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84

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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 questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

The following passage was written in the mid-1990s.

Evidence that the earth's atmosphere has warmed has become quite compelling, in part because it has been reinforced recently by the development of accurate profiles of average annual temperatures

- (5) throughout the last 1,000 years. These data, inferred from studies of geological patterns and samples of ice deposits, tree rings, and coral growth layers, indicate that the recent increase in average temperature—a rise of about one half of a degree Celsius over the last

- (10) 100 years—is unprecedented in the previous 1,000 years. At the same time, other recent studies have strengthened the controversial link between this increase and the “greenhouse effect.” Proponents of the greenhouse effect claim that the increase was

- (15) caused by elevated levels in the atmosphere of certain gases that prevent heat from radiating back into space.

Early models charting the greenhouse effect were somewhat inconsistent with observed data; they estimated that the increase in the earth's atmospheric

- (20) temperature over recent decades should have been higher than the increase observed in actuality, which led opponents to question the validity of the greenhouse theory. But new methods have enabled scientists to gauge the effect of greenhouse gases more accurately

- (25) by taking into account an important factor that earlier studies overlooked: airborne sulfates. Sulfates from natural sources such as volcanoes as well as from human technological sources tend to counteract the heating effect of greenhouse gases by reflecting solar

- (30) energy back into space. Taking into account the varying levels of airborne sulfates indicated by the concentration of sulfates in successive ages of glacial ice, these scientists have calculated theoretical temperatures for recent decades that are consistent with observed temperatures.

- (35) Another question for proponents of the greenhouse theory comes from scientists who have attempted to tie changes in the earth's atmospheric temperature to variations in solar energy. From observations of cycles in several types of solar phenomena, these scientists have developed models that chart variations in the sun's heating effects, and the models do show a strong decade-by-decade correspondence between solar activity and atmospheric temperature fluctuations. But

- (40) the models cannot account for the entirety of the recent rise in atmospheric temperature. While researchers have found that the average annual atmospheric temperature fluctuates from one year to the next, its temperature over the long term has been relatively

- (45) stable—deviations from the long-term average atmospheric temperature have inevitably reverted to this average, or equilibrium, temperature. But the current rise in temperature surpasses the most extreme fluctuations in temperature consistent with the models based on variations in solar energy. In light of all this, it seems reasonable to conclude that changes in the earth's atmosphere have raised its equilibrium temperature, and that greenhouse gases represent the best explanation of that shift.

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

- (A) Though many accept the theory that the greenhouse effect is causing the recent global warming, that theory is somewhat questionable in light of recent data concerning sulfates and solar cycles.
- (B) Scientific models of the effects of greenhouse gases, modified to incorporate the effects of airborne sulfates, are important because they predict that the earth's average temperature will continue to rise.
- (C) New scientific evidence shows that the earth's equilibrium temperature has been rising in a way that is consistent with the greenhouse theory, but that the increase has been less than this theory originally estimated.
- (D) Recent scientific data and calculations support the claims that the earth's atmosphere is becoming warmer and that the greenhouse effect is a major cause of this warming trend.
- (E) The greenhouse theory is a reasonable explanation of a recent upward trend in the earth's atmospheric temperatures only if it is combined with the solar-fluctuation theory.

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2. Which one of the following most accurately describes the relation between the argumentation in the second paragraph and that in the third paragraph?
- (A) Two complementary theories that the author compares in the second paragraph are then contrasted in the third paragraph, where the first theory is ultimately rejected in favor of the second.
- (B) A theory that the author shows to be problematic in the second paragraph is tentatively rejected in the third paragraph in light of compelling evidence that runs counter to the theory.
- (C) A theory that the author discusses in the second paragraph is tentatively accepted after weighing additional considerations in the third paragraph.
- (D) A theory that the author proposes and defends in the second paragraph is substantially revised in the third paragraph in response to new findings.
- (E) A theory whose validity is questioned by the author in the second paragraph is shown in the third paragraph to be consistent with observed data.
3. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- (A) the way in which sulfates in the earth's atmosphere produce an effect on temperatures
- (B) that airborne sulfates are the main greenhouse gases
- (C) the usual duration of one cycle of varying solar energy output
- (D) predictions as to the effects of global warming on glacial ice
- (E) an example of a technological source of airborne sulfates
4. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the author considers which one of the following most crucial in judging the success of a model developed to explain the global warming trend of the previous 100 years?
- (A) a strong correspondence between the model's calculated average global temperatures in the last few years and data from actual temperature observations
- (B) that the model predicts an increase in the earth's temperature on the basis of a simple explanatory framework
- (C) the extent to which the model has been revised in light of experimental findings
- (D) a close fit between the warming mechanisms postulated by the theory and those that are generally acknowledged to be able to raise atmospheric temperatures
- (E) a long-term match between the model's estimated changes in the earth's temperature and data indicating the actual temperatures that have occurred
5. Which one of the following most accurately states the author's primary purpose in lines 26–35?
- (A) to provide an example of a set of observations that has been predicted by a theory
- (B) to argue that a new theory will need to be formulated in order to accommodate certain recent findings
- (C) to demonstrate the degree to which a previously accepted theory fails to account for observed phenomena
- (D) to show that a certain theory that was previously in doubt can be defended in light of additional data
- (E) to propose a way of resolving a dispute between proponents of two competing theories

