

Official LSAT PrepTest



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SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

The *corrido*, a type of narrative folk song, comes from a region half in Mexico and half in the United States known as the Lower Rio Grande Border.

- (5) Corridos, which flourished from about 1836 to the late 1930s, are part of a long-standing ballad tradition that has roots in eighteenth-century Spain. Sung in Spanish, corridos combine formal features of several different types of folk songs, but their narratives consistently deal with subject matter specific to the Border region.
- (10) For example, “El Corrido de Kiansis” (c. 1870), the oldest corrido surviving in complete form, records the first cattle drives to Kansas in the late 1860s. A single important event is likely to have inspired several corrido variants, yet the different versions of any given story all partake of standard generic elements. When sung at social gatherings, corridos served to commemorate significant local happenings, but more importantly, their heavy reliance on familiar linguistic and thematic conventions served to affirm the cohesiveness of Border communities.

Corridos take their name from the Spanish verb *correr*, meaning to run or to flow, for corridos tell their stories simply and swiftly, without embellishments.

- (25) Figures of speech such as metaphors are generally rare in corridos, and when metaphors are used, they usually incorporate everyday images that are familiar to the songs’ listeners. In the popular “El Corrido de Gregorio Cortez,” for example, the hero Cortez, fighting off pursuers, uses the metaphor of a thunderstorm to boast that he has had harder fights than the one they gave him: “I have weathered thunderstorms; / This little mist doesn’t bother me.” Similar storm imagery is found in other corridos including “Kiansis,” which tells of stampedes caused by thunderstorms during the Kansas cattle drives. Such imagery, highly conventional and readily recognizable to corrido listeners, reflects and strengthens the continuity of the corrido tradition.

The corrido is composed not only of familiar images but also of certain ready-made lines that travel easily from one ballad to another. This is most evident in the corrido’s formal closing verse, or *despedida*.

- (40) The *despedida* of one variant of “Gregorio Cortez” is translated as follows: “Now with this I say farewell / In the shade of a cypress tree; / This is the end of the ballad / Of Don Gregorio Cortez.” The first and third lines are a set convention. The second and fourth lines are variable, the fourth carrying the name of the corrido or expressing its subject, and the second

- (50) varying according to exigencies of rhyme. In the *despedida*, perhaps the clearest marker of both the corrido’s uniqueness and its generic continuity, the corrido’s maker asserts that the task of relating an authentic Border tale has been accomplished.

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

- (A) Corrido imagery is one of the clearest indicators of the unique cohesiveness of Border communities.
- (B) The roots of the corrido in the eighteenth-century Spanish ballad tradition are revealed in corridos’ conventional themes and language.
- (C) The corrido form, which depends on conventions such as ready-made lines, finds its ideal representation in “Gregorio Cortez.”
- (D) Corridos are noted for their vivid use of imagery and their attention to local events.
- (E) The corrido is a type of folk song that promotes cohesiveness in Border communities through the use of familiar conventions.

2. According to the passage, which one of the following is characteristic of corridos?

- (A) use of exaggeration to embellish Border events
- (B) use of numerous figures of speech
- (C) use of a formal closing verse
- (D) use of complex rhyme schemes
- (E) use of verses that combine Spanish and English

3. Given its tone and content, from which one of the following was the passage most likely drawn?

- (A) a brochure for contemporary tourists to the Lower Rio Grande Border
- (B) a study focusing on the ballad’s influence on the music of eighteenth-century Spain
- (C) an editorial in a contemporary newspaper from the Lower Rio Grande Border
- (D) a treatise on the lives of famous natives of the Lower Rio Grande Border
- (E) a book describing various North American folk song forms

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4. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as an example of the use of metaphor in corridos?
- (A) cattle drives
 - (B) mist
 - (C) a cypress tree
 - (D) a fight
 - (E) stampedes
5. The author discusses metaphor in the second paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) elaborate on a claim about the directness of the language used in corridos
 - (B) counter the commonplace assertion that narrative is the main object of corridos
 - (C) emphasize the centrality of poetic language to corridos
 - (D) point out the longevity of the corrido tradition
 - (E) identify an element common to all variants of a particular corrido
6. The passage provides the most support for inferring which one of the following?
- (A) “El Corrido de Gregorio Cortez” was rarely sung at Border social gatherings.
 - (B) Most surviving corridos do not exist in complete form.
 - (C) All complete corridos have some lines in common.
 - (D) Most corrido variants have the same despedida.
 - (E) “El Corrido de Kiansis” was composed by someone not from the Border region.
7. The passage most strongly suggests that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) In at least some cases, the dependence of corridos on ready-made lines hindered the efforts of corrido makers to use metaphor effectively.
 - (B) The corrido is unique among ballad forms because it uses language that is familiar mainly to local audiences.
 - (C) Much of the imagery used in corridos can also be identified in ballads from Spain.
 - (D) The reportorial capability of corridos was probably enhanced by their freedom from the constraints of rhymed ballad forms.
 - (E) A corrido without a surviving despedida would probably still be identifiable as a corrido.

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- The characteristic smell or taste of a plant, to insects as well as to humans, depends on its chemical composition. Broadly speaking, plants contain two categories of chemical substances: primary and
- (5) secondary. The primary substances, such as proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, and hormones, are required for growth and proper functioning and are found in all plants. The secondary substances are a diverse and multitudinous array of chemicals that have no known
- (10) role in the internal chemical processes of plants' growth or metabolism. Only a few of these substances occur in any one species of plant, but the same or similar ones tend to occur in related plants such as the various species that constitute a single family. It is
- (15) these secondary substances that give plants their distinctive tastes and smells.

- Insects appear to have played a major role in many plants' having the secondary substances they have today. Such substances undoubtedly first appeared,
- (20) and new ones continue to appear, as the result of genetic mutations in individual plants. But if a mutation is to survive and be passed on to subsequent generations, it must pass the muster of natural selection—that is, it must increase the likelihood of the organism's
- (25) surviving and reproducing. Some secondary substances are favored by natural selection because they are scents that attract pollinating insects to blossoms. Such scents signal the presence of nectar, which nourishes the insects without damage to the plants. Other
- (30) secondary substances that arose by mutation were conserved by natural selection because they proved to be biochemical defenses against the enemies of plants, the majority of which are insects. Some of these defensive substances cause insects to suffer unpleasant
- (35) symptoms or even to die. Still other secondary substances are not in themselves harmful to insects, but are characteristic smells or tastes that dissuade the insect from feeding by warning it of the presence of some other substance that is harmful.

- (40) For hundreds of millions of years there has been an evolutionary competition for advantage between plants and plant-eating insects. If insects are to survive as the plants they eat develop defenses against them, they must switch to other foods or evolve ways to
- (45) circumvent the plants' defenses. They may evolve a way to detoxify a harmful substance, to store it in their bodies out of harm's way, or to avoid its effects in some other manner. Insects quickly come to prefer the plants whose defenses they can circumvent, and they
- (50) eventually evolve the ability to identify them by their characteristic flavors or odors, or both. As the competition has progressed, fewer and fewer plants have remained as suitable food sources for any one species of insect; species of insects have thus tended to
- (55) become associated with narrowly defined and often botanically restricted groups of plants.

8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Although the secondary substances in plants do not take part in the plants' basic biological processes, these substances operate as natural defenses against damage and destruction by insects.
- (B) Long-term competition between plants and insects has led to a narrowing of the range of secondary substances present in plants and, thus, also to a narrowing of the range of insect species that eat each species of plant.
- (C) The particular secondary substances possessed by different plants, and thus the distinctive tastes and smells that present-day plants have, result in large part from an evolutionary process of interaction between plants and insects.
- (D) Due to long-term evolutionary pressures exerted by insects, the secondary substances in plants have become numerous and diverse but tend to be similar among closely related species.
- (E) Because plant mutations have led to the development of secondary substances, plants have come to participate in a continuing process of competition with plant-eating insects.
9. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as a way in which insects can adapt when a plant develops defenses against them?
- (A) to start eating something else instead
- (B) to avoid plants with certain distinctive leaf or flower structures
- (C) to increase their rate of reproduction
- (D) to pollinate other species of plants
- (E) to avoid contact with the dangerous parts of the plant
10. In the passage, the author discusses primary substances mainly in order to
- (A) provide information about how plants grow and metabolize nutrients
- (B) help explain what secondary substances are
- (C) help distinguish between two ways that insects have affected plant evolution
- (D) indicate the great diversity of chemicals that occur in various species of plants
- (E) provide evidence of plants' adaptation to insects

