## SECTION I

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.

Economists have long defined prosperity in terms of monetary value, gauging a given nation's prosperity solely on the basis of the total monetary value of the goods and services produced annually.

- (5) However, critics point out that defining prosperity solely as a function of monetary value is questionable since it fails to recognize other kinds of values, such as quality of life or environmental health, that contribute directly to prosperity in a broader sense.
- (10) For example, as the earth's ozone layer weakens and loses its ability to protect people from ultraviolet radiation, sales of hats, sunglasses, and sunscreens are likely to skyrocket, all adding to the nation's total expenditures. In this way, troubling reductions in
- (15) environmental health and quality of life may in fact initiate economic activity that, by the economists' measure, bolsters prosperity.

It can also happen that communities seeking to increase their prosperity as measured strictly in monetary terms may damage their quality of life and their environment. The situation of one rural community illustrates this point: residents of the community value the local timber industry as a primary source of income, and they vocally protested proposed limitations on timber harvests as a threat to their prosperity. Implicitly adopting the economists' point of view, the residents argued that the harvest limitations would lower their wages or even cause the loss of jobs.

- (30) But critics of the economists' view argue that this view of the situation overlooks a crucial consideration. Without the harvest limitations, they say, the land on which the community depends would be seriously damaged. Moreover, they point out that the residents
- (35) themselves cite the abundance of natural beauty as one of the features that make their community a highly desirable place to live. But it is also extremely poor, and the critics point out that the residents could double their incomes by moving only 150 kilometers
- (40) away. From their decision not to do so, the critics conclude that their location has substantial monetary value to them. The community will thus lose much more—even understood in monetary terms—if the proposed harvest limits are not implemented.
- (45) Economists respond by arguing that to be a useful concept, prosperity must be defined in easily quantifiable terms, and that prosperity thus should not include difficult-to-measure values such as happiness or environmental health. But this position dodges the
- (50) issue—emphasizing ease of calculation causes one to

disregard substantive issues that directly influence real prosperity. The economists' stance is rather like that of a literary critic who takes total sales to be the best measure of a book's value—true, the number of

(55) copies sold is a convenient and quantifiable measure, but it is a poor substitute for an accurate appraisal of literary merit.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) According to critics, communities that seek to increase their prosperity recognize the need to gauge the value and ensure the long-term health of their local environment.
- (B) Economists' definition of prosperity strictly in terms of monetary value is too narrow to truly capture our ordinary conception of this notion.
- (C) If economists were to alter and expand their definition of prosperity, it is likely that the economic and environmental health of most communities would appear worse under the new definition than under the old definition.
- (D) In contrast with the views of economists, some critics believe that prosperity can be neither scientifically measured nor accurately defined, and as a concept is therefore of little use for economists.
- (E) While they are generally an accurate and practical measure of current economic prosperity, figures for the total expenditures of a nation do not aid in providing an indication of that nation's future economic prospects.

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2. The example in the passage of the timber industry and its effect on a poor rural community suggests that the critics would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Harvest limitations have little relationship to lower wages or fewer jobs in the community.
  - (B) Harvest limitations should be imposed only when the limitations have wide public support in the community.
  - (C) The advantages to the community that would be created by harvest limitations are likely to outweigh the disadvantages.
  - (D) Communities protest harvest limitations primarily because they do not understand the long-term monetary impact of such regulation.
  - (E) It is the arguments of economists that often cause residents of rural communities to view harvest limitations more negatively.
3. Based on the information in the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the weakening of the earth's ozone layer?
- (A) Paradoxically, the weakening of the ozone layer actually contributes to environmental health and quality of life.
  - (B) The environmental effects of this problem are likely to occur more gradually than the economic effects.
  - (C) The appearance of prosperity that results from this problem has directed attention away from solving it.
  - (D) This problem should be regarded primarily as threatening rather than contributing to true prosperity.
  - (E) This problem has resulted in part from the failure of economists to recognize it in its formative stages.
4. According to the passage, economists defend their concept of prosperity in which one of the following ways?
- (A) by claiming that alternative definitions of the concept would not be easily quantifiable
  - (B) by asserting that environmental preservation can cause the loss of jobs
  - (C) by citing the relevance of nonmonetary values such as environmental health
  - (D) by showing that the value of natural beauty can be understood in quantifiable terms
  - (E) by detailing the historical development of their definition of the concept
5. The author compares the economists' position to that of a literary critic (lines 52–57) primarily to
- (A) introduce the idea that the assessment of worth is basically subjective
  - (B) advocate an innovative method of measuring literary merit
  - (C) suggest that quality of life is mainly an aesthetic issue
  - (D) provide additional evidence that prosperity cannot be quantified
  - (E) illustrate the limitations of the economists' position
6. In the passage, the author cites which one of the following claims?
- (A) that hats, sunglasses, and sunscreens provide an adequate substitute for the ozone layer
  - (B) that environmental protection measures are unpopular and often rejected by communities
  - (C) that the value of a locale's environment can be gauged by the incomes of its residents
  - (D) that timber harvest limits are needed to save one area from environmental damage
  - (E) that most nations measure their own prosperity in terms broader than monetary value
7. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) argue that there is an inherent and potentially detrimental conflict between two schools of thought concerning a certain concept
  - (B) summarize and illustrate the main points of the conflict between two schools of thought over the definition of a certain concept
  - (C) question one school of thought's definition of a certain concept and suggest several possible alternative definitions
  - (D) criticize one school of thought's definition of a certain concept by providing examples that illustrate the implications of adhering to this definition
  - (E) bring one school of thought's perspective to bear on a concept traditionally considered to be the exclusive territory of another school of thought

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- Joy Kogawa's *Obasan* is an account of a Japanese-Canadian family's experiences during World War II. The events are seen from the viewpoint of a young girl who watches her family disintegrate as it undergoes the relocation that occurred in both Canada and the United States. Although the experience depicted in *Obasan* is mainly one of dislocation, Kogawa employs subtle techniques that serve to emphasize her major character's heroism and to critique the majority culture. The former end is achieved through the novel's form and the latter through the symbols it employs.

- The form of the novel parallels the three-stage structure noted by anthropologists in their studies of rites of passage. According to these anthropologists, a rite of passage begins with separation from a position of security in a highly structured society; proceeds to alienation in a deathlike state where one is stripped of status, property, and rank; and concludes with reintegration into society accompanied by a heightened status gained as a result of the second stage. The process thus has the effect of transforming a society's victim into a hero. The first eleven chapters of *Obasan* situate the young protagonist Naomi Nakane in a close-knit, securely placed family within Vancouver society. Chapters 12–32 chronicle the fall into alienation, when Naomi's family is dislodged from its structured social niche and removed from the city into work camps or exile. Separated from her parents, Naomi follows her aunt Aya Obasan to the ghost town of Slocan, where Naomi joins the surrogate family of her uncle and aunt. In chapters 33–39 this surrogate family nurtures Naomi as she develops toward a final integration with the larger society and with herself: as an adult, when she receives a bundle of family documents and letters from her aunt, Naomi breaks through the personal and cultural screens of silence and secretiveness that have enshrouded her past, and reconciles herself with her history.

- Kogawa's use of motifs drawn from Christian rituals and symbols forms a subtle critique of the professed ethics of the majority culture that has shunned Naomi. In one example of such symbolism, Naomi's reacquaintance with her past is compared with the biblical story of turning stone into bread. The bundle of documents—which Kogawa refers to as “stone-hard facts”—brings Naomi to the recognition of her country's abuse of her people. But implicit in these hard facts, Kogawa suggests, is also the “bread” of a spiritual sustenance that will allow Naomi to affirm the durability of her people and herself. Through the careful deployment of structure and symbol, Kogawa thus manages to turn Naomi's experience—and by extension the wartime experiences of many Japanese Canadians—into a journey of heroic transformation and a critique of the majority culture.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) While telling a story of familial disruption, *Obasan* uses structure and symbolism to valorize its protagonist and critique the majority culture.
  - (B) By means of its structure and symbolism, *Obasan* mounts a harsh critique of a society that disrupts its citizens' lives.
  - (C) Although intended primarily as social criticism, given its structure *Obasan* can also be read as a tale of heroic transformation.
  - (D) With its three-part structure that parallels rites of passage, *Obasan* manages to valorize its protagonist in spite of her traumatic experiences.
  - (E) Although intended primarily as a story of heroic transformation, *Obasan* can also be read as a work of social criticism.
9. Item removed from scoring.

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10. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with a brief example, the second reasserted without support.
  - (B) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with an extended analogy, the second reasserted without support.
  - (C) Two points are made about a novel, the first reasserted without support, the second supported with an extended analogy.
  - (D) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with a brief example, the second supported with an extended analogy.
  - (E) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with an extended analogy, the second supported with a brief example.
11. It can be inferred that the heroism Naomi gains in the course of *Obasan* is manifested in her
- (A) reconciliation with her past
  - (B) careful deployment of structure and symbol
  - (C) relationship with her surrogate family
  - (D) renewal of her religious beliefs
  - (E) denunciation of the majority culture
12. According to the anthropologists cited by the author, rites of passage are best described by which one of the following sequences of stages?
- (A) alienation, dislocation, integration
  - (B) separation, alienation, reintegration
  - (C) integration, alienation, disintegration
  - (D) dislocation, reconciliation, reintegration
  - (E) disintegration, transformation, reintegration
13. According to the passage, the agent of Naomi's reconciliation with her past is
- (A) her reunion with her parents
  - (B) the exile of her parents
  - (C) her critique of the majority society
  - (D) her separation from her aunt and uncle
  - (E) her receipt of documents and letters
14. The passage suggests that Joy Kogawa believes which one of the following about the society that shuns Naomi?
- (A) It discouraged its citizens from seeking out their heritage.
  - (B) It endeavored to thwart its citizens' attempts at heroic transformation.
  - (C) It violated its own supposed religious ethics by doing so.
  - (D) It prohibited its citizens from participating in rites of passage.
  - (E) It demanded that loyalty to the government replace loyalty to the family.
15. Based on the passage, which one of the following aspects of Kogawa's work does the author of the passage appear to value most highly?
- (A) her willingness to make political statements
  - (B) her imaginative development of characters
  - (C) her subtle use of literary techniques
  - (D) her knowledge of Christian rituals and symbols
  - (E) her objectivity in describing Naomi's tragic life

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The pronghorn, an antelope-like mammal that lives on the western plains of North America, is the continent's fastest land animal, capable of running 90 kilometers per hour and of doing so for several

- (5) kilometers. Because no North American predator is nearly fast enough to chase it down, biologists have had difficulty explaining why the pronghorn developed its running prowess. One biologist, however, has recently claimed that pronghorns run as fast as they do because of adaptation to predators known from fossil records to have been extinct for 10,000 years, such as American cheetahs and long-legged hyenas, either of which, it is believed, were fast enough to run down the pronghorn.
- (10) Like all explanations that posit what is called a relict behavior—a behavior that persists though its only evolutionary impetus comes from long-extinct environmental conditions—this one is likely to meet with skepticism. Most biologists distrust explanations positing relict behaviors, in part because testing these hypotheses is so difficult due to the extinction of a principal component. They typically consider such historical explanations only when a lack of alternatives forces them to do so. But present-day observations sometimes yield
- (15) evidence that supports relict behavior hypotheses.