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- When interviewing witnesses to a crime, police interviewers seek to maximize the amount of information that a cooperating eyewitness can give them so that they can generate leads to follow, confirm or disconfirm alibis, and so forth. One method for eliciting information over and above what a cooperative witness might otherwise provide is the cognitive interview.
- (5) Developed by psychologists and adopted by police forces around the world, the cognitive interview combines cognitive techniques known to improve recall, such as multiple retrieval attempts, with communication strategies developed by social psychologists, such as conversation-management skills and techniques for building rapport between interviewer and interviewee. The general consensus is that this package has proven successful in increasing the number of details recalled by witnesses, with little impact on the number of incorrect details reported (neither increasing nor decreasing overall accuracy). However, a problem associated with the cognitive interview is that it is a complex procedure, requiring substantial training to learn and a long time to conduct. Because of this complexity, not all officers receive this training, and even trained officers often deviate from the procedures specified in the cognitive interview training.
- An alternative to the cognitive interview is hypnosis. Indeed, hypnotic investigative interviewing was a precursor to the cognitive interview. However, even though the techniques involved are much less complex, the evidence suggests that overall accuracy, as determined by the proportion of correct to incorrect responses, is not generally improved with hypnosis; in fact, sometimes it may deteriorate. Hypnosis may also give rise to a “false confidence” effect, whereby witnesses are more confident in their reports generally, including reports of incorrect information. There are other practical difficulties, most notably that not all witnesses are susceptible to hypnosis.
- (10) For police interviewers, the ideal method for eliciting additional information from an eyewitness would be one that requires no special training for the interviewer, that can be applied to the entire population of potential witnesses, and that has a positive effect on correct memory reports, with no corresponding increase in false details reported. Research suggests that such a method may in fact be available. Encouraging eyewitnesses to close their eyes during recall attempts is a technique that is common to both
- (15) hypnosis and the cognitive interview. Recent studies demonstrate that instructed eye-closure can benefit recall for both visual and auditory materials, for events witnessed on video, and for events witnessed through live interactions. These studies indicate an improvement over hypnotic interviewing, with no problems of participant dropout because of lack of hypnotic susceptibility. More significantly, instructed eye-closure by itself appears to improve witness recall to a degree equivalent to that demonstrated by the cognitive
- (20) interview. And the benefits of eye-closure are achieved with no increase in errors, no specialist training, and no greater complexity of interviewing technique.

6. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) For police interviewers, the ideal interview procedure would be one that is simple to apply, universally applicable, and reliably successful at eliciting accurate information.
- (B) Interviewing witnesses is a crucial component of law enforcement, but all existing interview procedures require some trade-off between reliability and practicality.
- (C) Instructing witnesses to close their eyes during memory-recall tasks is a technique common to both hypnosis and the cognitive interview.
- (D) Though difficult to implement on a large scale, the cognitive interview is the most effective procedure police officers can use when questioning an eyewitness.
- (E) Instructed eye-closure improves witness recall without sacrificing practicality or reliability, making it an ideal interview technique for police interviewers.
7. According to the passage, each of the following is true of the instructed eye-closure technique EXCEPT:
- (A) It requires less training than the cognitive interview.
- (B) Studies have shown that it can benefit recall for events witnessed on video.
- (C) It does not lead to an increase in erroneous memory reports.
- (D) It may give rise to a “false confidence” effect.
- (E) It is common to both hypnotic interviewing and the cognitive interview.
8. The author refers to “alibis” (first sentence of the passage) primarily in order to
- (A) highlight a positive contribution made by psychological research
- (B) exemplify the kind of information police interviewers seek to elicit from suspects
- (C) point to a use to which an effective interview procedure might be put
- (D) contrast the concerns of police officers with those of psychologists
- (E) illustrate the complexity of the cognitive interview

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9. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) There is reason to worry that the cognitive interview is less effective if police interviewers deviate from the procedures specified in the training.
- (B) An interviewer's success at eliciting valuable information from a witness derives largely from the interviewer's ability to establish a rapport with the witness.
- (C) Though it suffers from significant drawbacks, hypnotic interviewing has an advantage over other investigative interviewing procedures in that its effective use requires essentially no training.
- (D) When interviewing witnesses, police interviewers may need to use different techniques depending on whether the desired information is visual or auditory in nature.
- (E) An increase in the complexity of an interview procedure will usually result in a decrease in the reliability of the information obtained.
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the use of hypnotic interviewing most likely has which one of the following consequences?
- (A) Interviews yield more inaccurate information than accurate information.
- (B) Interviewers are overly confident that complex interview procedures have been followed correctly.
- (C) Interviewers are not able to detect attempts by a witness to intentionally deceive the interviewer.
- (D) Interviewers are not able to accurately assess the reliability of a witness's memory reports by asking the witness how sure he or she is concerning those reports.
- (E) Interviewees become less susceptible to hypnosis over the course of the interview process, resulting in a steady decrease in the amount of information they are able to provide.
11. Which one of the following describes a relationship that is most analogous to the one that holds between the cognitive interview and instructed eye-closure, as described in the passage?
- (A) Studies show that individuals who frequently engage in light exercise enjoy significant health benefits, but equivalent health benefits are enjoyed by those who engage in more strenuous exercise on a less frequent basis.
- (B) Reduced consumption of saturated fat combined with an increased consumption of fiber has been shown to produce significant health benefits, but equivalent health benefits have been produced by an increase in fiber consumption alone.
- (C) Consumption of moderate amounts of caffeine has been linked to positive health benefits, but excessive caffeine consumption has been shown to elevate blood pressure.
- (D) Research has shown that a new vitamin supplement can produce dramatic benefits in women, but data is inconclusive regarding men.
- (E) Studies suggest that diet and exercise produce observable health benefits, but less significant benefits can be achieved through exercise alone.
12. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) If all witnesses were susceptible to hypnosis, hypnotic interviewing would be the best procedure for maximizing the amount of accurate information obtained from cooperative witnesses.
- (B) Even if police forces had the time and resources to train all of their officers in the cognitive interview, the complexity of the procedure would still pose problems for its use.
- (C) Instructed eye-closure should be adopted as an investigative interviewing technique only if police forces lack the resources required to implement the cognitive interview.
- (D) Interview procedures that are easy to learn are likely to yield a greater amount of accurate information than interview procedures that are more difficult to learn.
- (E) The more information a cooperative witness provides when interviewed, the more likely it is that the witness is experiencing a "false confidence" effect.

Passage A

In a 1978 lecture titled “The Detective Story,” Jorge Luis Borges observes that, “The detective novel has created a special type of reader,” and adds, “If Poe created the detective story, he subsequently created the reader of detective fiction.” For Borges, this “special type of reader” confronts literature with such “incredulity and suspicions” that he or she might read any narrative as a detective story. Borges’s interest in this particular genre, of course, inspired a good deal of his own fiction, but his account also draws our attention to an insight into the general nature of literature.

Literature, according to Borges, is “an aesthetic event” that “requires the conjunction of reader and text,” and what the detective story highlights, he suggests, is the way in which the reader forms the conditions of possibility for this “aesthetic event.” Borges imagines that the participation of the reader is not extrinsic to but instead essential to the literary text. Thus, what unites works belonging to the same genre is the way those works are read, rather than, say, a set of formal elements found within the works.