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11. The passage provides the most support for inferring which one of the following?
- (A) Some chemicals that are not known to be directly involved in the growth or metabolism of any species of plant play vital roles in the lives of various kinds of plants.
 - (B) Most plants that have evolved chemical defense systems against certain insect species are nevertheless used as food by a wide variety of insects that have evolved ways of circumventing those defenses.
 - (C) Most insects that feed exclusively on certain botanically restricted groups of plants are able to identify these plants by means other than their characteristic taste or smell.
 - (D) Many secondary substances that are toxic to insects are thought by scientists to have evolved independently in various unrelated species of plants but to have survived in only a few species.
 - (E) Some toxic substances that are produced by plants evolved in correlation with secondary substances but are not themselves secondary substances.
12. Which one of the following describes a set of relationships that is most closely analogous to the relationships between plants and their primary and secondary substances?
- (A) Electrical power for the operation of devices such as lights and medical instruments is essential to the proper functioning of hospitals; generators are often used in hospitals to provide electricity in case their usual source of power is temporarily unavailable.
 - (B) Mechanical components such as engines and transmissions are necessary for automobiles to run; features such as paint and taillights give a car its distinctive look and serve functions such as preventing rust and improving safety, but automobiles can run without them.
 - (C) Mechanical components such as gears and rotors are required for the operation of clothing factories; electrical components such as wires and transformers supply the power needed to run the mechanical components, but they do not participate directly in the manufacturing process.
 - (D) Some type of braking system is necessary for trains to be able to decelerate and stop; such systems comprise both friction components that directly contact the trains' wheels and pneumatic components that exert pressure on the friction components.
 - (E) Specially designed word processing programs are necessary for computers to be able to function as word processors; such programs can be stored either in the computers' internal memory system or on external disks that are inserted temporarily into the computers.
13. The passage most strongly suggests that which one of the following is true of secondary substances in plants?
- (A) Some of them are the results of recent natural mutations in plants.
 - (B) They typically contribute to a plant's taste or smell, but not both.
 - (C) Some of them undergo chemical reactions with substances produced by insects, thus altering the plants' chemical composition.
 - (D) Some species of plants produce only one such substance.
 - (E) A few of them act as regulators of plants' production of primary substances.
14. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the relationship between plants and insects?
- (A) The diversity of secondary substances that develop in a plant population is proportional to the number of insects with which that plant population has interacted throughout its evolutionary history.
 - (B) Although few species of plants have benefited from evolutionary interaction with insects, many species of insects use plants without either harming the plants or increasing the plants' chances of survival.
 - (C) Throughout the process of evolutionary change, the number of plant species within each family has generally increased while the number of families of plants has decreased.
 - (D) No particular secondary substance has appeared in plants in direct response to insects, though in many instances insects have influenced which particular secondary substances are present in a plant species.
 - (E) While many species of insects have evolved ways of circumventing plants' chemical defenses, none has done this through outright immunity to plants' secondary substances.

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David Warsh's book describes a great contradiction inherent in economic theory since 1776, when Adam Smith published *The Wealth of Nations*. Warsh calls it the struggle between the Pin Factory and the Invisible Hand.

- (5) Using the example of a pin factory, Smith emphasized the huge increases in efficiency that could be achieved through increased size. The pin factory's employees, by specializing on narrow tasks, produce far more than they could if each worked independently. Also, Smith was the first to recognize how a market economy can harness self-interest to the common good, leading each individual as though "by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention." For example, businesses sell products that people want, at reasonable prices, not because the business owners inherently want to please people but because doing so enables them to make money in a competitive marketplace.

- (20) These two concepts, however, are opposed to each other. The parable of the pin factory says that there are increasing returns to scale—the bigger the pin factory, the more specialized its workers can be, and therefore the more pins the factory can produce per worker. But increasing returns create a natural tendency toward monopoly, because a large business can achieve larger scale and hence lower costs than a small business. So given increasing returns, bigger firms tend to drive smaller firms out of business, until each industry is dominated by just a few players. But for the invisible hand to work properly, there must be many competitors in each industry, so that nobody can exert monopoly power. Therefore, the idea that free markets always get it right depends on the assumption that returns to scale are diminishing, not increasing.

- (35) For almost two centuries, the assumption of diminishing returns dominated economic theory, with the Pin Factory de-emphasized. Why? As Warsh explains, it wasn't about ideology; it was about following the line of least mathematical resistance. Economics has always had scientific aspirations; economists have always sought the rigor and clarity that comes from representing their ideas using numbers and equations. And the economics of diminishing returns lend themselves readily to elegant formalism, while those of increasing returns—the Pin Factory—are notoriously hard to represent mathematically.

- (40) Many economists tried repeatedly to bring the Pin Factory into the mainstream of economic thought to reflect the fact that increasing returns obviously characterized many enterprises, such as railroads. Yet they repeatedly failed because they could not state their ideas rigorously enough. Only since the late 1970s has this "underground river"—a term used to describe the role of increasing returns in economic thought—surfaced into the mainstream of economic thought. By then, economists had finally found ways to describe the Pin Factory with the rigor needed to make it respectable.

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

- (A) Mainstream economists have always assumed that returns to scale are generally increasing rather than decreasing.
 (B) The functioning of the Invisible Hand is accepted primarily because diminishing returns can be described with mathematical rigor.
 (C) Recent developments in mathematics have enabled the Pin Factory to be modeled even more rigorously than the Invisible Hand.
 (D) Adam Smith was the first economist to understand how a market economy can enable individual self-interest to serve the common good.
 (E) Economists have, until somewhat recently, failed to account for the increasing returns to scale common in many industries.

16. The author's attitude towards the idea that the Pin Factory model should be part of the mainstream of economic thought could most accurately be described as one of

- (A) hostility
 (B) uncertainty
 (C) curiosity
 (D) indifference
 (E) receptivity

17. The main purpose of the fourth paragraph is to

- (A) critique a theory purporting to resolve the tensions between two economic assumptions
 (B) explain a difficulty associated with modeling a particular economic assumption
 (C) outline the intuitions supporting a particular economic assumption
 (D) describe the tensions resulting from attempts to model two competing economic assumptions
 (E) refute an argument against a particular economic assumption

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the Pin Factory model would continue to be an "underground river" (line 54) were it not for

- (A) the fact that economics has always been a discipline with scientific aspirations
 (B) David Warsh's analysis of the work of Adam Smith
 (C) economists' success in representing the Pin Factory model with mathematical rigor
 (D) a sudden increase in the tendency of some industries toward monopoly
 (E) a lowering of the standards used by economists to assess economic models

19. The reference to railroads (line 51) serves to
- (A) resolve an ambiguity inherent in the metaphor of the Invisible Hand
 - (B) illustrate the difficulty of stating the concept of the Pin Factory with mathematical rigor
 - (C) call attention to the increasing prevalence of industries that have characteristics of the Pin Factory
 - (D) point to an industry that illustrates the shortcomings of economists' emphasis on the Invisible Hand
 - (E) present an example of the high levels of competition achieved in transportation industries
20. Which one of the following best illustrates the concept of increasing returns to scale described in the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) A publishing house is able to greatly improve the productivity of its editors by relaxing the standards to which those editors must adhere. This allows the publishing house to employ many fewer editors.
 - (B) A large bee colony is able to use some bees solely to guard its nectar sources. This enables the colony to collect more nectar, which can feed a larger colony that can better divide up the work of processing the nectar.
 - (C) A school district increases the total number of students that can be accommodated in a single building by switching to year-round operation, with a different quarter of its student body on vacation at any given time.
 - (D) The lobster industry as a whole is able to catch substantially more lobsters a day with the same number of traps because advances in technology make the doors to the traps easier for lobsters to get through.
 - (E) A large ant colony divides and produces two competing colonies that each eventually grow large and prosperous enough to divide into more colonies. These colonies together contain more ants than could have existed in one colony.
21. The passage states which one of the following?
- (A) The only way that increasing returns to scale could occur is through increases in the specialization of workers.
 - (B) Economics fails in its quest to be scientific because its models lack mathematical rigor.
 - (C) The Pin Factory model's long-standing failure to gain prominence among economists was not a problem of ideology.
 - (D) Under the Pin Factory model no one is in a position to exert monopoly power.
 - (E) Adam Smith did not recognize any tension between the Pin Factory model and the Invisible Hand model.
22. Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the connection that the author draws between increased size and monopoly power?
- (A) In some industries, there are businesses that are able to exert monopoly power in one geographical region even though there are larger businesses in the same industry in other regions.
 - (B) As the tasks workers focus on become narrower, the workers are not able to command as high a salary as when they were performing a greater variety of tasks.
 - (C) When an industry is dominated by only a few players, these businesses often collude in order to set prices as high as a true monopoly would.
 - (D) The size that a business must reach in order to begin to achieve increasing returns to scale varies widely from industry to industry.
 - (E) If a business has very specialized workers, any gains in productivity achieved by making workers even more specialized are offset by other factors such as higher training costs and increased turnover.

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Passage A

Law enforcement agencies can effectively nullify particular laws, or particular applications of law, simply by declining to prosecute violators. This power appears to be exercised frequently and I attempt here

- (5) to explain why.
- Rules of law are almost always overinclusive: read literally, they forbid some conduct that the legislature that formulated the rule did not want to forbid. The costs of precisely tailoring a rule to the
- (10) conduct intended to be forbidden would be prohibitive given the limitations of human foresight and the inherent ambiguities of language. The more particularly the legislature tries to describe the forbidden conduct, the more loopholes it will create. Enforcing an
- (15) overinclusive rule to the letter could impose very heavy social costs. The effect would be like punishing an innocent person in order to reduce the probability of acquitting a guilty one. Of course, the danger of punishing the innocent is not a decisive blow against
- (20) the use of a particular method of law enforcement; the danger must be traded off against the costs of alternative methods that would reduce it. But there is a technique—discretionary nonenforcement—by which the costs of overinclusion can be reduced without a
- (25) corresponding increase in underinclusion (loopholes).
- Of course, allowing discretionary nonenforcement does not determine the principle by which the law enforcement agency will select its cases. Conceivably the agency could concentrate its resources on those
- (30) areas of conduct that had been brought inadvertently within the scope of the rule. But this seems unlikely. Capricious enforcement is not unknown (or even rare) but it does not appear to be the central tendency since legislative oversight assures that the agency does not
- (35) stray too far from the intended, as distinct from the enacted, regulation being enforced.