In the case of the pronghorn, researchers have identified much supporting evidence, as several aspects of pronghorn behavior appear to have been shaped by enemies that no longer exist. For example,

(20) pronghorns—like many other grazing animals—roam in herds, which allows more eyes to watch for predators and diminishes the chances of any particular animal being attacked but can also result in overcrowding and increased competition for food. But, since pronghorns have nothing to fear from present-day

(25) carnivores and thus have nothing to gain from herding, their herding behavior appears to be another adaptation to extinct threats. Similarly, if speed and endurance were once essential to survival, researchers would expect pronghorns to choose mates based on these athletic abilities, which they do—with female pronghorns, for example, choosing the victor after male pronghorns challenge each other in sprints and chases.

- Relict behaviors appear to occur in other animals as well, increasing the general plausibility of such a theory. For example, one study reports relict behavior in stickleback fish belonging to populations that have long been free of a dangerous predator, the sculpin. In the study, when presented with sculpin, these
- (30) stickleback fish immediately engaged in stereotypical antisculpin behavior, avoiding its mouth and swimming behind to bite it. Another study found that ground squirrels from populations that have been free from snakes for 70,000 to 300,000 years still clearly recognize rattlesnakes, displaying stereotypical antirattlesnake behavior in the presence of the snake. Such fear, however, apparently does not persist interminably. Arctic ground squirrels, free of snakes for about 3 million years, appear to be unable to recognize the threat of a rattlesnake, exhibiting only disorganized caution even after being bitten repeatedly.

16. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Evidence from present-day animal behaviors, together with the fossil record, supports the hypothesis that the pronghorn's ability to far outrun any predator currently on the North American continent is an adaptation to predators long extinct.
- (B) Although some biologists believe that certain animal characteristics, such as the speed of the pronghorn, are explained by environmental conditions that have not existed for many years, recent data concerning arctic ground squirrels make this hypothesis doubtful.
- (C) Research into animal behavior, particularly into that of the pronghorn, provides strong evidence that most present-day characteristics of animals are explained by environmental conditions that have not existed for many years.
- (D) Even in those cases in which an animal species displays characteristics clearly explained by long-vanished environmental conditions, evidence concerning arctic ground squirrels suggests that those characteristics will eventually disappear.
- (E) Although biologists are suspicious of hypotheses that are difficult to test, there is now widespread agreement among biologists that many types of animal characteristics are best explained as adaptations to long-extinct predators.
17. Based on the passage, the term "principal component" (line 21) most clearly refers to which one of the following?
- (A) behavior that persists even though the conditions that provided its evolutionary impetus are extinct
- (B) the original organism whose descendants' behavior is being investigated as relict behavior
- (C) the pronghorn's ability to run 90 kilometers per hour over long distances
- (D) the environmental conditions in response to which relict behaviors are thought to have developed
- (E) an original behavior of an animal of which certain present-day behaviors are thought to be modifications

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18. The last paragraph most strongly supports which one of the following statements?
- (A) An absence of predators in an animal's environment can constitute just as much of a threat to the well-being of that animal as the presence of predators.
  - (B) Relict behaviors are found in most wild animals living today.
  - (C) If a behavior is an adaptation to environmental conditions, it may eventually disappear in the absence of those or similar conditions.
  - (D) Behavior patterns that originated as a way of protecting an organism against predators will persist interminably if they are periodically reinforced.
  - (E) Behavior patterns invariably take longer to develop than they do to disappear.
19. Which one of the following describes a benefit mentioned in the passage that grazing animals derive from roaming in herds?
- (A) The greater density of animals tends to intimidate potential predators.
  - (B) The larger number of adults in a herd makes protection of the younger animals from predators much easier.
  - (C) With many animals searching it is easier for the herd to find food and water.
  - (D) The likelihood that any given individual will be attacked by a predator decreases.
  - (E) The most defenseless animals can achieve greater safety by remaining in the center of the herd.
20. The passage mentions each of the following as support for the explanation of the pronghorn's speed proposed by the biologist referred to in line 8 EXCEPT:
- (A) fossils of extinct animals believed to have been able to run down a pronghorn
  - (B) the absence of carnivores in the pronghorn's present-day environment
  - (C) the present-day preference of pronghorns for athletic mates
  - (D) the apparent need for a similar explanation to account for the herding behavior pronghorns now display
  - (E) the occurrence of relict behavior in other species
21. The third paragraph of the passage provides the most support for which one of the following inferences?
- (A) Predators do not attack grazing animals that are assembled into herds.
  - (B) Pronghorns tend to graze in herds only when they sense a threat from predators close by.
  - (C) If animals do not graze for their food, they do not roam in herds.
  - (D) Female pronghorns mate only with the fastest male pronghorn in the herd.
  - (E) If pronghorns did not herd, they would not face significantly greater danger from present-day carnivores.

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Many legal theorists have argued that the only morally legitimate goal in imposing criminal penalties against certain behaviors is to prevent people from harming others. Clearly, such theorists would oppose

- (5) laws that force people to act purely for their own good or to refrain from certain harmless acts purely to ensure conformity to some social norm. But the goal of preventing harm to others would also justify legal sanctions against some forms of nonconforming behavior to which this goal might at first seem not to apply.

In many situations it is in the interest of each member of a group to agree to behave in a certain way on the condition that the others similarly agree.

- (15) In the simplest cases, a mere coordination of activities is itself the good that results. For example, it is in no one's interest to lack a convention about which side of the road to drive on, and each person can agree to drive on one side assuming the others do too. Any fair rule, then, would be better than no rule at all. On the assumption that all people would voluntarily agree to be subject to a coordination rule backed by criminal sanctions, if people could be assured that others would also agree, it is argued to be legitimate for a legislature to impose such a rule. This is because prevention of harm underlies the rationale for the rule, though it applies to the problem of coordination less directly than to other problems, for the act that is forbidden (driving on the other side of the road) is not inherently harm-producing, as are burglary and assault; instead, it is the lack of a coordinating rule that would be harmful.

In some other situations involving a need for legally enforced coordination, the harm to be averted goes beyond the simple lack of coordination itself.

- This can be illustrated by an example of a coordination rule—instituted by a private athletic organization—which has analogies in criminal law. At issue is whether the use of anabolic steroids, which build muscular strength but have serious negative side effects, should be prohibited. Each athlete has at stake both an interest in having a fair opportunity to win and an interest in good health. If some competitors use steroids, others have the option of either endangering their health or losing their fair opportunity to win. Thus they would be harmed either way. A compulsory rule could prevent that harm and thus would be in the interest of all competitors. If they understand its function and trust the techniques for its enforcement, they will gladly consent to it. So while it might appear that such a rule merely forces people to act for their own good, the deeper rationale for coercion here—as in the above example—is a somewhat complex appeal to the legitimacy of enforcing a rule with the goal of preventing harm.

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

- (A) In order to be morally justifiable, laws prohibiting activities that are not inherently harm-producing must apply equitably to everyone.  
(B) It is justifiable to require social conformity where noncompliance would be harmful to either the nonconforming individual or the larger group.  
(C) Achieving coordination can be argued to be a morally legitimate justification for rules that prevent directly harmful actions and others that prevent indirectly harmful actions.  
(D) It is reasonable to hold that restricting individual liberty is always justified on the basis of mutually agreed-upon community standards.  
(E) The principle of preventing harm to others can be used to justify laws that do not at first glance appear to be designed to prevent such harm.

23. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage that the author considers which one of the following factors to be generally necessary for the justification of rules compelling coordination of people's activities?