Passage B

One can, if one wants, define genres of fiction as sets of texts sharing certain thematic similarities, but the taxonomic difficulties of such an approach are notorious. The problem of “borderline cases”—especially in science fiction—arises so often that the definition fails to demarcate genres entirely. A more fruitful way to characterize the distinction between genres is to view it as a distinction between reading protocols: between ways of reading, responding to sentences, and making various sentences and various texts make sense. We are free to read any text by any reading protocol we wish. But the texts most central to a genre are those texts that were clearly written to exploit a particular protocol—texts that yield a particularly rich reading experience when read according to one protocol rather than another.

Our major critical effort must therefore be an exploration of the specific workings of many of the individual rhetorical configurations that contour, exploit, or even create a specific reading protocol. Here—to give an example outside of fiction—is a general description of one aspect of the reading protocols associated with poetry: with poetry, we tend to pay more attention to the sound of the words than we do with prose. Therefore we look for rhetorical figures that exploit, among other things, the phonic aspects of the words making up the text. With science fiction, much of the significance of the story will manifest itself in the alternative workings of the world in which the characters maneuver. Therefore we will pay particular attention to the rhetorical figures by which differences between our world and the world of the story are suggested.

13. Both passages are concerned with answering which one of the following questions?

- (A) Can works of fiction that belong to a popular genre have literary value?
- (B) Who created the genre of detective fiction?
- (C) What determines whether a work of fiction belongs to a particular genre rather than another?
- (D) What is an author’s role in determining the genre to which a story written by the author belongs?
- (E) What does science fiction have in common with detective fiction?

14. The authors of the passages would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) Short works of fiction are easier to categorize by genre than longer works.
- (B) The first works of detective fiction and science fiction were written as artistic exercises, rather than as entertainment.
- (C) There is no scholarly value in attempting to demarcate the boundaries of a genre of fiction.
- (D) Genre stories are typically of literary value in proportion to the degree to which they defy the conventions of the genre to which they belong.
- (E) Two works of fiction could have very similar plots, characters, and settings and yet belong to different genres.

15. Which one of the following most accurately describes the stance expressed by the author of passage A toward Borges’s view?

- (A) complete agreement
- (B) reluctant acceptance
- (C) cautious neutrality
- (D) strong skepticism
- (E) outright rejection

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16. Which one of the following is true about the argumentative structures of the two passages?
- (A) Passage A moves from the specific to the general, whereas passage B moves from the general to the specific.
(B) Passage A begins with a discussion of a competing view, whereas passage B builds up to such a discussion.
(C) Both passages respond to a series of counterexamples to their main thesis.
(D) Both passages open with a description of an apparent contradiction that they then attempt to resolve.
(E) Both passages explore the implications of a thought experiment described at the outset.
17. The author of passage B would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Fictional works that were not written to exploit the reading protocol of a particular genre are sometimes borderline cases of that genre.
(B) Readers' expectations regarding a particular fictional work are not essential to its genre classification.
(C) Thematic similarities constitute the most useful basis for demarcating genres of fiction.
(D) The interpretation of a sentence that appears in a fictional work does not depend on the genre to which the work belongs.
(E) Every work of fiction of a given genre must include the themes and other content elements that are shared by the central works of that genre.
18. Borges and the author of passage B would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The genre of fiction to which a story belongs is fully determined by the author's intention.
(B) Any science fiction story could be read as if it were a detective story.
(C) Every work of fiction unambiguously belongs to some particular genre or other.
(D) Some rhetorical figures appear in poetry that never appear in prose fiction.
(E) A story cannot be truly enjoyed unless the reader knows to which genre it is supposed to belong.
19. Which one of the following is an application of a principle underlying passage B to the view of detective fiction ascribed to Borges in passage A?
- (A) A story in the genre of detective fiction cannot include any supernatural characters or events.
(B) Stories in the genre of detective fiction portray crimes that inevitably reflect the social anxieties of the time in which they were written.
(C) Stories in the genre of detective fiction employ rhetorical figures designed to encourage readers' suspicions about characters and events in the story.
(D) A story in the genre of detective fiction must involve the unraveling of a puzzle, the solution to which is discovered by the reader along with the protagonist of the story.
(E) The reading protocols associated with detective fiction are too universally applicable to constitute a well defined literary genre.

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It might reasonably have been expected that the adoption of cooking by early humans would not have led to any changes in human digestive anatomy. After all, cooking makes food easier to eat, which means that no special adaptations are required to process cooked food. However, current evidence suggests that humans today are capable of living on raw food only under unusual circumstances, such as a relatively sedentary lifestyle in a well supported urban environment. Important theoretical obstacles to living on raw food in the wild today include both the low digestibility of much raw plant food, and the toughness of much raw meat. These points suggest that humans are so evolutionarily constrained to eating foods that are digestible and easily chewed that cooking is normally obligatory. Furthermore, the widespread assumption that cooking could not have had any impact on biological evolution because its practice is too recent appears to be wrong. (Various European and Middle Eastern sites that go back more than 250,000 years contain extensive evidence of hominid use of fire and apparent “earth ovens.”) The implication is that the adoption of cooked food created opportunities for humans to use diets of high caloric density more efficiently. Selection for such efficiency, we suggest, led to an inability to survive on raw-food diets in the wild.

Important questions therefore arise concerning what limits the ability of humans to utilize raw food. The principal effect of cooking considered to date has been a reduction in tooth and jaw size over evolutionary time. Human tooth and jaw size show signs of decreasing approximately 100,000 years ago; we suggest that this was a consequence of eating cooked food. Subsequent population variation in the extent and timing of dental reduction is broadly explicable by regional variation in the times when improvements in cooking technology were adopted. It is also possible that the earliest impact of cooking was the reduction of tooth and jaw size that accompanied the evolution of *Homo ergaster* approximately 1.9 million years ago. If so, the decrease in tooth and jaw size that started around 100,000 years ago may prove to result from later modifications in cooking technique, such as the adoption of boiling.

The evolution of soft parts of the digestive system is harder to reconstruct because they leave no fossil record. Human digestive anatomy differs from that of the other great apes in ways that have traditionally been explained as adaptations to a high raw-meat diet. Differences include the smaller gut volume, longer small intestine, and smaller colon. All such features are essentially adaptations to a diet of relatively high caloric density, however, and may therefore be at least as well explained by the adoption of cooking as by eating raw meat. Testing between the cooking and raw-meat models for understanding human digestive anatomy is therefore warranted.

20. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Important questions about why humans are unable to survive on raw food are unresolved by current science.
- (B) Current evidence suggests that human beings are biologically adapted to the ingestion of cooked rather than raw food.
- (C) The reduction of human tooth and jaw size over evolutionary time strongly suggests that humans underwent a change in their dietary habits.
- (D) For at least 250,000 years, humans have been eating a diet that heavily features cooked food.
- (E) No special biological adaptations were necessary for humans to eat cooked food, since cooking makes food easier to eat.
21. The authors would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Small teeth and jaws limit the ability of humans to routinely utilize raw food.
- (B) Because of its reliance on plants in its diet, *Homo ergaster* had a smaller intestinal volume than modern humans do.
- (C) Early humans did not utilize plants for food prior to the adoption of cooking.
- (D) The properties of the human digestive anatomy are primarily the result of adaptation to a high-meat diet.
- (E) The human digestive anatomy has changed little over evolutionary time.
22. The primary purpose of the parenthetical sentence near the end of the first paragraph is to
- (A) identify the amount of time that is required for a behavior to have had an impact on biological evolution
- (B) provide support for the idea that cooking has been practiced for a relatively long time
- (C) pinpoint the time and place when humans became unable to survive on raw-food diets
- (D) undercut the suggestion that the adoption of cooking affected the evolution of the human digestive anatomy
- (E) indicate the particular technology that early humans used to cook food

23. The authors would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) A raw-food diet is significantly healthier for modern humans than a traditional diet.
(B) Humans would not be able to utilize cooked food in their diet if during their evolution they had not biologically adapted to it.
(C) Early humans controlled fire long before they adopted the practice of cooking their food.
(D) The practice of eating a diet of cooked food did not become standard until humans were able to lead relatively sedentary lives.
(E) Empirical evidence does not yet definitively show that early humans developed biological adaptations to a diet of cooked food.
24. Which one of the following most accurately describes the structure of the passage?
- (A) The first paragraph outlines a scientific hypothesis's two predictions, the second paragraph describes the empirical confirmation of the first prediction, and the third paragraph describes the empirical disconfirmation of the second prediction.
(B) The first paragraph describes a scientific theory, the second paragraph considers an alternative to that theory, and the third paragraph describes the empirical test that would show which theory is correct.
(C) The first paragraph argues for a claim, the second paragraph explores a possible objection to that claim, and the third paragraph responds to that objection.
(D) The second and third paragraphs describe the empirical predictions that clarify the difference between the two proposals outlined in the first paragraph.
(E) The second and third paragraphs explore the possible empirical implications of a claim made in the first paragraph.
25. Which one of the following, if true, would provide the most support for the authors' claim in the sentence immediately preceding the parenthetical remark in the first paragraph?
- (A) Evidence from cut marks on animal bones suggests that early humans' hominid ancestors used stone flake tools to butcher animals.
(B) Human populations are estimated to have adapted biologically to drinking the milk of domesticated animals in 5,000 years or less.
(C) Archaeological evidence indicates that the adoption of fire use by humans coincided with climatic changes that produced ice ages.
(D) An increase in the quantities of the trace element strontium in bones of early humans indicates an increase in the quantity of plant foods in their diet.
(E) The fossil record indicates that the brain volume of hominid species started growing after tooth and jaw size started decreasing.
26. The authors suggest which one of the following in the second paragraph?
- (A) Human teeth and jaws underwent their only major reduction in size about 100,000 years ago.
(B) Adaptation to cooked food limited the ability of humans to survive on a high-meat diet.
(C) The evolution of the human digestive system is not well understood.
(D) Cooking methods changed and improved over evolutionary time.
(E) Cooking was adopted by geographically diverse early human populations at the same time.
27. The authors' primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) describe a scientific puzzle
(B) identify a common scientific misconception
(C) elucidate the meaning of a scientific hypothesis
(D) propose a scientific hypothesis
(E) undermine the support for a scientific principle

S T O P

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

SECTION—II

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

Directions: Each question in this section is based on the reasoning presented in a brief passage. In answering the questions, you should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the **best** answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

1. Philosopher: I have been told that most university students today have no interest in philosophical issues, but I know from my own experience that this isn't true. I often go to university campuses to give talks, and the students at my talks have a deep interest in philosophical issues.

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

- (A) uses the term "interest" in two different ways when the argument requires that it be used consistently throughout
- (B) treats a group as representative of a larger group when there is reason to believe it is unrepresentative
- (C) appeals to the popularity of an academic field as evidence of the worth of that academic field
- (D) takes for granted that just because there is no evidence that interest in something is decreasing, it must be increasing
- (E) takes for granted that it is good that university students have an interest in a certain subject just because the person making the argument has that interest

2. Ancient humans in eastern North America hunted mammoths until the mammoth disappeared from the area around 13,000 years ago. Recently, a fossil bone with an engraving that depicts a mammoth was found in an ancient settlement in eastern North America. This shows that the settlement was occupied at a time when mammoths lived in this area.

The argument requires the assumption that

- (A) the engraving was made during the time when the settlement was occupied
- (B) the fossil on which the engraving was made was not a mammoth bone
- (C) when mammoths disappeared from eastern North America, there were no mammoths left anywhere in North America
- (D) the engraving technique employed on the fossil was unique to eastern North America
- (E) there is no scientific way of dating when the engraving of the mammoth was made

3. Durham: The mayor will agree to a tax increase because that is the only way the city council will agree to her road repair proposal, and that proposal is her top priority.

Espinoza: The mayor will not get her road repair proposal passed because it is more important to her that taxes not increase.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Durham and Espinoza agree about which one of the following?

- (A) The mayor will agree to a tax increase.
- (B) The only way that the city council will agree to pass the mayor's road repair proposal is if she agrees to a tax increase.
- (C) The mayor's road repair proposal is her top priority.
- (D) The mayor will not get her road repair proposal passed.
- (E) It is more important to the mayor that taxes not increase than it is that her road repair proposal passes.

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4. When politicians describe their opponents' positions, they typically make those positions seem implausible and unattractive. In contrast, scholars try to make opposing positions seem as plausible and attractive as possible. Doing so makes their arguments against those positions more persuasive to their professional colleagues. Politicians should take note: they could persuade more voters with their arguments if they simply followed the scholars in charitably formulating their opponents' positions.