Passage B

The newspaper reported that 231,000 water customers in the city are late paying their bills—some by months, others by decades. In all, these water delinquents owe the city more than \$625 million in

(40) overdue bills and penalties. So officials are planning to selectively cut the water to a few residences with outstanding bills to show that they are serious about collecting those debts. Officials plan to target only

(45) high-income neighborhoods, to make examples of a few privileged residents who will be in no position to complain since they were caught stiffing the system.

- But property owners are responsible for water bills. So why not just do what every other property-
- (50) related creditor or tax authority does—attach a lien to the property? The money owed would automatically be available whenever a property was sold, and the threat of negative credit implications would be a powerful incentive to keep current with one's water
- (55) obligations.

Well, here's an answer: a loophole prohibits debts other than taxes from being subject to liens by the city,

and, technically, water charges are not taxes. But if the problem is with the law, then why not change the law?

- (60) Wouldn't that be easier, and politically smarter, than shutting off people's water?
23. Both passages explicitly mention which one of the following?
- (A) legal technicalities
(B) incentives
(C) loopholes
(D) language
(E) overinclusive laws
24. Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the material in passage B?
- (A) Most water customers in the city are late paying their water bills.
(B) Most of the residences with outstanding water bills are in the city's high-income neighborhoods.
(C) It is appropriate to turn off the water of high-income residents in the city who pay their water bills a few days late.
(D) In recent years, the city has rarely, if ever, turned off the water of customers who were late paying their water bills.
(E) The only reasonable solution to the problem of overdue water bills in the city is to enact a law that classifies water bills as taxes.
25. The role of the word "selectively" in passage B (line 42) is most closely related to the role of which one of the following words in passage A?
- (A) "particularly" (line 12)
(B) "probability" (line 17)
(C) "alternative" (line 22)
(D) "discretionary" (line 23)
(E) "capricious" (line 32)

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26. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements concerning the plan described in lines 41–47 in passage B?
- (A) Officials should not implement the plan until just after the legislature’s annual appropriations hearing.
 - (B) At least the plan would have a lower social cost than would turning off the water of all 231,000 households that have not paid on time.
 - (C) The plan is a reasonable response to the water department’s history of enforcing overinclusive rules to the letter.
 - (D) A better plan would have been to place liens on the properties owned by those who are late paying their bills.
 - (E) Instead of implementing the plan, specific laws regarding the payment of water bills should be introduced to provide a more effective set of incentives.
27. Passage A suggests that an instance of “capricious enforcement” (line 32) most likely involves
- (A) enforcing the law only to the degree that municipal resources make possible
 - (B) enforcing the law according to the legislature’s intent in passing the laws
 - (C) prioritizing enforcement of the law according to the amount of damage caused by the crimes
 - (D) not understanding the difference between the letter of the law and the intent of the law
 - (E) not following the intent of the legislature in enforcing the law

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Technician: Laboratory mice that are used for research aimed at improving human health are usually kept in small cages. Such an environment is neither normal nor healthy for mice. Moreover, the reliability of research using animals is diminished if those animals are not in an environment that is normal for them.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the technician's statements?

- (A) The conditions under which laboratory mice are kept are not likely to change in the near future.
- (B) If laboratory mice were kept under better conditions, it would be appropriate to use them for research aimed at improving human health.
- (C) Research using laboratory mice that is aimed at improving human health is compromised by the conditions under which the mice are kept.
- (D) Those who conduct research aimed at improving human health will develop new research techniques.
- (E) Laboratory mice that are used for research that is not directly related to human health are not usually kept in small cages.

2. "Dumping" is defined as selling a product in another country for less than production cost. Shrimp producers from Country F are selling shrimp in Country G below the cost of producing shrimp in Country G. So Country F's producers are dumping shrimp.

In order to evaluate the argument above, it is necessary to determine whether

- (A) "production cost" in the definition of dumping refers to the cost of producing the product in the country where it originates or in the country where it is sold
- (B) there is agreement among experts about whether dumping is harmful to the economy of the country in which products are sold for less than production cost
- (C) shrimp producers from Country F charge more for shrimp that they sell within their own country than for shrimp that they sell in Country G
- (D) shrimp producers from Country F will eventually go out of business if they continue to sell shrimp in Country G for less than production cost
- (E) shrimp producers from Country F are selling shrimp in Country G for considerably less than production cost or just slightly less

3. Scientist: Venus contains a hot molten core, like that of Earth. Also like Earth, Venus must expel the excess heat the core generates. On Earth, this occurs entirely through active volcanos and fissures created when tectonic plates separate. Yet Venus has neither active volcanos nor fissures caused by the movement of tectonic plates.

Which one of the following, if true, does the most to resolve the apparent discrepancy described by the scientist?

- (A) Rock on the surface of Venus remains solid at much higher temperatures than does rock on Earth.
- (B) The surface of Venus is relatively thin, allowing internally produced heat to radiate into space.
- (C) The interior of Venus undergoes greater fluctuations in temperature than does that of Earth.
- (D) Though Venus lacks active volcanoes and heat-diffusing fissures, it has surface movement somewhat like that of Earth.
- (E) The atmosphere of Venus is significantly hotter than that of Earth.

4. Columnist: The managers of some companies routinely donate a certain percentage of their companies' profits each year to charity. Although this practice may seem totally justified and even admirable, it is not. After all, corporate profits are not the property of the managers, but of the companies' owners. The legendary Robin Hood may have stolen from the rich to give to the poor, but he was nevertheless stealing.

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

- (A) The profits that a company makes in a given year are, in part, returned to the owners of the company.
- (B) Managers who routinely donate a certain percentage of corporate profits to charity do so with the owners' tacit consent.
- (C) Company managers often donate part of their own income to charities or other philanthropic organizations.
- (D) Any charity that accepts corporate donations needs to be able to account for how that money is spent.
- (E) Charities often solicit contributions from companies as well as private individuals.

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5. Principle: A law whose purpose is to protect wild animal populations should not be enforced against those whose actions do not threaten wild animal populations.

Application: Even though there is a law against capturing wild snakes, which was enacted to protect wild snake populations, snake charmers who violate this law should not be prosecuted.

Which one of the following, if true, most justifies the above application of the principle?

- (A) Since there are relatively few snake charmers and they each capture relatively few snakes per year, snake charmers have a minimal effect on wild populations.
- (B) Many attempts to prosecute snake charmers under this law have failed because prosecutors lacked adequate knowledge of the procedures used to capture snakes.
- (C) Very few, if any, snake charmers are aware that there is a law that prohibits the capture of wild snakes.
- (D) Snake populations are much less threatened than the populations of several other species for which capture is legal.
- (E) Snake charmers capture wild snakes only because they believe they would be unable to earn a living otherwise.

6. A film makes a profit if the number of people who see it is sufficient to generate revenues from ticket sales greater than the amount spent to make it. Hence, the primary goal of movie executives is to maximize the number of people who see a film. However, it is not the primary goal of television executives to maximize the number of viewers for their shows.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the difference between the goals of movie executives and those of television executives?

- (A) More people are willing to see a film more than once than are willing to watch a television show more than once.
- (B) There is no analog in television to the large profits that owners of movie theaters make by selling refreshments to their customers.
- (C) The average cost of producing an hour of film is much greater than the average cost of producing an hour of television.
- (D) Television shows make their profits from sponsors, who are chiefly concerned with the purchasing power of the people who watch a television show.
- (E) Over half of the most popular television shows are shows that viewers do not have to pay to watch.

7. Several companies that make herbal teas containing ginseng assert in their marketing that ginseng counteracts the effects of stress. As a result, many people buy these products hoping to improve their health. Yet no definitive scientific study links ginseng with the relief of stress. Thus, these marketing campaigns make false claims.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) rejects an argument because of its source without evaluating the argument's logical strength
- (B) concludes that a claim is false merely on the grounds that it has not been shown to be true
- (C) draws an inference on the basis of a sample that is likely to be unrepresentative
- (D) fails to address the possibility that many people buy herbal teas containing ginseng because they enjoy drinking the tea
- (E) fails to address the possibility that some ingredients other than ginseng in the herbal teas containing ginseng counteract the effects of stress

8. Scientists conjecture that certain microbes consume organic molecules in exposed shale and similar sediments. In so doing, the microbes remove oxygen from the atmosphere and generate carbon dioxide, a gas that, evidence indicates, promotes global warming. They also conjecture that these microbes reproduce more quickly at higher temperatures.

The scientists' conjectures, if true, provide the most support for which one of the following statements?