- (A) evidence that such rules do not force individuals to act for their own good  
(B) enactment of such rules by a duly elected or appointed government lawmaking organization  
(C) the assurance that criminal penalties are provided as a means of securing compliance with such rules  
(D) some form of consent on the part of rational people who are subject to such rules  
(E) a sense of community and cultural uniformity among those who are required to abide by such rules

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24. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) In all situations in which compulsory rules are needed for the coordination of human activities, any uniformly enforced rule is as acceptable as any other.
  - (B) No private organizational rules designed to coordinate the activities of members have as complex a relation to the goal of preventing harm as have some criminal statutes.
  - (C) Every fair rule that could be effectively used to prescribe which side of the road to drive on is a rule whose implementation would likely cause less harm than it would prevent.
  - (D) There would be little need for formal regulation and enforcement of conventional driving patterns if all drivers understood and accepted the rationale behind such regulation and enforcement.
  - (E) Unlike rules forbidding such acts as burglary and assault, those that are designed primarily to prevent the inconvenience and chaos of uncoordinated activities should not involve criminal penalties.
25. The author distinguishes between two examples of coordinating rules on the basis of whether or not such rules
- (A) prevent some harm beyond that which consists simply in a lack of coordination
  - (B) are intended to ensure conformity to a set of agreed-upon standards
  - (C) are voluntarily agreed upon by all those affected by such rules
  - (D) could be considered justifiable by the legal theorists discussed in the passage
  - (E) apply less directly to the problem of preventing harm than do rules against burglary and assault
26. Which one of the following is a rule that primarily addresses a problem of coordination most similar to that discussed in the second paragraph?
- (A) a rule requiring that those who wish to dig for ancient artifacts secure the permission of relevant authorities and the owners of the proposed site before proceeding with their activities
  - (B) a rule requiring that pharmacists dispense certain kinds of medications only when directed to do so by physicians' prescriptions, rather than simply selling medicines at the customers' request
  - (C) a rule requiring that advertisers be able to substantiate the claims they make in advertisements, rather than simply saying whatever they think will help to attract customers
  - (D) a rule requiring that employees of a certain restaurant all wear identical uniforms during their hours of employment, rather than wearing whatever clothes they choose
  - (E) a rule requiring different aircraft to fly at different altitudes rather than flying at any altitude their pilots wish
27. In line 54, the author uses the expression "somewhat complex" primarily to describe reasoning that
- (A) involves two layers of law, one governing the private sector and the other governing the public sector
  - (B) requires that those affected by the rule understand the motivation behind its imposition
  - (C) involves a case in which a harm to be prevented is indirectly related to the kind of act that is to be prohibited
  - (D) can convince athletes that their health is as important as their competitive success
  - (E) illustrates how appeals to the need for coordination can be used to justify many rules that do not involve coordination

## S T O P

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

## SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Cox: The consumer council did not provide sufficient justification for its action when it required that Derma-35 be recalled from the market.

Crockett: I disagree. Derma-35 in fact causes inflammation, but in citing only the side effect of blemishes as the justification for its decision, the council rightly acknowledged that blemishes are a legitimate health concern.

Cox and Crockett disagree over whether

- (A) Derma-35 should remain on the market
- (B) blemishes are sometimes caused by inflammation
- (C) the council based its decision on the threat of inflammation or on the threat of blemishes
- (D) the council gave an adequate reason for its decision to recall Derma-35
- (E) inflammation is a serious health threat

2. Literary historian: William Shakespeare, a humble actor, could have written the love poetry attributed to him. But the dramas attributed to him evince such insight into the minds of powerful rulers that they could only have been written by one who had spent much time among them; Francis Bacon associated with rulers, but Shakespeare did not.

Which one of the following logically follows from the literary historian's claims?

- (A) Bacon wrote the dramas attributed to Shakespeare, but could not have written the love poetry.
- (B) Bacon wrote both the love poetry and the dramas attributed to Shakespeare.
- (C) Shakespeare wrote neither the love poetry nor the dramas attributed to him.
- (D) One person could not have written both the love poetry and the dramas attributed to Shakespeare.
- (E) Shakespeare may have written the love poetry but did not write the dramas attributed to him.

3. Philosopher: Effective tests have recently been developed to predict fatal diseases having a largely genetic basis. Now, for the first time, a person can be warned well in advance of the possibility of such life-threatening conditions. However, medicine is not yet able to prevent most such conditions. Simply being informed that one will get a disease that is both fatal and incurable can itself be quite harmful to some people. This raises the question of whether such "early warning" tests should be made available at all.

Which one of the following statements is best illustrated by the state of affairs described by the philosopher?

- (A) The advance of medicine fails to provide solutions to every problem.
- (B) The advance of medicine creates new contexts in which ethical dilemmas can arise.
- (C) Medical technologies continue to advance, increasing our knowledge and understanding of disease.
- (D) The more we come to learn, the more we realize how little we know.
- (E) The advance of technology is of questionable value.

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4. Chapin: Commentators have noted with concern the recent electoral success by extremist parties in several democratic countries. But these successes pose no threat to democracy in those countries. The extremists have won pluralities, not majorities. Furthermore, they have won only when the moderate parties were preoccupied with arguing among themselves.

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

- (A) Parties that win pluralities but not majorities never directly or indirectly effect changes in their country's political arrangements.
  - (B) Multiparty political systems are always more democratic than two-party political systems are.
  - (C) Countries in which extremist parties win pluralities sometimes have democratic governments as strong as those in countries that lack extremist parties.
  - (D) Members of moderate parties who consider extremist parties to be a serious threat to democracy will sometimes put aside their differences with each other to oppose them.
  - (E) People are not always supporting a move toward an extremist government when they vote for extremist parties in democratic elections.
5. Futurist: Artists in the next century will be supported largely by private patrons. Because these patrons will almost invariably be supporters of the social order—whatever it happens to be at the time—art in the next century will rarely express social and political doctrines that are perceived to be subversive of that social order.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, provides the most support for the futurist's inference?

- (A) Art patrons tend not to support artists whose art expresses social and political views that are in opposition to their own.
- (B) Art patrons tend to be more interested in formal artistic problems than in the social and political issues of their time.
- (C) Artists are as prone to attack the contemporary social and political order in their work as they are to defend it.
- (D) Artists tend to become more critical of contemporary social and political arrangements after they are freed of their dependency on private patrons.
- (E) Art patrons tend to oppose all social change except that initiated by artists.

6. University budget committee: Athletes experience fewer injuries on artificial-turf athletic fields than on natural-grass fields. Additionally, natural-grass fields are more expensive to maintain than fields made of artificial turf. Nevertheless, this committee recommends replacing the university's current artificial-turf field with a natural-grass field.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the committee's position?

- (A) The university's current artificial-turf athletic field has required extensive maintenance since its original installation.
  - (B) Most injuries sustained on artificial-turf fields take longer to heal and require more expensive physical therapy than do injuries sustained on natural-grass fields.
  - (C) It is difficult for spectators at athletic events to determine whether an athletic field is artificial turf or natural grass.
  - (D) Maintaining artificial-turf fields involves the occasional replacement of damaged sections of turf, whereas natural-grass fields require daily watering and periodic fertilization.
  - (E) Athletes who have spent most of their playing time on natural-grass fields generally prefer not to play on artificial-turf fields.
7. Although instinct enables organisms to make complex responses to stimuli, instinctual behavior involves no reasoning and requires far fewer nerve cells than does noninstinctual (also called flexible) behavior. A brain mechanism capable of flexible behavior must have a large number of neurons, and no insect brain has yet reached a size capable of providing a sufficiently large number of neurons.

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

- (A) The behavior of organisms with elaborate brain mechanisms is usually not instinctual.
- (B) Insect behavior is exclusively instinctual.
- (C) All organisms with brains larger than insects' brains are capable of some measure of flexible behavior.
- (D) All organisms with large brains are biologically equipped for flexible behavior.
- (E) Only organisms with brains of insect size or smaller engage in purely instinctual behavior.

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8. The laboratory experiment, the most effective method for teaching science, is disappearing from most secondary school curricula, and students are now simulating experiments with computers. This trend should be stopped. It results in many students' completing secondary school and going on to a university without knowing how to work with laboratory equipment.

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

- (A) Scientific knowledge is changing so rapidly it is difficult for secondary schools to keep up without using computers.
  - (B) In some secondary schools, teachers conduct laboratory experiments while students observe.
  - (C) Computers have proven to be a valuable tool for teaching secondary school students scientific terminology.
  - (D) Secondary schools and universities across the nation have put a great deal of money into purchasing computers.
  - (E) University students can learn science effectively without having had experience in working with laboratory equipment.
9. Alice: In democracies, politicians garner support by emphasizing the differences between their opponents and themselves. Because they must rule in accord with their rhetoric, policies in democracies fluctuate wildly as one party succeeds another.

Elwell: But despite election rhetoric, to put together majority coalitions in democracies, politicians usually end up softening their stands on individual issues once they are elected.

The statements above provide the most support for the claim that Alice and Elwell disagree about whether

- (A) politicians heighten the differences between themselves and their opponents during elections
- (B) basic policies change drastically when one party succeeds another in a democracy
- (C) in a democracy the best way of ensuring continuity in policies is to form a coalition government
- (D) most voters stay loyal to a particular political party even as it changes its stand on particular issues
- (E) the desire of parties to build majority coalitions tends to support democratic systems

10. Air traffic controllers and nuclear power plant operators are not allowed to work exceptionally long hours, because to do so would jeopardize lives. Yet physicians in residency training are typically required to work 80-hour weeks. The aforementioned restrictions on working exceptionally long hours should also be applied to resident physicians, since they too are engaged in work of a life-or-death nature.

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

- (A) There is no indispensable aspect of residency training that requires resident physicians to work exceptionally long hours.
  - (B) Resident physicians have a more direct effect on the lives of others than do air traffic controllers and nuclear power plant operators.
  - (C) The more hours one works in a week, the less satisfactorily one performs one's work.
  - (D) Those who are not engaged in work that has life-or-death consequences should only sometimes be allowed to work exceptionally long hours.
  - (E) Some resident physicians would like to complete their residency training without working exceptionally long hours.
11. Career consultant: The most popular career advice suggests emphasizing one's strengths to employers and downplaying one's weaknesses. Research shows this advice to be incorrect. A study of 314 managers shows that those who use self-deprecating humor in front of their employees are more likely to be seen by them as even-handed, thoughtful, and concerned than are those who do not.

The career consultant's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) bases a conclusion about how one group will respond to self-deprecation on information about how a different group responds to it
- (B) ignores the possibility that what was viewed positively in the managers' self-deprecating humor was the self-deprecation and not its humor
- (C) ignores the possibility that non-self-deprecating humor might have been viewed even more positively than self-deprecating humor
- (D) infers from the fact that self-deprecating humor was viewed positively that nonhumorous self-deprecation would not be viewed positively
- (E) bases a conclusion about certain popular career advice on a critique of only one part of that advice



12. Researcher: We studied two groups of subjects over a period of six months. Over this period, one of the groups had a daily routine of afternoon exercise. The other group, the control group, engaged in little or no exercise during the study. It was found that those in the exercise group got 33 percent more deep-sleep at night than did the control group. Exercising in the afternoon tends to raise body temperature slightly until after bedtime, and this extra heat induces deeper sleep.