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

- (A) fails to address the possibility that an approach that works with one kind of audience will not work with another
 - (B) fails to account for the difficulty of coming up with charitable formulations of positions to which one is opposed
 - (C) focuses on the differences between two styles of argumentation even though those styles might be suited to similar audiences
 - (D) takes for granted that both scholars and politicians have persuasion as their aim
 - (E) presumes, without giving justification, that politicians formulate the positions of their opponents uncharitably even when they share those positions
5. Lawyer: In a risky surgical procedure that is performed only with the patient's informed consent, doctors intentionally cause the patient's heart and brain functions to stop by drastically reducing the patient's body temperature. When the procedure is completed, body temperature is quickly restored. Because the doctors deliberately stop the patient's life functions, if these functions do not resume following the procedure, the medical team is technically guilty of manslaughter.

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

- (A) Any time a medical procedure could result in the patient's death, the medical team could be charged with manslaughter.
- (B) If a medical procedure is known to carry a very high risk of causing the patient's death, then only if the patient does die can the doctors be guilty of manslaughter.
- (C) One is guilty of manslaughter only when one intends to cause irreversible loss of a person's life functions.
- (D) Deliberately bringing about the cessation of a person's life functions is manslaughter if and only if the cessation is permanent.
- (E) Intentionally stopping a patient's life functions is manslaughter unless the patient agrees to the procedure and might die without treatment.

6. John's literature professor believes that the ability to judge the greatness of literary works accurately can be acquired only after years of specialized training. Such training is, in fact, what is required to become a literature professor. She is also well aware that the vast majority of the reading public does not have access to this specialized training.

Which one of the following statements must be true if what John's literature professor believes is true?

- (A) John's literature professor can judge the greatness of works of literature accurately.
- (B) Anyone who is not a literature professor cannot judge the greatness of works of literature accurately.
- (C) Specialized training like that received by John's literature professor should be more broadly available to members of the reading public.
- (D) Literature professors do not belong to the reading public.
- (E) The vast majority of the reading public is unable to judge the greatness of works of literature accurately.

7. Geothermal power plants produce power using heat from underground reservoirs of hot water or steam heated by the surrounding rock. In the limited areas of the world where such underground hot water and steam can currently be reached by drilling, geothermal power plants produce power more economically than conventional, fossil fuel power plants. However, advocates contend that in the near future economical power from geothermal power plants will be available in most areas.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to justify the advocates' contention?

- (A) Conventional power plants, unlike geothermal power plants, release large amounts of pollutants into the air.
- (B) A typical geothermal power plant produces at least as much energy as a typical conventional power plant.
- (C) The high start-up costs of geothermal power plants discourages their construction even in locations where they are more economical than conventional power plants in the long run.
- (D) Advanced drilling technology is being developed that will soon make it both feasible and economical to drill wells many times deeper than it is currently possible to drill.
- (E) Recent research has led to discoveries that could significantly lower production costs for nearly all types of power plants.

8. One should not confuse a desire for money with a desire for material possessions. Much of what money can buy—education, travel, even prestige—are not material goods at all. Material goods themselves, moreover, are seldom desired for their own sake but rather for the experiences or activities they make possible.

The claim that one should not confuse a desire for money with a desire for material possessions plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a generalization from which the argument draws inferences regarding several particular cases.
 - (B) It is the overall conclusion of the argument.
 - (C) It is a subsidiary conclusion used by the argument to support its overall conclusion.
 - (D) It is a recommendation that the argument evaluates by considering specific counterexamples.
 - (E) It alludes to a problem for which the conclusion of the argument offers a solution.
9. Yu: The menu at Jason’s Restaurant states that no food served there contains products grown with chemical pesticides, but this cannot be true. I recently visited Kelly’s Grocery, where Jason goes personally to buy the restaurant’s produce, and I noticed workers unloading produce from a truck belonging to MegaFarm, which I know uses chemical pesticides on all of its crops.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines Yu’s claim?

- (A) Jason does not know that Kelly’s Grocery buys produce from MegaFarm.
- (B) Jason buys ingredients from several suppliers besides Kelly’s Grocery, and those suppliers sell only products that are grown without chemical pesticides.
- (C) At Kelly’s Grocery, most of the produce items that are grown without chemical pesticides carry a label to indicate that fact.
- (D) None of the farms that supply produce to Kelly’s Grocery use any pesticide that has not been approved by the government as safe for use on food crops.
- (E) Most people who buy produce at Kelly’s Grocery would never knowingly buy produce grown with any chemical pesticides.

10. Various studies have concluded that song overlapping, the phenomenon where one bird begins a song while another of its species is singing, is a signal of aggression. These studies are based solely on receiver-response tests, which seek to derive conclusions about the intent of a signal based on how others respond to it. However, any response—even no response—can be interpreted as a reaction to perceived aggression. Therefore, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) birds do not respond in a predictable manner to signals of aggression
- (B) receiver-response tests can provide no insight into bird behavior
- (C) song overlapping is likely not a signal of aggression
- (D) song overlapping has no communicative function
- (E) the conclusion of these studies is unconvincing

11. Psychologists have found that candidates for top political offices who blink excessively during televised debates are judged by viewers to have done less well than competing candidates who exhibit average blink rates. Any impact this phenomenon has on election results is surely deleterious: Many features—knowledgeableness, confidence, and so forth—contribute to a political official’s ability to perform well in office, but having an average blink rate is certainly not such a feature.

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

- (A) Voters’ judgments about candidates’ debate performances rarely affect the results of national elections.
- (B) Blinking too infrequently during televised debates has the same effect on viewers’ judgments of candidates as blinking excessively.
- (C) Excessive blinking has been shown to be a mostly reliable indicator of a lack of confidence.
- (D) Candidates for top political offices who are knowledgeable also tend to be confident.
- (E) Viewers’ judgments about candidates’ debate performances are generally not affected by how knowledgeable the candidates appear to be.

12. Scientist: Some pundits claim that the public is afraid of scientists. This isn't true. I have been a scientist for several decades, and I have never met anyone who is afraid of scientists.

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

- (A) Alleged scientific claims may be used to manipulate people, and it is understandable that people would be on their guard against such manipulation.
 - (B) If a person understood what science is really about, then that person would not be afraid of scientists.
 - (C) People may be apprehensive about technological developments that result from science even if they are not afraid of scientists themselves.
 - (D) If the public were afraid of scientists, then over several decades a scientist would encounter at least one person who was afraid of scientists.
 - (E) Anyone who claims to be afraid of scientists is actually afraid of scientists.
13. Scientist: It seems likely that the earliest dinosaurs to fly did so by gliding out of trees rather than, as some scientists think, by lifting off the ground from a running start. Animals gliding from trees are able to fly with very simple wings. Such wings represent evolutionary middle stages toward developing the large wings that we associate with flying dinosaurs.