- (A) The microbes' activity will soon diminish as the organic molecules in exposed sediments are depleted.
- (B) Every organism that generates carbon dioxide reproduces more quickly at high temperatures.
- (C) If global warming occurs, it will be exacerbated by the activity of the microbes.
- (D) The microbes do not remove any element other than oxygen from the atmosphere.
- (E) A significant portion of the carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere was produced by the microbes.

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9. A diet whose protein comes from fish is much healthier than one whose protein comes from red meat. Yet if everyone were to adopt this healthier diet, most of the marine species on which it is based would become extinct, making it impossible. Hence, we should not recommend the universal adoption of such a diet.

The reasoning in which one of the following arguments most closely resembles that in the argument above?

- (A) Some studies have provided evidence that taking a vitamin E supplement every day reduces one's risk of heart attack. However, it has not been conclusively established that vitamin E supplements are safe for all people. So we should not recommend that everyone take vitamin E supplements every day.
- (B) Governments are within their rights to tax tobacco heavily and spend this tax revenue on education. If these taxes become too high, however, people might smoke less, thereby reducing the funding thus generated for education. So such taxes might eventually have to be supplemented by other sources of revenue.
- (C) A consumer is better off when limiting purchases to what he or she truly needs and saving or investing any remaining income. If everyone did this, however, the economy would be thrown into a severe recession, thereby making saving and investing impossible for most people. So we should not recommend this spending pattern to everyone.
- (D) If legislators spent less time campaigning, they would have more time to do the jobs for which they were elected. But if they did not spend so much time campaigning, they probably would not get reelected. So it is not surprising that legislators spend so much time campaigning.
- (E) If we restrict land development in wilderness areas, we help preserve many of the species that now inhabit these areas. But we also thereby reduce the proliferation of the admittedly smaller number of species, such as deer, that flourish in developed areas. So it is not always clear which areas should be designated as wilderness areas.

10. People who are allergic to cats are actually allergic to certain proteins found in the animals' skin secretions and saliva; which particular proteins are responsible, however, varies from allergy sufferer to allergy sufferer. Since all cats shed skin and spread saliva around their environment, there is no such thing as a cat incapable of provoking allergic reactions, although it is common for a given cat to cause an allergic reaction in some—but not all—people who are allergic to cats.

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

- (A) Any particular individual will be allergic to some breeds of cat but not to others.
- (B) No cat is capable of causing an allergic reaction in all types of allergy sufferers.
- (C) Not all cats are identical with respect to the proteins contained in their skin secretions and saliva.
- (D) The allergic reactions of some people who are allergic to cats are more intense than the allergic reactions of other allergy sufferers.
- (E) There is no way to predict whether a given cat will produce an allergic reaction in a particular allergy sufferer.
11. Cartographer: Maps are like language: they can be manipulated in order to mislead. That most people are not generally misled by words, however, should not lead us to think that most people are not susceptible to being misled by maps. Most people are taught to be cautious interpreters of language, but education in the sophisticated use of maps is almost nonexistent.

Which one of the following most accurately describes how the statement that most people are taught to be cautious interpreters of language functions in the cartographer's argument?

- (A) It is offered as an analogical case that helps to clarify the meaning of the argument's conclusion.
- (B) It is a conclusion drawn from the claim that education in the sophisticated use of maps is almost nonexistent.
- (C) It is part of a distinction drawn in order to support the argument's conclusion.
- (D) It is offered as support for the contention that maps have certain relevant similarities to language.
- (E) It is the conclusion drawn in the argument.

12. Journalist: A book claiming that a new drug has dangerous side effects has recently been criticized by a prominent physician. However, the physician is employed by the company that manufactures that drug, and hence probably has personal reasons to deny that the drug is dangerous. Therefore, the critique does not provide legitimate grounds to reject the book's claims about the drug's side effects.

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

- (A) It fails to address adequately the possibility that the critique of the book called into question other claims made in the book in addition to the claim that the drug has dangerous side effects.
- (B) It takes for granted that anyone even remotely associated with a company that manufactures a drug is unable to fairly weigh evidence concerning possible dangerous side effects of that drug.
- (C) It overlooks the possibility that the author of the book was biased for personal reasons in favor of the claim that the drug has dangerous side effects.
- (D) It fails to address adequately the possibility that someone who has personal reasons to deny a claim may nonetheless provide legitimate grounds for denying that claim.
- (E) It overlooks the possibility that even if a critique does not provide legitimate grounds to reject a claim, this failure need not be the result of any personal biases of the author.

13. A computer game publisher has recently released its latest adventure game. The game's inventive puzzles and compelling plot induce even casual players to become preoccupied with completing it. The game can be purchased from retail outlets or rented for two-day intervals. The publisher offers a rebate equal to the cost of one rental for renters who go on to purchase the game, saving them a significant portion of the purchase price. Since the rate of sales now meets expectations and rentals are exceeding expectations, the publisher predicts that soon sales of the game will also exceed expectations.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to justify the publisher's prediction?

- (A) The game can be purchased directly from the publisher as well as from retailers.
 - (B) It takes several weeks for most players to complete the game.
 - (C) The publisher's games are among the most popular computer games on the market.
 - (D) Most people who complete the game do not play it extensively afterward.
 - (E) Some people buy and complete the game and then give it away to a friend.
14. City dog licensing records show that more cocker spaniels are registered to addresses in the Flynn Heights neighborhood than to addresses in all other neighborhoods combined. So if an animal control officer finds a stray cocker spaniel anywhere near Flynn Heights, it is likely that the dog belongs to someone in Flynn Heights.
- Which one of the following would be most useful to know in order to evaluate the argument?
- (A) whether cocker spaniels are more likely than dogs of other breeds to stray from their owners
 - (B) whether there are more cocker spaniels registered to addresses in Flynn Heights than any other breed of dog
 - (C) whether the city's animal control officers find more stray dogs in and around Flynn Heights than in any other part of the city
 - (D) whether the number of pets owned, per capita, is greater for residents of Flynn Heights than for residents of any other neighborhood
 - (E) whether residents of Flynn Heights are more likely to license their dogs than residents of other neighborhoods are

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15. Psychologists recently conducted a study in which people from widely disparate cultures were asked to examine five photographs. Each photograph depicted the face of a person expressing one of five basic human emotions—fear, happiness, disgust, anger, and sadness. The people in the study were asked to identify the emotion being expressed in each photograph. For each photograph, everyone identified the same emotion. This shows that people are genetically predisposed to associate certain facial expressions with certain basic emotions.

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

- (A) For each photograph, the emotion that the subjects agreed was being expressed was the emotion that the person photographed was, in fact, feeling.
 - (B) One's emotional disposition is not influenced by one's culture.
 - (C) Some behaviors that are present in people from widely disparate cultures are nonetheless culturally influenced.
 - (D) If there is a behavior common to people of widely disparate cultures, then there is probably a genetic predisposition to that behavior.
 - (E) The people whose faces were depicted in the photographs were not all from the same culture.
16. Judge: The defendant admits noncompliance with national building codes but asks that penalties not be imposed because he was confused as to whether national or local building codes applied to the area in which he was building. This excuse might be acceptable had he been charged with noncompliance with local codes, but since he is charged with noncompliance with national codes, his excuse is unacceptable.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the judge's reasoning?

- (A) Local codes and national codes must not overlap with each other.
- (B) Local codes may be less strict, but not more strict, than national codes.
- (C) Any behavior required by national codes is also required by local codes.
- (D) Ignorance of the difference between two codes is not an adequate excuse for noncompliance.
- (E) A behavior that is in compliance with one law is not necessarily in compliance with another.

17. Brianna: It would have been better to buy a tree last summer rather than this summer. The one we bought this summer is struggling to survive this summer's drought. If we had bought one last summer, it would have been able to survive this summer's drought, because last summer's normal rainfall would have enabled it to develop established roots. Trees with established roots can better withstand droughts.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the overall conclusion drawn in Brianna's argument?

- (A) It would have been better to buy a tree last summer rather than this summer.
 - (B) The tree purchased this summer is struggling to survive this summer's drought.
 - (C) If a tree had been purchased last summer, it would be better able to survive this summer's drought.
 - (D) A tree purchased last summer would have established roots.
 - (E) Trees with established roots can better withstand droughts.
18. Every delegate to the convention is a party member. Some delegates to the convention are government officials, and each government official who is at the convention is a speaker at the convention, as well.

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

- (A) Every party member at the convention is a delegate to the convention.
- (B) At least some speakers at the convention are neither delegates nor party members.
- (C) At least some speakers at the convention are delegates to the convention.
- (D) All speakers at the convention are government officials.
- (E) Every government official at the convention is a party member.

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19. Research into artificial intelligence will fail to produce truly intelligent machines unless the focus of the discipline is radically changed. Progress has been made in creating devices of tremendous computational sophistication, but the present focus on computational ability to the exclusion of other abilities will produce devices only as capable of displaying true intelligence as a human being would be who was completely devoid of emotional and other noncognitive responses.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion argued for above?