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

- (A) Regular afternoon exercise is one of the things required for adequate deep-sleep.
- (B) Exercise in the morning is almost as likely to have as many beneficial effects on sleep as is exercise in the afternoon.
- (C) The best way to get increased deep-sleep is to induce a slight increase in body temperature just before bedtime.
- (D) No one in the control group experienced a rise in body temperature just before bedtime.
- (E) Raising body temperature slightly by taking a warm bath just before bedtime will likely result in increased deep-sleep.

13. Companies wishing to boost sales of merchandise should use in-store displays to catch customers' attention. According to a marketing study, today's busy shoppers have less time for coupon-clipping and pay little attention to direct-mail advertising; instead, they make two-thirds of their buying decisions on the spot at the store.

Which one of the following is an assumption that the argument requires?

- (A) Companies are increasingly using in-store displays to catch customers' attention.
- (B) Coupons and direct-mail advertising were at one time more effective means of boosting sales of merchandise than they are now.
- (C) In-store displays are more likely to influence buying decisions made on the spot at the store than to influence other buying decisions.
- (D) In-store displays that catch customers' attention increase the likelihood that customers will decide on the spot to buy the company's merchandise.
- (E) Many of today's shoppers are too busy to pay careful attention to in-store displays.

14. Roger Bacon, the thirteenth-century scientist, is said to have made important discoveries in optics. He was an early advocate of hands-on experimentation, and as a teacher warned his students against relying uncritically on the opinions of authorities. Nevertheless, this did not stop Bacon himself from appealing to authority when it was expedient for his own argumentation. Thus, Bacon's work on optics should be generally disregarded, in view of the contradiction between his statements and his own behavior.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that authority opinion is often incorrect
  - (B) attacks Bacon's uncritical reliance on authority opinion
  - (C) uses Bacon's remarks to his students as evidence of his opinions
  - (D) ignores the fact that thirteenth-century science may not hold up well today
  - (E) criticizes Bacon's character in order to question his scientific findings
15. One's palate is to a great extent socially determined: that is, if we notice that a lot of people enjoy consuming a certain type of food, we will eventually come to like the food as well, once we have become accustomed to the food.

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

- (A) Maxine spoke to her neighbor about the many different ways he prepared pasta, and after trying some of his recipes found out that she loves to eat pasta.
- (B) Mike dislikes lima beans, due to his having parents who dislike them and few family members who enjoy them.
- (C) All of George's Ukrainian relatives love to eat pierogis, and by staying with them for several summers, George has become very fond of pierogis as well.
- (D) Yolanda dislikes pickles because she has observed that many of her relatives wince when eating pickles.
- (E) Sally found jalapeño peppers to be too hot when she first tried them, but now she can eat them without discomfort, because her family members use them frequently in their cooking.



16. The ability to access information via computer is a tremendous resource for visually impaired people. Only a limited amount of printed information is accessible in braille, large type, or audiotape. But a person with the right hardware and software can access a large quantity of information from libraries and museums around the world, and can have the computer read the information aloud, display it in large type, or produce a braille version. Thus, visually impaired people can now access information from computers more easily than they can from most traditional sources.

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

- (A) A computerized speech synthesizer is often less expensive than a complete library of audiotapes.
- (B) Relatively easy-to-use computer systems that can read information aloud, display it in large type, or produce a braille version of it are widely available.
- (C) Many visually impaired people prefer traditional sources of information to computers that can read information aloud, display it in large type, or produce a braille version of it.
- (D) Most visually impaired people who have access to information via computer also have access to this same information via more traditional sources.
- (E) The rate at which printed information is converted into formats easily accessible to visually impaired people will increase.

17. Legislator: The recently released crime statistics clearly show that the new laws requiring stiffer punishments for violators have reduced the crime rate. In the areas covered by those laws, the incidence of crime has decreased by one-fourth over the four years since the legislation was enacted.

Analyst: The statistics are welcome news, but they do not provide strong evidence that the new laws caused the drop in crime. Many comparable areas that lack such legislation have reported a similar drop in the crime rate during the same period.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the strategy used by the analyst to call into question the legislator's argument?

- (A) pointing out that the legislator has provided no evidence of the reliability of the statistics on which the legislator's conclusion is based
- (B) arguing that the legislator has unreasonably concluded that one event has caused another without ruling out the possibility that both events are effects of a common cause
- (C) objecting that the statistics on which the legislator is basing his conclusion are drawn from a time period that is too short to yield a meaningful data sample
- (D) claiming that the legislator has attempted to establish a particular conclusion because doing so is in the legislator's self-interest rather than because of any genuine concern for the truth of the matter
- (E) implying that the legislator has drawn a conclusion about cause and effect without considering how often the alleged effect has occurred in the absence of the alleged cause

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18. Many physicists claim that quantum mechanics may ultimately be able to explain all fundamental phenomena, and that, therefore, physical theory will soon be complete. However, every theory in the history of physics that was thought to be final eventually had to be rejected for failure to explain some new observation. For this reason, we can expect that quantum mechanics will not be the final theory.

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

- (A) Only a few species of plants now grow in very dry climates; therefore, few species of animals can live in those climates.
  - (B) Four companies have marketed a new food processing product; therefore, a fifth company will not be able to market a similar product.
  - (C) Your sister is a very good chess player but she has never won a chess tournament; therefore, she will not win this chess tournament.
  - (D) A rare virus infected a group of people a decade ago; therefore, it will not reinfect the same population now.
  - (E) Each team member has failed to live up to people's expectations; therefore, the team will not live up to people's expectations.
19. In an experiment, researchers played a series of musical intervals—two-note sequences—to a large, diverse group of six-month-old babies. They found that the babies paid significantly more attention when the intervals were perfect octaves, fifths, or fourths than otherwise. These intervals are prevalent in the musical systems of most cultures around the world. Thus, humans probably have a biological predisposition to pay more attention to those intervals than to others.

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

- (A) Several similar experiments using older children and adults found that these subjects, too, had a general tendency to pay more attention to octaves, fifths, and fourths than to other musical intervals.
- (B) None of the babies in the experiment had previous exposure to music from any culture.
- (C) All of the babies in the experiment had been exposed to music drawn equally from a wide variety of cultures around the world.
- (D) In a second experiment, these same babies showed no clear tendency to notice primary colors more than other colors.
- (E) Octaves, fifths, and fourths were played more frequently during the experiment than other musical intervals were.

20. Professor Donnelly's exams are always more difficult than Professor Curtis's exams. The question about dinosaurs was on Professor Donnelly's last exam. Therefore, the question must be difficult.

Which one of the following exhibits both of the logical flaws exhibited in the argument above?

- (A) Lewis is a better baker than Stockman. Lewis made this cake. Therefore, it must be better than most of Stockman's cakes.
- (B) Porter's new book of poetry is better than any of her other books of poetry. This poem is from Porter's new book, so it must be good.
- (C) Professor Whitburn is teaching English this year and always assigns a lot of reading. Therefore, this year's English class will have to do more reading than last year's class.
- (D) Shield's first novel has a more complicated plot than any other that she has written. Hence, that plot must be very complex.
- (E) Mathematics is more difficult than history. Therefore, my calculus test will be more difficult than my history test.

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21. Ethicist: As a function of one's job and societal role, one has various duties. There are situations where acting in accord with one of these duties has disastrous consequences, and thus the duties are not absolute. However, it is a principle of morality that if one does not have overwhelming evidence that fulfilling such a duty will have disastrous consequences, one ought to fulfill it.

Which one of the following most closely conforms to the principle of morality cited by the ethicist?

- (A) A teacher thinks that a certain student has received the course grade merited by the quality of his work. The teacher should fulfill her duty not to raise the student's grade, even though the lower grade might harm the student's chance of obtaining an internship.
- (B) A person should not fulfill his duty to tell his friend the truth about the friend's new haircut, because lying will make the friend happier than the truth would.
- (C) A police investigator discovers that a contractor has slightly overcharged wealthy customers in order to lower rates for a charity. The investigator should not fulfill his duty to report the contractor provided that the contractor stops the practice.
- (D) A psychiatrist's patient tells her about his recurring nightmares of having committed a terrible crime. The psychiatrist should fulfill her duty to report this to the authorities because the patient may have broken the law, even though the psychiatrist also has a duty of confidentiality to her patients.
- (E) A journalist thinks there is a slight chance that a story about a developing crisis will endanger innocent lives. Therefore, the journalist should await further developments before fulfilling his duty to file the story.

22. Detective: Laser-printer drums are easily damaged, and any nick in a drum will produce a blemish of similar dimensions on each page produced by that printer. So in matching a blemish on a page with a nick on a drum, we can reliably trace a suspicious laser-printed document to the precise printer on which it was produced.

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

- (A) Criminals are unlikely to use their own laser printers to produce suspicious documents.
  - (B) Drum nicks are usually so small that it requires skill to accurately determine their size and shape.
  - (C) The manufacturing process often produces the same nick on several drums.
  - (D) Blemishes on documents are sometimes totally concealed by characters that are printed over them.
  - (E) Most suspicious documents are not produced on laser printers.
23. Whoever is kind is loved by somebody or other, and whoever loves anyone is happy. It follows that whoever is kind is happy.

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

- (A) Whoever loves someone loves everyone.
- (B) Whoever loves everyone loves someone.
- (C) Whoever is happy loves everyone.
- (D) Whoever loves no one is loved by no one.
- (E) Whoever loves everyone is kind.