Each of the following, if true, strengthens the scientist's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Early flying dinosaurs built their nests at the base of trees.
- (B) Early flying dinosaurs had sharp claws and long toes suitable for climbing.
- (C) Early flying dinosaurs had unusual feathers that provided lift while gliding, but little control when taking flight.
- (D) Early flying dinosaurs had feathers on their toes that would have interfered with their ability to run.
- (E) Early flying dinosaurs lived at a time when their most dangerous predators could not climb trees.

14. The arousal of anger is sometimes a legitimate artistic aim, and every legitimate artwork that has this aim calls intentionally for concrete intervention in the world. Even granting that most art is concerned with beauty in some way, it follows that those critics who maintain that a concern for beauty is a characteristic of all legitimate art are mistaken.

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

- (A) There are works that are concerned with beauty but that are not legitimate works of art.
- (B) Only those works that are exclusively concerned with beauty are legitimate works of art.
- (C) Works of art that call for intervention have a merely secondary concern with beauty.
- (D) No works of art that call for intervention are concerned with beauty.
- (E) Only works that call for intervention are legitimate works of art.

15. Children clearly have a reasonably sophisticated understanding of what is real and what is pretend. Once they have acquired a command of language, we can ask them which is which, and they generally get it right. Even a much younger child who runs away when she sees her father roaring and prowling like a lion does not act as though she thinks her father is actually a lion. If she believed that, she would be terrified. The pleasure children get from make-believe would be impossible to explain if they could not distinguish the real from the pretend.

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

- (A) Children apparently have a reasonably sophisticated understanding of what is real and what is pretend.
- (B) Children who have acquired a command of language generally answer correctly when asked about whether a thing is real or pretend.
- (C) Even a very young child can tell the difference between a lion and someone pretending to be a lion.
- (D) Children would be terrified if they believed they were in the presence of a real lion.
- (E) The pleasure children get from make-believe would be impossible to explain if they could not distinguish between what is real and what is pretend.

16. Environment minister: Many countries have signed an international agreement that is intended to reduce pollution in the world's oceans. While conformity to this agreement probably would significantly reduce pollution in the world's oceans, it would also probably reduce economic growth in our country and others. Therefore, our country should not sign the agreement.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, would most help to justify the environment minister's argument?

- (A) A country should not sign an agreement that is unlikely to achieve its stated goal.
- (B) It is more important to maintain economic growth in one's own country than it is to reduce pollution in the world's oceans.
- (C) A country should not sign an agreement designed to achieve a particular goal if it is likely that a better means of achieving that goal is possible.
- (D) When deciding whether to sign an agreement, a country should consider the agreement's effects on other countries' economies as well as on its own economy.
- (E) If a policy is likely to protect the environment and is unlikely to reduce economic growth, then governments should implement that policy.

17. Advocate: A study of people who had recently recovered from colds found that people who took cold medicine for their colds reported more severe symptoms than those people who did not take cold medicine. Therefore, taking cold medicine is clearly counterproductive.

The reasoning in the advocate's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) treats something as true simply because most people believe it to be true
- (B) treats some people as experts in an area in which there is no reason to take them to be reliable sources of information
- (C) takes something to be true in one case just because it is true in most cases
- (D) rests on a confusion between what is required for a particular outcome and what is sufficient to cause that outcome
- (E) confuses what is likely the cause of something for an effect of that thing

18. Some people prefer to avoid facing unpleasant truths and resent those whose unwanted honesty forces them into such a confrontation. Others dislike having any information, however painful, knowingly withheld from them. It is obvious then that if those in the former group are guided by the directive to treat others as they themselves want to be treated, _____.

Which one of the following most reasonably completes the argument above?

- (A) they will sometimes withhold comment in situations in which they would otherwise be willing to speak
- (B) they will sometimes treat those in the latter group in a manner the members of this latter group do not like
- (C) those in the latter group must be guided by an entirely different principle of behavior
- (D) those in the latter group will respond by concealing unpleasant truths
- (E) the result will meet with the approval of both groups

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19. If you study history, then you will appreciate the vast differences among past civilizations, and you will appreciate these differences provided that you reflect on your own civilization. Hence, if you study history you will reflect on your own civilization.

Which one of the following is most closely parallel in its flawed reasoning to the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) By studying ancient art you begin to appreciate how much was accomplished with limited materials. Appreciation of ancient art leads to a deeper understanding of modern art. Therefore, studying ancient art can engender a profound new appreciation for modern art.
- (B) If you learn Latin, you can improve your vocabulary, and you can improve your vocabulary if you study great works of literature. So you will study great works of literature if you learn Latin.
- (C) Traveling to other countries deepens one's appreciation for their cultures, and this appreciation often encourages one to study the history of those lands. So the study of history increases one's desire to travel.
- (D) Studying hard while in school helps you to internalize good habits that will serve you well in the working world, and you will retain those good habits if you maintain a positive mental attitude toward study. So diligent study in school improves the chance of success in the workplace.
- (E) One can become informed about the world provided that one reads the newspaper daily. If one is informed about the world, then one has an appreciation of other cultures. So if one reads the newspaper daily, then one can come to appreciate other cultures.

20. A philosophical paradox is a particularly baffling sort of argument. Your intuitions tell you that the conclusion of a philosophical paradox is false, but they also tell you that its conclusion follows logically from true premises. Solving a philosophical paradox requires accepting any one of three things: that its conclusion is true, that at least one of its premises is not true, or that its conclusion does not really follow logically from its premises.

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

- (A) Solving a philosophical paradox requires accepting something that intuitively seems to be incorrect.
- (B) The conclusion of a philosophical paradox cannot be false if all the paradox's premises are true.
- (C) Philosophical paradoxes with one or two premises are more baffling than those with several premises.
- (D) Any two people who attempt to solve a philosophical paradox will probably use two different approaches.
- (E) If it is not possible to accept that the conclusion of a particular philosophical paradox is true, then it is not possible to solve that paradox.

21. A chimp who displays feelings of affection toward the other members of its social group is more likely to be defended by these group members from raiders outside of the group—even at the risk of harm to these defenders—than are those chimps who rarely or never display feelings of affection toward their associates. This shows that, from a sociological perspective, affection plays the same role in chimp communities as in human communities, since humans are more willing to face risks to protect those toward whom they have feelings of affection.