- (A) The current focus of research into artificial intelligence will produce devices no more capable of displaying true intelligence than a person would be who lacked emotions and other noncognitive responses.
- (B) If the current focus of research into artificial intelligence is not radically changed, this research will not be able to produce machines capable of true intelligence.
- (C) Despite progress in creating machines of great computational sophistication, current research into artificial intelligence has failed to fulfill its objectives.
- (D) The capacity to express noncognitive responses such as emotion is at least as important for true intelligence as is computational sophistication.
- (E) If a machine is not capable of producing humanlike noncognitive responses, then it cannot be regarded as truly intelligent.

20. A study found that when rating the educational value of specific children's television shows parents tend to base their judgments primarily on how much they themselves enjoyed the shows, and rarely took into account the views of educational psychologists as to the shows' educational value. Accordingly, if the psychologists' views are sound, parents have little reason to trust their own ratings of the educational value of children's television shows.

The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) relies on a sample that is likely to be unrepresentative of the population with which the conclusion is concerned
- (B) takes for granted that parents do not enjoy the same sort of children's television shows that children themselves enjoy
- (C) takes for granted that the educational value of a television show should be the only consideration for a parent trying to decide whether a child should watch the show
- (D) fails to rule out the possibility that parents' ratings of the shows based on their own enjoyment coincide closely with the educational psychologists' views of the shows' educational values
- (E) takes for granted that educational psychologists are the only people who can judge the educational value of children's television shows with a high degree of accuracy

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21. Justine: Pellman, Inc. settled the lawsuit out of court by paying \$1 million. That Pellman settled instead of going to trial indicates their corporate leaders expected to lose in court.

Simon: It's unclear whether Pellman's leaders expected to lose in court. But I think they expected that, whether they won or lost the case, the legal fees involved in going to trial would have been more costly than the settlement. So settling the lawsuit seemed the most cost-effective solution.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Justine and Simon disagree with each other about which one of the following?

- (A) If the lawsuit against Pellman had gone to trial, it is likely that Pellman would have lost in court.
 - (B) Pellman's corporate leaders were able to accurately estimate their chances of winning in court.
 - (C) If Pellman's legal fees for going to trial would have been more costly than the settlement, then settling the lawsuit was the most cost-effective solution for the corporation.
 - (D) If Pellman's corporate leaders had expected that the legal fees for going to trial would have been less costly than the settlement, they would have taken the lawsuit to trial.
 - (E) If Pellman's corporate leaders had expected to win in court, then they would not have settled the lawsuit out of court for \$1 million.
22. Astrologer: Although some scientists have claimed that there is no correlation between people's astrological signs and their personality types, this claim is scientifically unjustified. Since science does not have precise criteria for distinguishing one personality type from another, scientific studies cannot be used to disprove a correlation between personality type and any other phenomenon.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the astrologer's argument by the statement that scientific studies cannot be used to disprove a correlation between personality type and any other phenomenon?

- (A) It is a claim offered as support for a conclusion that is in turn offered as support for the overall conclusion drawn in the argument.
- (B) It is a conclusion for which support is offered and that in turn is offered as support for the overall conclusion drawn in the argument.
- (C) It is the overall conclusion drawn in the argument.
- (D) It summarizes a position that the argument as a whole is directed toward discrediting.
- (E) It provides a specific instance of the general principle that the argument as a whole is directed toward establishing.

23. Ethicist: Only when we know a lot about the events that led to an action are we justified in praising or blaming a person for that action—as we sometimes are. We must therefore reject Tolstoy's rash claim that if we knew a lot about the events leading up to any action, we would cease to regard that action as freely performed.

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

- (A) People should not be regarded as subject to praise or blame for actions that were caused by conditions beyond their control.
 - (B) Whether an act is one for which the person doing it is genuinely responsible is not determined by how much information others possess about that act.
 - (C) We can be justified in praising or blaming a person for an action only when we regard that action as freely performed.
 - (D) The responsibility a person bears for an action is not a matter of degree; however, our inclination to blame or praise whoever performed the action varies with the amount of information available.
 - (E) If we do not know much about the events leading up to any given action, we will regard that action as freely performed.
24. Studies have found that human tears contain many of the same hormones that the human body produces in times of emotional stress. Hence, shedding tears removes significant quantities of these hormones from the body. Therefore, crying must have the effect of reducing emotional stress.
- The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument
- (A) overlooks the possibility that if crying has a tendency to reduce emotional stress, this tendency might arise because of something other than the shedding of tears
 - (B) confuses a condition that is required for the production of a given phenomenon with a condition that in itself would be sufficient to cause the production of that phenomenon
 - (C) fails to adequately address the possibility that, even if one phenomenon causally contributes to a second phenomenon, the second phenomenon may causally influence the first as well
 - (D) fails to adequately distinguish between two distinct factors that are jointly responsible for causing a given phenomenon
 - (E) takes for granted that because certain substances are present whenever a condition occurs, those substances are a cause of that condition

25. If squirrels eat from a bird feeder, it will not attract many birds. However, squirrels eat from a bird feeder only if it lacks a protective cover. So a bird feeder will not attract many birds if it does not have a protective cover.

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

- (A) If a tire's pressure is too low, the tire will wear out prematurely, and if a tire wears out prematurely, a likely cause is that the pressure was too low. So if a car owner checks the tire pressure regularly, the tires will not wear out prematurely.
- (B) If a tire's pressure is too low, the tire will wear out prematurely. But tire pressure will become too low only if the car owner neglects to check the pressure regularly. So a tire will wear out prematurely if the car owner neglects to check the pressure regularly.
- (C) Tires wear out prematurely if car owners neglect to check the tire pressure regularly. Unless car owners are unaware of this fact, they check the tire pressure regularly. So car owners need to be made aware of the consequences of neglecting to check the tire pressure.
- (D) If a tire's pressure is too low, the tire will wear out prematurely. But tire pressure will become too low if the car owner neglects to check the pressure regularly. Therefore, if the car owner neglects to check the pressure regularly, a tire will wear out prematurely.
- (E) If a tire's pressure is too low, the tire will wear out prematurely. But it will also wear out prematurely if it is often driven on gravel roads. Therefore, if a tire is often driven on gravel roads, keeping its pressure from becoming too low will not help it to last longer.

26. Sarah: When commercial fishing boats with permits to fish for certain species accidentally catch a type of fish for which they have no permit, the latter must be thrown back. This is a very wasteful practice because many, if not most, of the rejected fish do not survive. Fishing permits should therefore be altered so that fishers can keep fish caught accidentally.

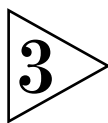
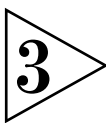
Amar: Making it legal to keep those fish would probably lead to a lot more "accidents."

The technique Amar uses in responding to Sarah's argument is to

- (A) question whether Sarah's recommendation can be put into practice
- (B) point out that Sarah used a crucial term in two distinct senses
- (C) allude to a factor that supposedly strengthens the case for Sarah's recommendation
- (D) contend that Sarah's recommendation has an important negative consequence
- (E) maintain that Sarah overlooks important lessons from past policies

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

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. Curator: Critics have rightly claimed that removing the centuries-old grime from the frescoes of Michelangelo will expose them to acids formed by the combination of water vapor in human breath with pollutants in the air. Notwithstanding this fact, the restoration should continue, for the frescoes in their present condition cannot be seen as they appeared when painted by Michelangelo.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the curator's reasoning?

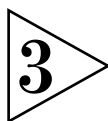
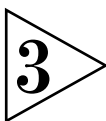
- (A) The decision as to whether an artwork merits restoration or not should depend on its greatness as judged by aesthetic standards alone.
- (B) An artwork possesses aesthetic value only if there are people who observe and appreciate it.
- (C) It is acceptable to risk future damage to an artwork if the purpose is to enable it to be appreciated in its original form.
- (D) It is right to spend large amounts of money on the restoration of an old artwork if this restoration makes the artwork accessible to large numbers of people.
- (E) A picture that has become encrusted with grime over a long period can no longer be regarded as the same work of art as that painted by the artist.

2. Forest fragmentation occurs when development severs a continuous area of forest, breaking it down into small patches. Some animals, such as white-footed mice, thrive in conditions of forest fragmentation, reaching their highest population densities in small forest patches. These mice are the main carrier of the bacteria that cause Lyme disease, a debilitating illness that is often transmitted from white-footed mice to humans by deer ticks.

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

- (A) White-footed mice are very rarely found in unfragmented forests.
- (B) The population density for most species of small animals increases when a continuous area of forest becomes fragmented.
- (C) Forest fragmentation reduces the number and variety of animal species that an area can support.
- (D) Efforts to stop the fragmentation of forests can have a beneficial effect on human health.
- (E) Deer ticks reach their highest population densities in small forest patches.

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3. Statistics reveal that more collisions between bicycles and motor vehicles occur on roads having specifically designated bicycle lanes than on roads having no such lanes. Hence, adding such lanes to existing roads is unlikely to enhance the safety of bicyclists.