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24. It is now clear that the ancient Egyptians were the first society to produce alcoholic beverages. It had been thought that the ancient Babylonians were the first; they had mastered the process of fermentation for making wine as early as 1500 B.C. However, archaeologists have discovered an Egyptian cup dating from 2000 B.C. whose sides depict what appears to be an Egyptian brewery, and whose chemical residue reveals that it contained a form of alcoholic beer.

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

- (A) It makes a generalization about Egyptian society based on a sample so small that it is likely to be unrepresentative.
- (B) It uses the term “alcoholic beverage” in a different sense in the premises than in the conclusion.
- (C) It presumes, without providing justification, that because one society developed a technology before another, the development in the latter was dependent on the development in the former.
- (D) It ignores the possibility that the first known instance of a kind is not the first instance of that kind.
- (E) It provides no evidence for the claim that the Babylonians produced wine as early as 1500 B.C.

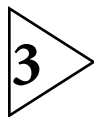
25. Studies have shown that specialty sports foods contain exactly the same nutrients in the same quantities as do common foods from the grocery store. Moreover, sports foods cost from two to three times more than regular foods. So very few athletes would buy sports foods were it not for expensive advertising campaigns.

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

- (A) Sports foods are occasionally used by world-famous athletes.
- (B) Many grocery stores carry sports foods alongside traditional inventories.
- (C) Sports foods are easier than regular foods to carry and consume during training and competition.
- (D) Regular foods contain vitamins and minerals that are essential to developing strength and endurance.
- (E) Sports foods can nutritionally substitute for regular meals.

## S T O P

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



## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Sambar deer are physically incapable of digesting meat. Yet sambar deer have been reported feeding on box turtles after killing them.

Which one of the following, if true, best resolves the discrepancy above?

- (A) Sambar deer eat only the bony shells of box turtles.
- (B) Sambar deer often kill box turtles by accident.
- (C) Sambar deer kill box turtles only occasionally.
- (D) Box turtles sometimes compete with sambar deer for food.
- (E) Box turtles are much slower and clumsier than are sambar deer.

2. Benson: In order to maintain the quality of life in our city, we need to restrict growth. That is why I support the new zoning regulations.

Willett: I had heard such arguments ten years ago, and again five years ago. Each time the city council was justified in deciding not to restrict growth. Since there is nothing new in this idea of restricting growth, I oppose the regulations.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a way in which Willett's reasoning is questionable?

- (A) It presumes that growth is necessarily good without offering support for that position.
- (B) It is based on attacking Benson personally rather than responding to Benson's reasoning.
- (C) It ignores the possibility that new reasons for restricting growth have arisen in the past five years.
- (D) It fails to take into account the variety of factors that contribute to the quality of life in a city.
- (E) It overlooks the possibility that the city council of ten years ago was poorly qualified to decide on zoning regulations.

3. A recent study involved feeding a high-salt diet to a rat colony. A few months after the experiment began, standard tests of the rats' blood pressure revealed that about 25 percent of the colony had normal, healthy blood pressure, about 70 percent of the colony had high blood pressure, and 5 percent of the colony had extremely high blood pressure. The conclusion from these results is that high-salt diets are linked to high blood pressure in rats.

The answer to which one of the following questions is most relevant to evaluating the conclusion drawn above?

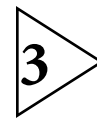
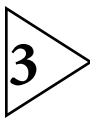
- (A) How much more salt than is contained in a rat's normal diet was there in the high-salt diet?
- (B) Did the high blood pressure have any adverse health effects on those rats that developed it?
- (C) What percentage of naturally occurring rat colonies feed on high-salt diets?
- (D) How many rats in the colony studied had abnormally high blood pressure before the study began?
- (E) Have other species of rodents been used in experiments of the same kind?

4. Detective: Bill has been accused of committing the burglary at the warehouse last night. But no one saw Bill in the vicinity of the warehouse. So we must conclude that Bill did not commit the burglary.

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

- (A) treats evidence that is irrelevant to the burglar's identity as if it were relevant
- (B) merely attacks the character of Bill's accusers
- (C) fails to provide independent evidence for the theory that Bill committed the burglary
- (D) treats a lack of evidence against Bill as if it exonerated Bill
- (E) fails to establish the true identity of the burglar

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5. Psychologist: Because of a perceived social stigma against psychotherapy, and because of age discrimination on the part of some professionals, some elderly people feel discouraged about trying psychotherapy. They should not be, however, for many younger people have greatly benefited from it, and people in later life have certain advantages over the young—such as breadth of knowledge, emotional maturity, and interpersonal skills—that contribute to the likelihood of a positive outcome.

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

- (A) Certain psychotherapists practice age discrimination.
  - (B) Elderly people are better able to benefit from psychotherapy than are younger people.
  - (C) Elderly people should not be reluctant to undergo psychotherapy.
  - (D) Characteristics associated with maturity are important factors in psychotherapy's success.
  - (E) Elderly people are less inclined to try psychotherapy than are younger people.
6. Heavy salting of Albritten's roads to melt winter ice and snow began about 20 years ago. The area's groundwater now contains approximately 100 milligrams of dissolved salt per liter. Groundwater in a nearby, less highly urbanized area, where little salt is used and where traffic patterns resemble those of Albritten 20 years ago, contains only about 10 milligrams of dissolved salt per liter. Since water that contains 250 or more milligrams of dissolved salt per liter tastes unacceptably salty, continuing the salting of Albritten's roads at its present rate will render Albritten's groundwater unpalatable within the next few decades.
- Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
- (A) Even water that contains up to 5,000 milligrams of dissolved salt per liter is safe to drink.
  - (B) The concentration of dissolved salt in Albritten's groundwater is expected to reach 400 milligrams per liter within a few decades.
  - (C) Salting icy roads is the simplest way to prevent accidents on those roads.
  - (D) Albritten's groundwater contained roughly 90 milligrams of dissolved salt per liter 20 years ago.
  - (E) Salting of Albritten's roads is likely to decrease over the next few decades.

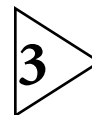
7. Numerous books describe the rules of etiquette. Usually the authors of such books merely codify standards of behavior by classifying various behaviors as polite or rude. However, this suggests that there is a single, objective standard of politeness. Clearly, standards of politeness vary from culture to culture, so it is absurd to label any one set of behaviors as correct and others as incorrect.

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

- (A) reaches a conclusion about how people actually behave on the basis of assertions regarding how they ought to behave
  - (B) bases a generalization about all books of etiquette on the actions of a few authors
  - (C) fails to justify its presumption regarding the influence of rules of etiquette on individual behavior
  - (D) overlooks the possibility that authors of etiquette books are purporting to state what is correct behavior for one particular culture only
  - (E) attempts to lend itself credence by unfairly labeling the position of the authors of etiquette books "absurd"
8. In jazz history, there have been gifted pianists who, because they had no striking musical ideas, led no memorable recording sessions. But precisely because they lacked such ideas, they were able to respond quickly to the ideas of imaginative and difficult leaders. Thus, these pianists are often heard adding masterful touches to some of the greatest jazz recordings.
- Which one of the following principles is best illustrated by the information above?
- (A) The success of a group enterprise depends on the ability of the leader to recognize the weaknesses of others in the group.
  - (B) The production of any great work requires contributions from those who are unimaginative but technically skilled.
  - (C) People without forceful personalities cannot become great leaders in a field.
  - (D) A trait that is a weakness in some settings can contribute to greatness in other settings.
  - (E) No one can achieve great success without the help of others who are able to bring one's ideas to fruition.

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9. Editorial: When legislators discover that some public service is not being adequately provided, their most common response is to boost the funding for that public service. Because of this, the least efficiently run government bureaucracies are the ones that most commonly receive an increase in funds.

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

- (A) The least efficiently run government bureaucracies are the bureaucracies that legislators most commonly discover to be failing to provide some public service adequately.
  - (B) When legislators discover that a public service is not being adequately provided, they never respond to the problem by reducing the funding of the government bureaucracy providing that service.
  - (C) Throughout the time a government bureaucracy is run inefficiently, legislators repeatedly boost the funding for the public service that this bureaucracy provides.
  - (D) If legislators boost funding for a public service, the government bureaucracy providing that service will commonly become less efficient as a result.
  - (E) The most inefficiently run government bureaucracy receives the most funding of any government bureaucracy.
10. Fred argued that, since Kathleen is a successful film director, she has probably worked with famous actors. But, while Fred is right in supposing that most successful film directors work with famous actors, his conclusion is not warranted. For, as he knows, Kathleen works only on documentary films, and directors of documentaries rarely work with famous actors.

Which one of the following strategies is used above to criticize Fred's reasoning?

- (A) maintaining that too little is known about Kathleen to justify any conclusion
- (B) showing that Kathleen must not have worked with famous actors
- (C) claiming that Fred has failed to take relevant information into account
- (D) showing that Fred has mistakenly assumed that all successful film directors work with famous actors
- (E) demonstrating that Fred has failed to show that most successful film directors work with famous actors

11. In early 1990, Queenston instituted a tax increase that gave its school system a larger operating budget. The school system used the larger budget to increase the total number of teachers in the system by 30 percent between 1990 and 1993. Nevertheless, there was no change in the average number of students per teacher between 1990 and 1993.

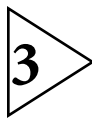
If the statements above are true, then on the basis of them which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) No classes in Queenston's school system experienced an increase in enrollment between 1990 and 1993.
  - (B) The total number of students enrolled in Queenston's school system increased between 1990 and 1993.
  - (C) The operating budget of Queenston's school system increased by exactly 30 percent between 1990 and 1993.
  - (D) Most teachers who worked for Queenston's school system in 1990 were still working for the system in 1993.
  - (E) The quality of education in Queenston's school system improved between 1990 and 1993.
12. Our computer experts are asked from time to time to allocate funds for new hardware and software for our company. Unfortunately, these experts favor cutting-edge technologies, because that is what excites them, despite the fact that such experimental technologies are highly expensive, full of undiscovered "bugs," and thus are not the most profitable investments.