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

- (A) Chimps express their emotions behaviorally whenever they feel them.
- (B) Feelings of affection in chimp communities are at least sometimes reciprocated.
- (C) Feelings of affection are the only reason humans protect each other.
- (D) Expression of affection in chimps is limited to members of the social group to which they belong.
- (E) Feelings of affection, in both human and chimp communities, are usually displayed through altruistic behavior.

22. The writers of the television show *Ambitions* could make their characters more realistic than they currently are, but they know their viewership would shrink if they did. The writers will choose to maximize their audience, so the characters will not be developed in a more realistic manner.

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

- (A) If a company's failure is due to a broader economic collapse, then it is not fair to blame the company's executives for the failure. There was a broader economic collapse when ViqCo went bankrupt. So it is probably not fair to blame ViqCo's executives for the failure.
- (B) If a company's failure is due to a broader economic collapse, then it is not fair to blame the company's executives for the failure. But there was no broader economic collapse when ViqCo went bankrupt. So ViqCo's executives deserve the blame.
- (C) If ViqCo's executives were responsible for the company's failure, then it must be possible to say what they should have done differently. Therefore, if you cannot say what ViqCo's executives should have done differently, then you should not blame them for the failure.
- (D) If ViqCo's executives were responsible for the company's losses, then ViqCo's losses would have been greater than those of its competitors. But ViqCo's losses were less than those of its competitors. So ViqCo's executives were not responsible for the company's losses.
- (E) Since ViqCo's failure was due to a broader economic collapse, it is not fair to blame the company's executives for the failure. But that means that when ViqCo was succeeding because the broader economy was growing, the executives did not deserve the credit.

23. It has been argued that the immense size of *Tyrannosaurus rex* would have made it so slow that it could only have been a scavenger, not a hunter, since it would not have been able to chase down its prey. This, however, is an overly hasty inference. *T. rex*'s prey, if it was even larger than *T. rex*, would probably have been slower than *T. rex*.

The claim that *T. rex* could only have been a scavenger, not a hunter, plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a hypothesis that is claimed in the argument to be logically inconsistent with the conclusion advanced by the argument.
- (B) It is a hypothesis that the argument contends is probably false.
- (C) It is a hypothesis that the argument attempts to undermine by calling into question the sufficiency of the evidence.
- (D) It is offered as evidence in support of a hypothesis that the argument concludes to be false.
- (E) It is offered as evidence that is necessary for drawing the conclusion advanced by the argument.

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24. Legal theorist: Only two types of theories of criminal sentencing can be acceptable—retributivist theories, which hold that the purpose of sentences is simply to punish; and rehabilitationist theories, which hold that a sentence is a means to reform the offender. A retributivist theory is not acceptable unless it conforms to the principle that the harshness of a punishment should be proportional to the seriousness of the offense. Retributivist theories that hold that criminals should receive longer sentences for repeat offenses than for an initial offense violate this principle, since repeat offenses may be no more serious than the initial offense.

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

- (A) No rehabilitationist theory holds that punishing an offender is an acceptable means to reform that offender.
- (B) Reforming a repeat offender sometimes requires giving that offender longer sentences for the repeat offenses than for the initial offense.
- (C) Any rehabilitationist theory that holds that criminals should receive longer sentences for repeat offenses than for an initial offense is an acceptable theory.
- (D) All theories of criminal sentencing that conform to the principle that the harshness of a punishment should be proportional to the seriousness of the offense are acceptable.
- (E) A theory of criminal sentencing that holds that criminals should receive longer sentences for repeat offenses than for an initial offense is acceptable only if it is a rehabilitationist theory.

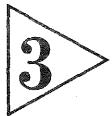
25. Sociologists study folktales because they provide a means of understanding the distinctive values of a culture. However, the folktales in almost all cultures are adaptations of the same ancient narratives to the local milieu.

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

- (A) Because no single person is the author of a folktale, folktales must reflect the values of a culture rather than those of an individual.
- (B) Folktales are often oral traditions that persist from times when few people left written materials.
- (C) The manner in which a culture adapts its narratives reveals information about the values of that culture.
- (D) The ancient narratives persist largely because they speak to basic themes and features of the human condition.
- (E) Folktales are often morality tales, used to teach children the values important to a culture.

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: Each question in this section is based on the reasoning presented in a brief passage. In answering the questions, you should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the **best** answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

1. In constructing a self-driving robotic car, engineers face the challenge of designing a car that avoids common traffic problems like crashes and congestion. These problems can also affect fish traveling together in schools. However, the principles fish use to navigate in schools ensure that these problems are much less common within schools of fish than among cars on the road. Hence, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) constructing a self-driving robotic car requires expertise in fish biology
- (B) the best drivers use the same navigational principles that fish use in schools
- (C) it is always advisable for engineers facing design challenges to look to the natural world for guidance in addressing those challenges
- (D) studying the principles fish use to navigate in schools could help engineers to design a self-driving robotic car that avoids common traffic problems
- (E) a self-driving robotic car using the navigational principles that fish use in schools would be better than a human-driven car at avoiding crashes and congestion

2. The Common Loon is a migratory bird that winters in warmer regions and returns to its breeding lakes in the spring. Typically, only one pair of loons occupies a single lake. Breeding pairs in search of breeding territory either occupy a vacant lake or take over an already occupied one. Surprisingly, almost half the time, returning loons choose to intrude on a territory already occupied by another pair of loons and attempt to oust its residents. This happens even when there are vacant lakes nearby that are perfectly suitable breeding territories.

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

- (A) Most of the nearby vacant lakes have served as successful loon breeding territory in the past.
- (B) Contests for occupied breeding territory may be initiated either by male loons or by female loons.
- (C) Loons that intrude on an occupied breeding territory are successful in ousting its residents about half the time.
- (D) Loons frequently determine that a lake is a suitable breeding territory by observing the presence of a breeding pair there.
- (E) Lakes that are perfectly suitable for loon breeding have fish for food, a site for a nest, and a sheltered area to rear chicks.

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3. Taxi driver: My passengers complained when, on a hot day, I turned off my cab's air conditioner while driving up a steep hill. While the engine is powerful enough to both run the air conditioner and climb the hill without slowing, this would have decreased my fuel economy considerably. So turning off the air conditioner was the right decision.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most supports the taxi driver's reasoning?

- (A) A taxi driver should not run a cab's air conditioner if doing so would make it difficult to maintain a consistent speed.
- (B) A taxi driver should run a cab's air conditioner only if doing so does not cause fuel economy to drop below normal levels.
- (C) A taxi driver should try to balance concern for fuel economy with concern for passenger comfort.
- (D) A taxi driver should always act in a way that is most likely to ensure customer satisfaction.
- (E) A taxi driver's turning off air-conditioning for a short period of time is acceptable only if passengers do not complain.