The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) overlooks the possibility that injuries sustained by bicyclists in accidents on roads with bicycle lanes are as serious, on average, as those sustained by bicyclists in accidents on roads without such lanes
- (B) fails to address the possibility that there are more bicyclists riding on roads with bicycle lanes than there are riding on roads without such lanes
- (C) takes for granted that any road alteration that enhances the safety of bicyclists also enhances the safety of motorists
- (D) concludes that adding bicycle lanes to roads will fail to enhance the safety of bicyclists on the grounds that only some roads that currently have such lanes are safe
- (E) takes statistical evidence that fails to support a conclusion concerning the safety of bicyclists as evidence that proves the opposite conclusion

4. Over the last few decades, public outcries against pollution have brought about stricter regulations of emissions. The cities that had the most polluted air 30 years ago now have greatly improved air quality. This would not have happened without these stricter regulations.

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

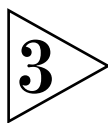
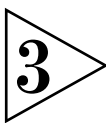
- (A) In the city with the worst air pollution today, the air quality is better than it was 30 years ago.
- (B) No city has worse air pollution today than it did 30 years ago.
- (C) Most of the public outcries against pollution came from people in the cities that had the most polluted air.
- (D) The most polluted cities today are not the cities that were the most polluted 30 years ago.
- (E) Public criticism led to an improvement in the air quality of the cities that had the most polluted air 30 years ago.

5. Editorialist: Many professional musicians claim that unauthorized music-sharing services, which allow listeners to obtain music for free, rob musicians of royalties. While it is true that musicians are deprived of royalties they deserve, music-sharing services are not to blame since record companies, publishers, managers, and other intermediaries take an inequitably large cut of the revenues from music sales.

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

- (A) concludes that one party is not blameworthy merely because another party is blameworthy
- (B) attempts to promote a particular behavior simply by showing that many people engage in that behavior
- (C) attacks a position based solely on the character of the people who hold that position
- (D) tries to show that a position is false simply by pointing out an undesirable consequence of holding that position
- (E) treats a necessary condition for blameworthiness as though it were a sufficient condition for blameworthiness

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6. Medical columnist: Some doctors recommend taking vitamin C to help maintain overall health because vitamin C is an antioxidant, a substance that protects the body from certain types of oxygen particles that can trigger disease. People suffering from various ailments are encouraged to take vitamin C to guard against developing other health problems. However, doctors are now discouraging some cancer patients from taking vitamin C, even when they are undergoing therapies with side effects that are detrimental to their overall health.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the doctors' recommendation to some cancer patients differs from the general recommendation regarding vitamin C?

- (A) Some kinds of cancer cells absorb large amounts of vitamin C, which interferes with the oxidation mechanism by which many cancer therapies kill cancer cells.
- (B) Vitamin C has not been shown to reduce people's risk of developing cancer, even at the very high dosage levels recommended by some doctors.
- (C) Cancer cells that are susceptible to certain types of cancer therapies are not likely to be affected by the presence of vitamin C.
- (D) The better the overall health of cancer patients while undergoing therapy, the more likely they are to experience a full recovery.
- (E) Certain side effects of cancer therapies that are detrimental to patients' overall health are not affected by vitamin C.

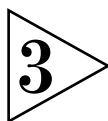
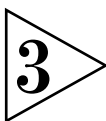
7. Researcher: Accurate readings of air pollution are expensive to obtain. Lichens are complex plantlike organisms that absorb airborne pollutants and so may offer a cheaper way to monitor air quality. To investigate this, I harvested lichens at sites plagued by airborne copper pollution, determined the lichens' copper concentration, and compared the results with those acquired using mechanical monitoring devices. The lichens were as accurate as the best equipment available. Thus, lichens can effectively replace expensive pollution-monitoring devices without loss of information.

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

- (A) Mechanical monitoring devices have not already been installed in areas where air pollution is a serious problem.
 - (B) Copper particles are a component of air pollution in several locales.
 - (C) Experiments have shown that lichens thrive in areas where air pollution is minimal.
 - (D) Lichens can easily be grown in laboratories.
 - (E) Lichens absorb all other significant air pollutants in a manner similar to their absorption of copper.
8. Some claim that migratory birds have an innate homing sense that allows them to return to the same areas year after year. However, there is little evidence to support this belief, since the studies testing whether the accuracy of birds' migratory patterns is due to such an innate ability are inconclusive. After all, birds may simply navigate using landmarks, just as humans do, and we do not say that humans have an innate sense of direction simply because they find their way home time after time.

Which one of the following statements most accurately expresses the main conclusion drawn in the argument?

- (A) Neither migratory birds nor humans have an innate homing sense.
- (B) There is as yet little reason to accept that birds have an innate homing sense.
- (C) Studies testing whether the accuracy of birds' migratory patterns is due to an innate homing sense are inconclusive.
- (D) The ability to use landmarks to find one's way home is probably not an innate ability in birds.
- (E) It is as false to claim that humans have an innate sense of direction as it is to claim that birds have an innate homing sense.



9. All laundry detergents contain surfactants, which can harm aquatic life. However, the environmental effects of most ingredients in laundry detergents, including most of those in so-called “ecologically friendly” detergents, are unknown. Therefore, there is no reason to suppose that laundry detergents advertised as ecologically friendly are less damaging to the environment than other laundry detergents are.

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

- (A) Laundry detergents that are advertised as ecologically friendly contain much lower amounts of surfactants, on average, than do other laundry detergents.
- (B) There is no reason to suppose that most of the ingredients in laundry detergents not advertised as ecologically friendly harm the environment significantly.
- (C) Different kinds of laundry detergents contain different kinds of surfactants, which differ in the degree to which they could potentially harm aquatic life.
- (D) There is reason to suppose that ingredients in laundry detergents other than surfactants harm the environment more than surfactants do.
- (E) Laundry detergents advertised as environmentally friendly are typically less effective than other detergents, so that larger amounts must be used.

10. Fishery officials are still considering options for eliminating Lake Davis’s population of razor-toothed northern pike, a fierce game fish that could threaten salmon and trout populations if it slips into the adjoining river system. Introducing pike-specific diseases and draining the lake have been ruled out. Four years ago, poison was added to the lake in order to eliminate the pike. This outraged local residents, because the water remained tainted for months and the region’s tourism economy suffered.

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

- (A) Draining the lake would not cause the region’s tourism economy to suffer.
- (B) Four years ago was the only time that poison was used against the pike in the lake.
- (C) The poison added to the lake four years ago was not successful in ridding the lake of the pike.
- (D) Four years ago, fishery officials did not consider any options other than using poison.
- (E) Salmon and trout populations in the Lake Davis area are essential to the region’s economy.

11. Counselor: Many people assume that personal conflicts are inevitable, but that assumption is just not so. Personal conflicts arise primarily because people are being irrational. For instance, people often find it easier to ascribe bad qualities to a person than good ones—even when there is more evidence of the latter. If someone suspects that a friend is unreliable, for example, a single instance may turn this suspicion into a feeling of certainty, whereas a belief that someone is reliable is normally built up only after many years of personal interaction.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion drawn in the argument?

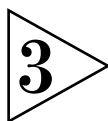
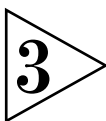
- (A) Many people assume that personal conflicts are inevitable.
- (B) Even when there is more evidence of good qualities than of bad ones, people find it easier to ascribe bad qualities than good ones.
- (C) It is irrational to allow a single instance to turn one’s suspicion that a friend is unreliable into a feeling of certainty.
- (D) Personal conflicts are not inevitable.
- (E) Unlike a suspicion that a friend is unreliable, a belief that someone is reliable is normally built up only after many years of personal interaction.

12. Dried parsley should never be used in cooking, for it is far less tasty and healthful than fresh parsley is.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most clearly helps to justify the argument above?

- (A) Fresh ingredients should be used in cooking whenever possible.
- (B) Only the tastiest ingredients should ever be used in cooking.
- (C) Ingredients that should never be used in cooking are generally neither tasty nor healthful.
- (D) Parsley that is not both tasty and healthful should never be used in cooking.
- (E) In cooking, dried ingredients are inferior to fresh ingredients.

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13. The size of northern fur seals provides a reliable indication of their population levels—the smaller the average body size of seals in a population, the larger the population. Archaeologists studied seal fossils covering an 800-year period when the seals were hunted for food by Native peoples in North America and found that the average body size of the seals did not vary significantly.

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

- (A) During the 800-year period studied, seal hunting practices did not vary substantially between different groups of Native peoples in North America.
- (B) The body size of northern fur seals is not strongly correlated with the overall health of the seals.
- (C) Before the 800-year period studied, the average body size of northern fur seals fluctuated dramatically.
- (D) Native peoples in North America made an effort to limit their hunting of northern fur seals in order to prevent depletion of seal populations.
- (E) Hunting by Native peoples in North America did not significantly reduce the northern fur seal population over the 800-year period studied.

14. Mayor: Our city faces a difficult environmental problem caused by the enormous amount of garbage that we must dispose of. Although new recycling projects could greatly reduce this amount, these projects would actually be counterproductive to the goal of minimizing the overall amount of environmental damage.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to resolve the apparent inconsistency in the mayor's claims about new recycling projects?