Of the following, which one conforms most closely to the principle illustrated by the situation described above?

- (A) When senior executives choose to promote junior executives, they tend to favor those who share their professional interests, not those who have had the most education.
- (B) When supermarkets choose foods, they choose the kinds that can be sold for the most profit, not the kinds of foods that are the most healthful for consumers.
- (C) When librarians choose books for the library, they choose the kinds that they enjoy reading, not the kinds of books that serve the interests of the community.
- (D) When students choose courses, they choose those that require the least amount of work, not those in which they might learn the most.
- (E) When television executives choose programs to air, they choose the ones with the most sex and violence because that is what viewers want, not the shows with the highest artistic merit.





13. It is characteristic of great artists generally, and of great writers in particular, to have a discerning view of the basic social and political arrangements of the society in which they live. Therefore, the greater a writer one is, the more astute one will be in perceiving the basic social and political arrangements of one's society.

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

- (A) It assumes, without providing justification, that members of a group that is part of a larger group possess all of the characteristics possessed by members of the larger group.
- (B) It assumes, without providing justification, that because something is sometimes the case it must always be the case.
- (C) It assumes, without providing justification, that those artists with political insight do not have insight into matters outside of politics.
- (D) It assumes, without providing justification, that only great individuals can make discerning criticisms of their societies.
- (E) It assumes, without providing justification, that because people who have one quality tend to have a second quality, those who have more of the first quality will have more of the second.

14. Political scientist: The economies of a number of European countries are currently in severe difficulty. Germany is the only neighboring country that has the resources to resuscitate these economies. Therefore, Germany should begin aiding these economically troubled countries.

Which one of the following principles most helps to justify the political scientist's reasoning?

- (A) Any nation that alone has an obligation to economically resuscitate neighboring countries ought to be the only nation to provide any economic aid.
- (B) Any nation that alone has the capacity to economically resuscitate neighboring countries should exercise that capacity.
- (C) Any nation that can afford to give economic aid to just a few other nations ought to aid just those few.
- (D) Only nations that alone have the capacity to economically resuscitate neighboring countries should exercise that capacity.
- (E) Only nations that can afford to give economic aid to just a few other nations ought to aid just those few.

15. Critic: Works of literature often present protagonists who scorn allegiance to their society and who advocate detachment rather than civic-mindedness. However, modern literature is distinguished from the literature of earlier eras in part because it more frequently treats such protagonists sympathetically. Sympathetic treatment of such characters suggests to readers that one should be unconcerned about contributing to societal good. Thus, modern literature can damage individuals who appropriate this attitude, as well as damage society at large.

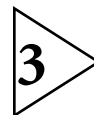
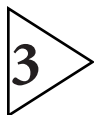
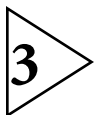
Which one of the following is an assumption on which the critic's argument relies?

- (A) Some individuals in earlier eras were more concerned about contributing to societal good than is any modern individual.
- (B) It is to the advantage of some individuals that they be concerned with contributing to societal good.
- (C) Some individuals must believe that their society is better than most before they can become concerned with benefiting it.
- (D) The aesthetic merit of some literary works cannot be judged in complete independence of their moral effects.
- (E) Modern literature is generally not as conducive to societal good as was the literature of earlier eras.

16. Psychologist: Some people contend that children should never be reprimanded. Any criticism, let alone punishment, they say, harms children's self-esteem. This view is laudable in its challenge to the belief that children should be punished whenever they misbehave, yet it gives a dangerous answer to the question of how often punishment should be inflicted. When parents never reprimand their children, they are in effect rewarding them for unacceptable behavior, and rewarded behavior tends to recur.

The view that children should never be reprimanded functions in the psychologist's argument as a statement of a position that the psychologist's argument

- (A) is designed to discredit entirely
- (B) is designed to establish as true
- (C) is designed to establish as well intentioned
- (D) claims has a serious flaw though is not without value
- (E) claims is less reasonable than any other view mentioned



17. Traditionally, students at Kelly University have evaluated professors on the last day of class. But some professors at Kelly either do not distribute the paper evaluation forms or do so selectively, and many students cannot attend the last day of class. Soon, students will be able to use school computers to evaluate their professors at any time during the semester. Therefore, evaluations under the new system will accurately reflect the distribution of student opinion about teaching performance.

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

- (A) Professors who distribute the paper evaluation forms selectively distribute them only to students they personally like.
  - (B) Students can wisely and insightfully assess a professor's performance before the end of the semester.
  - (C) The traditional system for evaluating teaching performance should not be used at any university.
  - (D) Nearly all professors who fail to distribute the paper evaluation forms do so because they believe the students will evaluate them unfavorably.
  - (E) Dissatisfied students are in general not more likely than satisfied students to submit a computerized evaluation.
18. A seriously maladaptive trait is unlikely to persist in a given animal population for long, since there is enough genetic variation in populations that some members will lack the trait. Those lacking the trait will compete more successfully for the available resources. Hence these members of the population survive and reproduce at a higher rate, crowding out those with the maladaptive trait.

The proposition that those lacking a maladaptive trait will compete more successfully for the available resources figures in the argument in which one of the following ways?

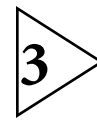
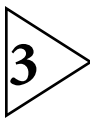
- (A) It expresses a view that the argument as a whole is designed to discredit.
- (B) It is the argument's main conclusion.
- (C) It is a premise of the argument.
- (D) It presents evidence that the argument attempts to undermine.
- (E) It is an intermediate conclusion of the argument.

19. Tanya would refrain from littering if everyone else refrained from littering. None of her friends litter, and therefore she does not litter either.

Which one of the following uses flawed reasoning most similar to the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) All residents of the same neighborhood have some goals in common. One group of neighborhood residents wants improvements made to a local park, so some other residents of that neighborhood must share this goal.
- (B) If a talented artist is willing to starve for her career, then her friends should take her choice of profession seriously. Donna's friends take her choice of profession seriously, and she is willing to starve for her career, so she must be a talented artist.
- (C) Herbert will stop selling office supplies in his store if none of his regular customers complains. Some of his regular customers never knew that Herbert sold office supplies, so those customers will not complain.
- (D) If all whales need to surface for air, then whales must be easy to observe. Blue whales are easily observed, so they must surface for air.
- (E) If all of a restaurant's customers like its food, it must be an exceptional restaurant. Everyone whom Sherryl consulted liked the food at Chez Louis, so it must be an exceptional restaurant.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



20. Scientist: Genetic engineering has aided new developments in many different fields. But because these techniques require the manipulation of the genetic codes of organisms, they are said to be unethical. What the critics fail to realize is that this kind of manipulation has been going on for millennia; virtually every farm animal is the result of selective breeding for desired traits. Since selective breeding is genetic engineering of a crude sort, genetic engineering is not unethical.

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

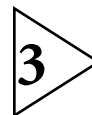
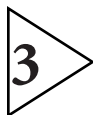
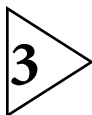
- (A) The manipulation of the genetic code of organisms is never unethical.
- (B) Anything that is accomplished by nature is not unethical to accomplish with science.
- (C) The manipulation of the genetic code through selective breeding for desired traits is not unethical.
- (D) The manipulation of the genetic code through selective breeding for desired traits is important for human survival.
- (E) Science can accomplish only what is already in some sense natural, and nothing natural is unethical.

21. Baumgartner's comparison of the environmental hazards of gasoline-powered cars with those of electric cars is misleading. He examines only production of the cars, whereas it is the product's total life cycle—production, use, and recycling—that matters in determining its environmental impact. A typical gasoline-powered car consumes 3 times more resources and produces 15 to 20 times more air pollution than a typical electric car.

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

- (A) Baumgartner makes a deceptive comparison between the environmental hazards of gasoline-powered and electric cars.
- (B) The use of a typical gasoline-powered car results in much greater resource depletion than does the use of a typical electric car.
- (C) Baumgartner uses inaccurate data in his comparison of the environmental hazards of gasoline-powered and electric cars.
- (D) The total life cycle of a product is what matters in assessing its environmental impact.
- (E) The production of gasoline-powered cars creates more environmental hazards than does that of electric cars.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



22. Over the last 10 years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people over the age of 65 living in this region. This is evident from the fact that during this time the average age of people living in this region has increased from approximately 52 to 57 years.

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

- (A) The number of people in the region under the age of 18 has increased over the last 10 years.
- (B) The birth rate for the region decreased significantly over the last 10 years.
- (C) The total number of people living in the region has decreased over the last 10 years.
- (D) The number of people who moved into the region over the last 10 years is greater than the number of those who moved out.
- (E) The average age for people in the region is higher than that for people in surrounding regions.

23. Editorial: A recently passed law limits freedom of speech in order to silence dissenters. It has been said that those who are ignorant of history will repeat its patterns. If this is true, then those responsible for passing the law must be ignorant of a great deal of history. Historically, silencing dissenters has tended to promote undemocratic policies and the establishment of authoritarian regimes.

The editorialist's reasoning is flawed in that it fails to take into account that

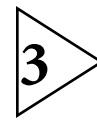
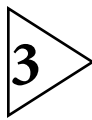
- (A) the law may have other purposes in addition to silencing dissenters
- (B) certain freedoms might sometimes need to be limited in order to ensure the protection of certain other freedoms
- (C) some historical accounts report that legal restrictions on freedom of speech have occasionally undermined the establishment of authoritarian regimes
- (D) many good laws have been passed by people who are largely ignorant of history
- (E) even those who are not ignorant of history may repeat its patterns

24. Editorialist: Despite the importance it seems to have in our lives, money does not really exist. This is evident from the fact that all that would be needed to make money disappear would be a universal loss of belief in it. We witness this phenomenon on a small scale daily in the rises and falls of financial markets, whose fluctuations are often entirely independent of concrete causes and are the results of mere beliefs of investors.

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

- (A) Anything that exists would continue to exist even if everyone were to stop believing in it.
- (B) Only if one can have mistaken beliefs about a thing does that thing exist, strictly speaking.
- (C) In order to exist, an entity must have practical consequences for those who believe in it.
- (D) If everyone believes in something, then that thing exists.
- (E) Whatever is true of money is true of financial markets generally.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



25. False chicory's taproot is always one half as long as the plant is tall. Furthermore, the more rain false chicory receives, the taller it tends to grow. In fact, false chicory plants that receive greater than twice the average rainfall of the species' usual habitat always reach above-average heights for false chicory.

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

- (A) If two false chicory plants differ in height, then it is likely that the one with the shorter taproot has received less than twice the average rainfall of the species' usual habitat.
- (B) If a false chicory plant has a longer-than-average taproot, then it is likely to have received more than twice the average rainfall of the species' usual habitat.
- (C) It is not possible for a false chicory plant to receive only the average amount of rainfall of the species' usual habitat and be of above-average height.
- (D) If the plants in one group of false chicory are not taller than those in another group of false chicory, then the two groups must have received the same amount of rainfall.
- (E) If a false chicory plant receives greater than twice the average rainfall of the species' usual habitat, then it will have a longer taproot than that of an average-sized false chicory plant.

26. Fossilized teeth of an extinct species of herbivorous great ape have on them phytoliths, which are microscopic petrified remains of plants. Since only phytoliths from certain species of plants are found on the teeth, the apes' diet must have consisted only of those plants.

The argument assumes which one of the following?

- (A) None of the plant species that left phytoliths on the apes' teeth has since become extinct.
- (B) Plants of every type eaten by the apes left phytoliths on their teeth.
- (C) Each of the teeth examined had phytoliths of the same plant species on it as all the other teeth.
- (D) Phytoliths have also been found on the fossilized teeth of apes of other extinct species.
- (E) Most species of great ape alive today have diets that consist of a fairly narrow range of plants.

## 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

22 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 six guideposts, numbered 1 through 6, mark a mountain trail. Each guidepost pictures a different one of six animals—fox, grizzly, hare, lynx, moose, or porcupine. The following conditions must apply:

The grizzly is pictured on either guidepost 3 or guidepost 4.

The moose guidepost is numbered lower than the hare guidepost.

The lynx guidepost is numbered lower than the moose guidepost but higher than the fox guidepost.

1. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the animals pictured on the guideposts, listed in order from guidepost 1 through guidepost 6?
  - (A) fox, lynx, grizzly, porcupine, moose, hare
  - (B) fox, lynx, moose, hare, grizzly, porcupine
  - (C) fox, moose, grizzly, lynx, hare, porcupine
  - (D) lynx, fox, moose, grizzly, hare, porcupine
  - (E) porcupine, fox, hare, grizzly, lynx, moose
2. Which one of the following animals CANNOT be the one pictured on guidepost 3?
  - (A) fox
  - (B) grizzly
  - (C) lynx
  - (D) moose
  - (E) porcupine
3. If the moose is pictured on guidepost 3, then which one of the following is the lowest numbered guidepost that could picture the porcupine?
  - (A) guidepost 1
  - (B) guidepost 2
  - (C) guidepost 4
  - (D) guidepost 5
  - (E) guidepost 6
4. If guidepost 5 does not picture the moose, then which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) The lynx is pictured on guidepost 2.
  - (B) The moose is pictured on guidepost 3.
  - (C) The grizzly is pictured on guidepost 4.
  - (D) The porcupine is pictured on guidepost 5.
  - (E) The hare is pictured on guidepost 6.
5. Which one of the following animals could be pictured on any one of the six guideposts?
  - (A) fox
  - (B) hare
  - (C) lynx
  - (D) moose
  - (E) porcupine
6. If the moose guidepost is numbered exactly one higher than the lynx guidepost, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Guidepost 5 pictures the hare.
  - (B) Guidepost 4 pictures the moose.
  - (C) Guidepost 4 pictures the porcupine.
  - (D) Guidepost 3 pictures the lynx.
  - (E) Guidepost 3 pictures the porcupine.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

## Questions 7–11

Each side of four cassette tapes—Tapes 1 through 4—contains exactly one of the following four genres: folk, hip-hop, jazz, and rock. The following conditions must apply:

Each genre is found on exactly two of the eight sides.

Tape 1 has jazz on at least one side, but neither hip-hop nor rock.

Tape 2 has no jazz.

Folk is not on any tape numbered exactly one higher than a tape that has any rock on it.

7. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of tapes with the musical genres found on them?
  - (A) Tape 1: folk and jazz; Tape 2: folk and jazz; Tape 3: hip-hop and rock; Tape 4: hip-hop and rock
  - (B) Tape 1: folk and jazz; Tape 2: folk and rock; Tape 3: hip-hop and jazz; Tape 4: hip-hop and rock
  - (C) Tape 1: folk and jazz; Tape 2: folk and rock; Tape 3: two sides of jazz; Tape 4: two sides of hip-hop
  - (D) Tape 1: hip-hop and jazz; Tape 2: folk and hip-hop; Tape 3: folk and jazz; Tape 4: two sides of rock
  - (E) Tape 1: two sides of jazz; Tape 2: folk and rock; Tape 3: hip-hop and rock; Tape 4: folk and hip-hop
8. Which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) If Tape 1 has two sides of jazz, Tape 4 has at least one side of rock.
  - (B) If Tape 2 has two sides of folk, Tape 3 has at least one side of hip-hop.
  - (C) If Tape 2 has two sides of rock, Tape 4 has at least one side of folk.
  - (D) If Tape 3 has two sides of folk, Tape 2 has at least one side of jazz.
  - (E) If Tape 4 has two sides of hip-hop, Tape 3 has at least one side of folk.

9. Which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Tape 1 has jazz on both sides while Tape 4 has folk and hip-hop.
  - (B) Tape 2 has hip-hop on one side while Tape 3 has hip-hop and jazz.
  - (C) Tape 3 has folk on both sides while Tape 4 has jazz and rock.
  - (D) Tape 3 has jazz on one side while Tape 4 has folk on both sides.
  - (E) Tapes 2 and 3 each have jazz on one side.
10. Which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Tape 1 has two sides of folk.
  - (B) Tape 2 has both hip-hop and jazz.
  - (C) Tape 4 has both folk and rock.
  - (D) Tapes 1 and 4 each have a side of hip-hop.
  - (E) Tapes 3 and 4 each have a side of folk.
11. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - (A) Tape 2 has rock on both sides while Tape 3 has hip-hop on both sides.
  - (B) Tape 3 has rock on both sides while Tape 2 has hip-hop on both sides.
  - (C) Tape 3 has rock on both sides while Tape 4 has hip-hop on both sides.
  - (D) Tape 4 has rock on both sides while Tape 2 has hip-hop on both sides.
  - (E) Tape 4 has rock on both sides while Tape 3 has hip-hop on both sides.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 12–16

One afternoon, a single thunderstorm passes over exactly five towns—Jackson, Lofton, Nordique, Oceana, and Plattesville—dropping some form of precipitation on each. The storm is the only source of precipitation in the towns that afternoon. On some towns, it drops both hail and rain; on the remaining towns, it drops only rain. It passes over each town exactly once and does not pass over any two towns at the same time. The following must obtain:

The third town the storm passes over is Plattesville.

The storm drops hail and rain on the second town it passes over.

The storm drops only rain on both Lofton and Oceana.

The storm passes over Jackson at some time after it passes over Lofton and at some time after it passes over Nordique.

12. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to fifth, in which the storm passes over the towns?
- (A) Lofton, Nordique, Plattesville, Oceana, Jackson
  - (B) Lofton, Oceana, Plattesville, Nordique, Jackson
  - (C) Nordique, Jackson, Plattesville, Oceana, Lofton
  - (D) Nordique, Lofton, Plattesville, Jackson, Oceana
  - (E) Nordique, Plattesville, Lofton, Oceana, Jackson
13. If the storm passes over Oceana at some time before it passes over Jackson, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) The first town the storm passes over is Oceana.
  - (B) The fourth town the storm passes over is Lofton.
  - (C) The fourth town the storm passes over receives hail and rain.
  - (D) The fifth town the storm passes over is Jackson.
  - (E) The fifth town the storm passes over receives only rain.
14. If the storm drops only rain on each town it passes over after passing over Lofton, then which one of the following could be false?
- (A) The first town the storm passes over is Oceana.
  - (B) The fourth town the storm passes over receives only rain.
  - (C) The fifth town the storm passes over is Jackson.
  - (D) Jackson receives only rain.
  - (E) Plattesville receives only rain.
15. If the storm passes over Jackson at some time before it passes over Oceana, then which one of the following could be false?
- (A) The storm passes over Lofton at some time before it passes over Jackson.
  - (B) The storm passes over Lofton at some time before it passes over Oceana.
  - (C) The storm passes over Nordique at some time before it passes over Oceana.
  - (D) The fourth town the storm passes over receives only rain.
  - (E) The fifth town the storm passes over receives only rain.
16. If the storm passes over Oceana at some time before it passes over Lofton, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The third town the storm passes over receives only rain.
  - (B) The fourth town the storm passes over receives only rain.
  - (C) The fourth town the storm passes over receives hail and rain.
  - (D) The fifth town the storm passes over receives only rain.
  - (E) The fifth town the storm passes over receives hail and rain.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 17–22

A reporter is trying to uncover the workings of a secret committee. The committee has six members—French, Ghauri, Hsia, Irving, Magnus, and Pinsky—each of whom serves on at least one subcommittee. There are three subcommittees, each having three members, about which the following is known:

One of the committee members serves on all three subcommittees.

French does not serve on any subcommittee with Ghauri.

Hsia does not serve on any subcommittee with Irving.