- (A) The vehicles that pick up materials for recycling create less pollution than would be caused by incinerating those materials.
- (B) The great costs of new recycling projects would prevent other pollution-reducing projects from being undertaken.
- (C) The mayor's city has nearly exhausted its landfill space and therefore must incinerate much of its garbage.
- (D) More recycling would give industries in the mayor's city a greater incentive to use recycled materials in their manufacturing processes.
- (E) People who recycle feel less justified in consuming more than they need than do people who do not recycle.

15. Anyone who knows Ellsworth knows that he is bursting with self-righteousness, touting the idealism of his generation over the greed of the previous generation. So no one who knows him will be surprised that Ellsworth is offended by the suggestions in the media that he has engaged in unethical business practices.

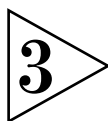
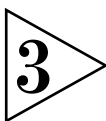
The conclusion drawn above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Everyone suspects self-righteous people of being, in actuality, unethical.
- (B) Ellsworth has been accused of unethical business practices before.
- (C) Hypocrites often hide behind righteous indignation.
- (D) Ellsworth is in fact innocent of all wrongdoing.
- (E) Everyone expects self-righteous people to be easily offended.

16. Political scientist: People become unenthusiastic about voting if they believe that important problems can be addressed only by large numbers of people drastically changing their attitudes and that such attitudinal changes generally do not result from government action. The decreasing voter turnout is thus entirely due to a growing conviction that politicians cannot solve the most important problems.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that there is no cause of decreasing voter turnout other than the belief that few important problems can be solved by government action
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that there are no political solutions to the most important problems
- (C) infers that important problems can be seriously addressed if people's attitudes do change from the premise that these problems cannot be addressed if people's attitudes do not change
- (D) undermines its claim that people no longer believe there are political solutions to important problems by suggesting that people are dissatisfied with politicians
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that voter apathy prevents the attitudinal changes that result in finding solutions to important problems



17. The conventional view is that asteroids strike the earth at random locations, thereby randomly affecting various aspects of the earth's evolution. One iconoclastic geophysicist claims instead that asteroids have struck the earth through a highly organized natural process. Cited as evidence is the unusual pattern of impact craters that form a halo-like swath across the Northern Hemisphere. There is a consensus that these craters appeared at the end of the Cretaceous period, followed by a mass extinction of much land and ocean life.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to support the iconoclastic geophysicist's claim?

- (A) Several asteroid strikes within a short period could produce both volcanic activity that warms the oceans and atmospheric debris that blocks sunlight, and such changes could cause mass extinctions.
- (B) If asteroids repeatedly pummel the same spots, the beating may affect the flow of molten rock inside the earth, which would affect the degree to which continents drift around the earth's surface.
- (C) The impact craters that form a halo-like swath across the Northern Hemisphere were the result of a single cluster of meteors striking the earth.
- (D) Lumpy masses within the earth cause gravitational interactions with approaching asteroids that force them into specific orbits before impact.
- (E) No similar pattern of impact craters was created during any other period of the earth's history.

18. The chairperson of Acme Corporation has decided to move the company from its current location in Milltown to Ocean View. Most Acme employees cannot afford housing within a 30-minute commute of Ocean View. So once the company has moved, most Acme employees will have a commute of more than 30 minutes.

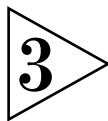
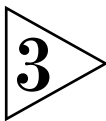
The argument requires assuming which one of the following?

- (A) All Acme employees can afford housing within a 30-minute commute of Milltown.
 - (B) The chairperson of Acme has good financial reasons for wanting to move the company to Ocean View.
 - (C) None of Acme's employees except the chairperson are in favor of moving the company to Ocean View.
 - (D) Currently, most Acme employees have a commute of less than 30 minutes.
 - (E) Acme's move to Ocean View will not be accompanied by a significant pay raise for Acme employees.
19. Editorial: Painting involves a sequential application of layers, each of which adheres satisfactorily only if the underlying layer has been properly applied. Education is, in this respect, like the craft of painting. Since the most important steps in painting are preparation of the surface to be painted and application of the primer coat, it makes sense to suppose that _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the editorial's argument?

- (A) in the educator's initial contact with a student, the educator should be as undemanding as possible
- (B) students who have a secure grasp of the fundamentals of a subject are likely to make progress in that subject
- (C) educators who are not achieving the goals they intended should revise their teaching methods
- (D) teaching new students is rewarding but much more difficult than teaching more advanced students
- (E) the success of a student's overall educational experience depends above all upon that student's initial educational experience

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



20. Scientist: Given the human tendency to explore and colonize new areas, some people believe that the galaxy will eventually be colonized by trillions of humans. If so, the vast majority of humans ever to live would be alive during this period of colonization. Since all of us are humans and we have no reason to think we are unrepresentative, the odds are overwhelming that we would be alive during this period, too. But, because we are not alive during this period, the odds are slim that such colonization will ever happen.

The scientist's argument proceeds by

- (A) reasoning that because an event has not occurred, that event has a low probability of occurring
 - (B) drawing a conclusion that implicitly contradicts one of the premises that the argument accepts
 - (C) taking for granted that dependable predictions about the future cannot ever be made simply on the basis of the present facts
 - (D) inferring that since an event that is taken to be likely on a given hypothesis has not occurred, the hypothesis is probably false
 - (E) making a prediction far into the future based on established human tendencies
21. Professor Riley characterized the university president's speech as inflammatory and argued that it was therefore inappropriate. However, Riley has had a long-standing feud with the president, and so we should not conclude that her speech was inflammatory solely on the basis of Riley's testimony. Therefore, unless there are independent reasons to deem the president's speech inflammatory, it is not true that her speech was inappropriate.

The argument is flawed in that it

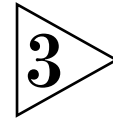
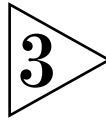
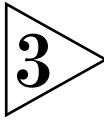
- (A) takes for granted that the speech could not be inappropriate if it was not inflammatory
- (B) fails to adequately address the possibility that inflammatory speeches may be appropriate for some audiences
- (C) favors the university president's side in a dispute simply because of the president's privileged standing
- (D) concludes that Riley's claim is false merely on the grounds that Riley has something to gain if the claim is accepted as true
- (E) fails to adequately address the possibility that Riley's animosity toward the university president is well founded

22. Radio producer: Our failure to attract new listeners over the past several years has forced us to choose between devoting some airtime to other, more popular genres of music, and sticking with classical music that appeals only to our small but loyal audience. This audience, however loyal, did not generate enough advertising revenue for us to pay our bills, so if we appeal to them alone, our station risks going out of business. We should not take that risk. We should, therefore, devote some airtime to other, more popular genres of music.

Which one of the following arguments is most similar in its pattern of reasoning to that used by the radio producer?

- (A) We should either buy blinds for the windows or make full-length curtains. Blinds would be very expensive to purchase. Thus, if cost is our greatest concern, we should make curtains.
- (B) We should either make curtains for the windows or buy blinds. Since the windows are not standard sizes, if we buy blinds we will have to special order them. Since we do not have time to wait for special orders, we should make the curtains.
- (C) For the living room windows, we can make curtains or valances or both. We want to have privacy; and while curtains provide privacy, valances do not. So we should make curtains but not valances.
- (D) Since we have very little fabric, we will have to either buy more, or make valances instead of curtains. However, if we use this fabric to make valances, then we will have to buy blinds. Since it would be hard to buy fabric that matches what we already have, we should buy blinds.
- (E) We should either buy blinds or make curtains for the windows. If we buy blinds but do not make valances, the windows will look bare. We should not have bare windows. So if we do not make the curtains, we should make the valances.

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23. Art historian: This painting, purportedly by Mary Cassatt, is a forgery. Although the canvas and other materials are consistent with most of Cassatt's work, and the subject matter is similar to that of Cassatt's finest paintings, the brush style of this painting is not found in any work known to be Cassatt's. Hence this painting is definitely not a genuine Cassatt.

The art historian's argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) The type of canvas and other materials that Cassatt used in most of her work were readily available to others.
 - (B) None of Cassatt's works is painted using a brush style that is not exhibited in any of her known works.
 - (C) Cassatt's work generally had a characteristic subject matter that distinguished it from the work of other painters of her era.
 - (D) The most characteristic feature of Cassatt's work is her brush style.
 - (E) No painter other than Cassatt would be able to match Cassatt's brush style perfectly.
24. In the Riverview Building, every apartment that has a balcony also has a fireplace. None of the apartments with balconies is a one-bedroom apartment. So none of the one-bedroom apartments has a fireplace.

The flawed nature of the argument above can most effectively be demonstrated by noting that, by parallel reasoning, we could conclude that

- (A) every fish has fur since no cat lacks fur and no cat is a fish
- (B) some cats lack fur since every dog has fur and no cat is a dog
- (C) no dog has fur since every cat has fur and no cat is a dog
- (D) every cat is a fish since no cat is a dog and no dog is a fish
- (E) no fish is a dog since every dog is a mammal and no fish is a mammal

25. Alissa: If, as the mayor says, the city can no longer continue to fund both the children's museum and local children's television programming, then it should cease funding the television programming. The interactive character of the exhibits at the museum makes for a richer educational experience than watching television, which is largely passive.

Greta: We should stop funding the museum, not the television programming, because, as the mayor has also pointed out, the museum reaches a much smaller audience.