17. If French does not serve on any subcommittee with Magnus, which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) French serves on a subcommittee with Hsia.
  - (B) French serves on a subcommittee with Irving.
  - (C) Irving serves on a subcommittee with Pinsky.
  - (D) Magnus serves on a subcommittee with Ghauri.
  - (E) Magnus serves on a subcommittee with Irving.
18. If Pinsky serves on every subcommittee on which French serves and every subcommittee on which Ghauri serves, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Magnus serves on every subcommittee on which French serves and every subcommittee on which Ghauri serves.
  - (B) Magnus serves on every subcommittee on which Hsia serves and every subcommittee on which Irving serves.
  - (C) Hsia serves on every subcommittee on which French serves and every subcommittee on which Ghauri serves.
  - (D) French serves on every subcommittee on which Pinsky serves.
  - (E) Hsia serves on every subcommittee on which Pinsky serves.
19. If Irving serves on every subcommittee on which Magnus serves, which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Magnus serves on all of the subcommittees.
  - (B) Irving serves on more than one subcommittee.
  - (C) Irving serves on every subcommittee on which Pinsky serves.
  - (D) French serves on a subcommittee with Magnus.
  - (E) Ghauri serves on a subcommittee with Magnus.
20. Which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) French serves on all three subcommittees.
  - (B) Hsia serves on all three subcommittees.
  - (C) Ghauri serves on every subcommittee on which Magnus serves and every subcommittee on which Pinsky serves.
  - (D) Pinsky serves on every subcommittee on which Irving serves and every subcommittee on which Magnus serves.
  - (E) Magnus serves on every subcommittee on which Pinsky serves, and Pinsky serves on every subcommittee on which Magnus serves.
21. Which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) Ghauri serves on at least two subcommittees.
  - (B) Irving serves on only one subcommittee.
  - (C) French serves on a subcommittee with Hsia.
  - (D) Ghauri serves on a subcommittee with Irving.
  - (E) Magnus serves on a subcommittee with Pinsky.
22. Which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) Every subcommittee has either French or Ghauri as a member.
  - (B) Every subcommittee has either Hsia or Irving as a member.
  - (C) No subcommittee consists of French, Magnus, and Pinsky.
  - (D) Some committee member serves on exactly two subcommittees.
  - (E) Either Magnus or Pinsky serves on only one subcommittee.

S T O P

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

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

Cheng Lok Chua, "Witnessing the Japanese Canadian Experience in World War II: Processual Structure, Symbolism, and Irony in Joy Kogawa's *Obasan*." © 1992 by Temple University.

Joel Feinberg, *The Moral Limits of the Criminal Law*. ©1988 by Oxford University Press.

Myrna I. Lewis, "What's So Bad About Feeling Good? How Psychotherapy Can Help You Find Peace of Mind." ©1993 by the American Association of Retired Persons.

William Bryant Logan, "What Is Prosperity?" ©1995 by POINT.

James Shreeve, "Music of the Hemispheres" © October 1996 by Discover.

Carol Kaesuk Yoon, "Pronghorn's Speed May Be Legacy of Past Predators." © 1996 by The New York Times.

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

**Time: 35 Minutes**

**General Directions**

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

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

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

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

**Scratch Paper**

**Do not write your essay in this space.**

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPICS

Each candidate who took the June 2005 LSAT received *one* of the four writing sample topics below. These topics include two examples of each of two different kinds of writing prompt—decision or argument. The four topics were randomly distributed among all test takers at the June 2005 LSAT administration as part of LSAC's ongoing research and development of effective writing sample prompts. Prompts of these kinds may or may not appear on future LSATs. Advance notice of the kinds of prompts that may appear at each LSAT administration can be found at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) and in the appropriate edition of the *LSAT & LSDAS Information Book*.

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

The *Tribune*, a growing large-city newspaper with a civic-minded publisher, will be adding a new column to the Arts and Leisure section. The publisher must decide between a restaurant review and a theater review. Write an essay in which you argue for one proposal over the other, keeping in mind the following two criteria:

- The publisher wants to increase the paper's circulation, making it more attractive to advertisers.
- The publisher wants to contribute to the revitalization of the city's Lakewood district, which is a magnet for nightlife and is perceived as being crucial to the city's development.

The *Tribune's* chief competitor, the *Standard*, publishes a restaurant review that is one of the most popular lifestyle features. Surveys indicate that readers of the *Tribune* would be receptive to a restaurant review in its pages. An established reviewer from an alternative newspaper in a larger city would write the column. He lacks the prestige of the *Standard's* reviewer, but is less traditional and would probably appeal to a different audience. Several local restaurants have indicated that they would be more willing to advertise in the *Tribune* if it featured a restaurant review. Some of these are in the Lakewood district, whose already flourishing restaurant scene would likely improve with the interest another restaurant review column would generate.

If the *Tribune* were to publish a theater review, it would be the only one in the city, since the *Standard* does not publish one. The *Tribune* has the opportunity to hire a distinguished reviewer from a major metropolitan newspaper, who would like to return to her home city, where The *Tribune* is located. Her coming to the *Tribune* would be an event that would attract considerable publicity. The *Tribune's* current readers express little demand for a theater column, but interest in theater in the city is growing, and with a distinguished theater critic on a city newspaper, it would be spurred considerably. All of the city's major theaters are located in the Lakewood district, which would therefore benefit from such a development. Currently, advertising by theaters is a significantly smaller source of revenue to newspapers than advertising by restaurants.

**Directions:** For this essay you are presented with an argument that offers reasons for drawing a particular conclusion. Your essay should analyze and evaluate the line of reasoning and use of evidence in the argument. For example, you may want to discuss how the logic of the argument is flawed or could be improved, or what counterexamples or alternative explanations would undermine the argument. You may also want to consider what, if any, questionable assumptions undermine the reasoning and what additional information or evidence may have been overlooked that would strengthen or weaken the argument. *Note that you are not being asked to present your personal opinion on the subject with which the argument is concerned.*

The following appeared in an article in a popular newsmagazine.

“Archaeologists have recently discovered an ancient wooden carving near the site of the prehistoric village of Kainoos on the island of Palo. Archaeologists have never seen this type of carving on Palo before, though it was quite common among the prehistoric people of the island of Ferawak. No carving tools have been found at the Kainoos site, so people from Palo could not have crested the carving. But there is evidence that the people of Ferawak had boats capable of traveling between the two islands. Thus, although scholars claim that the Palo people and the Ferawak people did not trade with each other, the ancient Ferawak carving on the island of Palo shows that they are undoubtedly mistaken.”

Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument.

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

Dennis Gunot, a landscape architect with his own, one-person design company, has been offered a partnership at S-scapes, another, somewhat larger, landscape architecture firm. He must choose either to accept S-scapes’s offer or to continue working for himself. Write an essay in which you argue for one choice over the other, keeping in mind the following two criteria:

- Dennis wants to be interested and engaged in the work he does.
- Dennis wants to further his professional reputation.

S-scapes currently has two partners as well as an office manager. In the five years since the company’s founding, it has won several national awards for landscape design, and with its increasing national visibility it now has more work than it can handle. The work is varied, ranging from public parks and gardens to private commissions. Decisions as to which projects the firm takes on would be made jointly by all three partners, but the firm could also take on projects in which Dennis is not interested but on which he would have to work nevertheless. The firm’s next major project, to which Dennis would be assigned if he accepts the offer, is to design the landscaping for a suburban housing development.

Dennis has generally enjoyed the independence afforded by his current situation. He likes being the sole beneficiary of any critical acclaim his company’s work receives. He can decide which jobs to accept and which to reject, although for financial reasons he has had to accept some jobs that he would rather not have taken on, among them residential landscape design. At other times, however, he has had so much work that he has had to turn down potentially interesting projects, especially since a local magazine carried a story about his award-winning design for a park in the town where he lives. Dennis feels he spends too much time taking care of administrative work, but he does not have the time to train an office manager and does not feel his company earns enough to justify the additional expense. If he does not accept S-scape’s offer, he is considering bringing on another landscape architect.

Directions: For this essay you are presented with an argument that offers reasons for drawing a particular conclusion. Your essay should analyze and evaluate the line of reasoning and use of evidence in the argument. For example, you may want to discuss how the logic of the argument is flawed or could be improved, or what counterexamples or alternative explanations would undermine the argument. You may also want to consider what, if any, questionable assumptions underlie the reasoning and what additional information or evidence may have been overlooked that would strengthen or weaken the argument. *Note that you are not being asked to present your opinion on the subject which the argument is concerned.*

The following appeared in the editorial section of a local newspaper, the *Danburg Gazette*.

“With the recent population growth in this area, upgrading municipal services in the city of Danburg has clearly become the most important issue for voters. After all, when the city failed to negotiate a new contract for trash collection last year, Mayor Harris was voted out of office. But improving and extending city services can be expensive. The city should, therefore, pay for the improved or expanded municipal services that inevitably result from population growth by charging large fees to any developers seeking approval for commercial building projects in the city. Most developers could afford those fees, and, besides, new offices and other commercial facilities would in all likelihood raise the city’s expenses and increase demand for its services.”

Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument.

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ / /  
DATE

[illegible]



[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 PrepTest 46**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	99
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	—*	—*
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	—*	—*
173	93	93
172	92	92
171	91	91
170	90	90
169	89	89
168	88	88
167	87	87
166	85	86
165	84	84
164	83	83
163	81	82
162	80	80
161	78	79
160	77	77
159	75	76
158	74	74
157	72	73
156	71	71
155	69	70
154	67	68
153	66	66
152	64	65
151	62	63
150	61	61
149	59	60
148	57	58
147	56	56
146	54	55
145	52	53
144	51	51
143	49	50
142	47	48
141	46	46
140	44	45
139	42	43
138	41	41
137	39	40
136	37	38
135	36	36
134	34	35
133	32	33
132	31	31
131	29	30
130	28	28
129	26	27
128	24	25
127	23	23
126	21	22
125	20	20
124	18	19
123	17	17
122	15	16
121	14	14
120	0	13

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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

\*Item removed from scoring.



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