On the basis of their statements, it can be inferred that Alissa and Greta disagree on which one of the following?

- (A) whether the city will need to cease funding local children's television programming if it continues funding the children's museum
- (B) whether the mayor has spoken truthfully about what will need to happen if the city does not cease funding local children's television programming
- (C) whether the city should cease funding local children's television programming if continuing to fund it would mean that the city would have to cease funding the children's museum
- (D) whether local children's television programming provides a beneficial educational experience to a greater number of children in the city than does the children's museum
- (E) whether the children's museum provides a rich educational experience for those children who visit it

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
23 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 1–5

A realtor will show a prospective buyer seven houses—J, K, L, M, N, O, and P—during a single day. The first and second houses to be shown will be shown in the morning; the third, fourth, and fifth houses to be shown will be shown in the afternoon; the sixth and seventh houses to be shown will be shown in the evening. The houses will be shown according to the following rules:

J must be shown in the evening.

K cannot be shown in the morning.

L must be shown at some time after K is shown and at some time before M is shown.

1. Which one of the following could be the order, from first through seventh, in which the realtor shows the houses?

- (A) K, O, L, M, N, J, P
- (B) N, L, P, K, M, O, J
- (C) O, P, K, L, N, M, J
- (D) O, P, M, N, K, L, J
- (E) P, O, K, J, L, N, M

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2. Which one of the following is a pair of houses that CANNOT be shown consecutively in either order?

(A) J, K
(B) J, M
(C) J, O
(D) J, P
(E) M, P

3. Which one of the following must be true?

(A) K is shown in the evening.
(B) L is shown in the afternoon.
(C) L is shown in the evening.
(D) M is shown in the morning.
(E) M is shown in the afternoon.

4. Which one of the following could be true?

(A) K is shown at some time after J is shown.
(B) L is shown at some time after J is shown.
(C) P is shown at some time after J is shown.
(D) Both N and O are shown at some time after M is shown.
(E) Both N and P are shown at some time after K is shown.

5. If P is shown in the afternoon, which one of the following must be true?

(A) J is shown seventh.
(B) K is shown third.
(C) N is shown first.
(D) M is shown in the afternoon.
(E) O is shown in the morning.

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Questions 6–10

Exactly five witnesses—Franco, García, Hong, Iturbe, and Jackson—are to be scheduled to testify at a hearing that is to take exactly three days of one week—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Each witness testifies on exactly one day of the hearing. The schedule must meet the following conditions:

Franco does not testify on the same day that García testifies.

Iturbe testifies on Wednesday.

Exactly two witnesses testify on Tuesday.

Hong does not testify on Monday.

At least one witness testifies on Monday.

6. Which one of the following is an acceptable schedule of witnesses?

- (A) Monday: Franco
Tuesday: Hong and Iturbe
Wednesday: García and Jackson
- (B) Monday: Franco and Hong
Tuesday: Iturbe and Jackson
Wednesday: García
- (C) Monday: García
Tuesday: Franco and Iturbe
Wednesday: Hong and Jackson
- (D) Monday: García and Jackson
Tuesday: Franco and Hong
Wednesday: Iturbe
- (E) Monday: García and Jackson
Tuesday: Hong
Wednesday: Franco and Iturbe

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7. Which one of the following CANNOT be true of the schedule?
- (A) Franco is the only witness scheduled to testify on Monday.
 - (B) Franco is scheduled to testify on the same day as Iturbe.
 - (C) García and Hong are both scheduled to testify on Tuesday.
 - (D) García is the only witness scheduled to testify on Monday and Hong is one of two witnesses scheduled to testify on Wednesday.
 - (E) Jackson is scheduled to testify on Tuesday and two witnesses are scheduled to testify on Monday.
8. If Jackson is scheduled to testify on Wednesday, which one of the following must be true of the schedule?
- (A) Franco is scheduled to testify on Monday.
 - (B) García is scheduled to testify on Monday.
 - (C) Exactly one witness is scheduled to testify on Monday.
 - (D) Exactly two witnesses are scheduled to testify on Monday.
 - (E) García is scheduled to testify on the same day as Hong.

9. If Jackson is the only witness scheduled to testify on Monday, which one of the following must be true of the schedule?
- (A) Franco is scheduled to testify on Wednesday.
 - (B) Hong is scheduled to testify on Tuesday.
 - (C) García is scheduled to testify on Tuesday.
 - (D) Franco is scheduled to testify on the same day as Hong.
 - (E) García is scheduled to testify on the same day as Hong.
10. If Franco is scheduled to testify on the same day as Hong, which one of the following must be true of the schedule?
- (A) Franco is scheduled to testify on Wednesday.
 - (B) García is scheduled to testify on Monday.
 - (C) García is scheduled to testify on Wednesday.
 - (D) Hong is scheduled to testify on Tuesday.
 - (E) Iturbe is the only witness scheduled to testify on Wednesday.

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Questions 11–16

A maintenance company that takes service requests from three clients—Image, Solide, and Truvest—plans to set targets for its average service response times. Service targets will be set at 3 days, 2 days, or 1 day. Two service targets are set for each client—one for requests received through the maintenance company’s website and one for requests received by voicemail.

The six targets are set according to the following conditions:

None of the clients can have a website target that is longer than its voicemail target.

Image’s voicemail target must be shorter than the other clients’ voicemail targets.

Solide’s website target must be shorter than Truvest’s website target.

11. If none of the clients has a voicemail target of 3 days, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Image’s website target is 1 day.
- (B) Solide’s website target is 2 days.
- (C) Solide’s voicemail target is 2 days.
- (D) Truvest’s website target is 2 days.
- (E) Truvest’s voicemail target is 2 days.

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12. If Truvest's website target is shorter than its voicemail target, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Image's voicemail target is 2 days.
 - (B) Image's website target is 2 days.
 - (C) Image's website target is 1 day.
 - (D) Solide's website target is 2 days.
 - (E) Solide's website target is 1 day.
13. If Image's website target is 2 days, which one of the following targets must also be 2 days?
- (A) Image's voicemail target
 - (B) Solide's website target
 - (C) Solide's voicemail target
 - (D) Truvest's website target
 - (E) Truvest's voicemail target
14. If Solide's voicemail target is shorter than Truvest's website target, which one of the following targets could be 2 days?
- (A) Image's website target
 - (B) Image's voicemail target
 - (C) Solide's website target
 - (D) Truvest's voicemail target
 - (E) Truvest's website target

15. Which one of the following targets CANNOT be set for more than one of the clients?
- (A) a 1-day website target
 - (B) a 2-day voicemail target
 - (C) a 2-day website target
 - (D) a 3-day voicemail target
 - (E) a 3-day website target
16. If none of the clients has a website target of 2 days, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Image's website target is shorter than Solide's.
 - (B) Solide's website target is shorter than Image's.
 - (C) Solide's voicemail target is shorter than Truvest's.
 - (D) Truvest's website target is shorter than Image's.
 - (E) Truvest's voicemail target is shorter than Solide's.

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Questions 17–23

An editor will edit seven articles, one at a time. Three of the articles—G, H, and J—cover finance; three other articles—Q, R, and S—cover nutrition; and the remaining article, Y, covers wildlife. The order in which the articles are edited is subject to the following conditions:

Consecutive articles cannot cover the same topic as each other.

S can be earlier than Q only if Q is third.

S must be earlier than Y.

J must be earlier than G, and G must be earlier than R.

17. Which one of the following is an acceptable order for editing the articles, from first through seventh?

- (A) H, S, J, Q, Y, G, R
- (B) J, Q, G, H, S, Y, R
- (C) Q, J, S, H, Y, G, R
- (D) Q, J, Y, S, G, R, H
- (E) S, G, Q, J, Y, R, H

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18. If Y is fourth, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) J is second.
- (B) J is third.
- (C) Q is first.
- (D) Q is third.
- (E) R is seventh.

19. If G is fourth, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) H is fifth.
- (B) J is first.
- (C) Q is second.
- (D) S is fifth.
- (E) Y is sixth.

20. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) G is second.
- (B) H is second.
- (C) S is second.
- (D) R is third.
- (E) Y is third.

21. If J is third, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) G is fourth.
- (B) H is sixth.
- (C) Q is first.
- (D) S is second.
- (E) Y is fifth.

22. In the order in which the articles are edited, S could be in any of the following positions EXCEPT:

- (A) first
- (B) third
- (C) fourth
- (D) fifth
- (E) sixth

23. The order in which the articles are edited is fully determined if which one of the following is true?

- (A) H is fourth.
- (B) H is sixth.
- (C) R is fourth.
- (D) R is seventh.
- (E) Y is fifth.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Paul Krugman, "The Pin Factory Mystery." ©2006 by The New York Times Company.

William M. Landes and Richard A. Posner, "The Private Enforcement of Law." ©1975 by The University of Chicago.

Américo Paredes, "With His Pistol in His Hand." ©1958 by The University of Texas Press.

Christopher Tozzo, "Selective Enforcement and NYC's Water Deadbeats." ©2007 by KipEsquire. <http://kipesquire.powerblogs.com/posts/1120496086.shtml>.

COMPUTING YOUR SCORE

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 Form K-2LSN102

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

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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