4. The reason J. S. Bach is remembered is not that he had a high ratio of outstanding compositions to mediocre compositions. It is rather because he was such a prolific composer. He wrote more than a thousand full-fledged compositions, so it was inevitable that some of them would be outstanding and, being outstanding, survive the ages.

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

- (A) Several of Bach's contemporaries who produced more works than he did have been largely forgotten.
- (B) There are a few highly regarded composers who wrote a comparatively small number of compositions.
- (C) Bach wrote many compositions that were considered mediocre in his lifetime, and a large proportion of these compositions have been forgotten.
- (D) The exact number of Bach's compositions is not known, since many of them have been lost to posterity.
- (E) Some great creative geniuses are remembered because they had a very high ratio of outstanding works to mediocre works.

5. Pundit: Clearly, the two major political parties in this city have become sharply divided on the issues. In the last four elections, for example, the parties were separated by less than 1 percent of the vote.

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

- (A) confuses the cause of the sharp division with an effect of the sharp division
- (B) presumes, without argument, that sharp division is a bad thing
- (C) has a conclusion that is merely a restatement of one of its premises
- (D) fails to indicate how what is happening in one city compares with what is happening in other cities
- (E) takes for granted that an almost even division in votes indicates a sharp division on issues

6. The waters surrounding Shooter's Island have long been a dumping ground for ruined ships and boats, and the wreckage there has caused these waters to be exceptionally still. An ornithologist found that the overall abundance of waterbirds around Shooter's Island is similar to that around each of the neighboring islands, but that juvenile waterbirds are much more abundant around Shooter's Island than around those other islands. This suggests that the still waters around Shooter's Island serve as a nursery for the juveniles.

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

- (A) The ruined ships and boats around Shooter's Island have been there for decades.
- (B) The number of juvenile waterbirds around Shooter's Island, as well as the number around each neighboring island, does not fluctuate dramatically throughout the year.
- (C) Waterbirds use still waters as nurseries for juveniles whenever possible.
- (D) The waters around the islands neighboring Shooter's Island are much rougher than the waters around Shooter's Island.
- (E) Waterbirds are typically much more abundant in areas that serve as nurseries for juvenile waterbirds than in areas that do not.

3

7. Pollster: When opinion researchers need a population sample that reflects the demographic characteristics of the national population, they choose their sample on the basis of national census data. Not everyone participates in the national census, despite its being mandatory. If, however, census participation became voluntary, as some have proposed, the participation rate would be much lower. So if census participation became voluntary, polls designed to discover the opinions of the national population would have less accurate results.

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

- (A) Using data from the national census is not the only way for opinion researchers to get a population sample that reflects the demographic characteristics of the national population.
- (B) Among people who do not currently participate in the national census, few, if any, would agree to participate if participation were voluntary.
- (C) The group of people who would participate in a voluntary national census would differ in its demographic characteristics from the group of people who would participate in a mandatory national census.
- (D) The people who refuse to participate in opinion polls comprise a group with approximately the same demographic characteristics as the group of people who do not currently participate in the national census.
- (E) The percentage of the nation's population that does not participate in the mandatory national census does not change significantly from one census to another.

3

8. Of the many works in a collection from Japan's Tokugawa period that the museum will soon put on display, those that are most sensitive to light, as well as the most valuable pieces, will be on display for two weeks only. Sakai Hoitsu's "Spring and Autumn Maples" will be on display for two weeks only, so it is clearly among the most valuable pieces in the collection.

The flawed pattern of reasoning in the argument above most closely parallels that in which one of the following?

- (A) The city council will soon commission surveyors to update the city map. The new map will reflect existing structures as well as planned housing developments. But the housing development I live in was built several decades ago, so it will not be on the updated map.
- (B) The city map was recently updated. Purple dots now indicate public buildings, whereas on the old map, blue dots indicated public buildings. On the updated map, the bank is designated with a blue dot. So the bank must have been a public building at some time in the past.
- (C) I have just purchased the new city map, whose legend indicates that thoroughfares are marked by solid lines and that dotted lines designate one-way streets. Shearing Street is marked by a dotted line, even though it is a thoroughfare. So the mapmakers must have made a mistake.
- (D) On this city map, a solid line designates the city limits. Solid lines also designate major thoroughfares. So there is no way of determining whether a particular solid line on the map is a thoroughfare or an indicator of the city limits.
- (E) The legend on this city map indicates that historical monuments are designated by purple dots. Hospitals are also designated by purple dots. There is a purple dot on Wilson Street. So there must be a hospital on Wilson Street.

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9. Marketing agent: A survey of my business clients reveals that, of those who made a profit last year, 90 percent made at least \$100,000 in profit for the year. In prior years, not one of these businesses made an annual profit of more than \$10,000. So, 90 percent of my business clients increased their profits at least tenfold last year.

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

- (A) overlooks the possibility that the business clients who made more than \$100,000 last year made only slightly more than \$100,000
- (B) fails to explain why some of the business clients who made a profit did not increase their profits at least tenfold last year
- (C) draws a conclusion about all of the business clients from premises about the business clients who made a profit last year
- (D) treats conditions that are sufficient for making a profit as though they are necessary for making a profit
- (E) overlooks the possibility that not all of the business clients made an annual profit of more than \$10,000 last year

10. Changes in Britain's National Health Service have led many British hospitals to end on-site laundry services for their staff. Although the water in a typical residential washing machine, unlike that in the industrial washing machines used by hospitals, does not reach temperatures high enough to kill the dangerous bacterium *Acinetobacter*, hospital officials believe that the discontinuation of these services will not put patients at risk.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to justify the hospital officials' belief?

- (A) Hospital staff typically develop an immunity to *Acinetobacter*.
- (B) Hospital patients infected with *Acinetobacter* can be isolated from other patients.
- (C) Most hospital staff made use of the on-site laundry services before they were discontinued.
- (D) Hospital staff are instructed to use clothes dryers at temperatures high enough to kill *Acinetobacter*.
- (E) Water in residential washing machines reaches temperatures high enough to kill all dangerous bacteria other than *Acinetobacter*.



11. Many newspapers have cut back on book reviews, replacing them with other features that, according to focus group research, are of greater interest to potential readers. Such a move is ill-advised. Though meant to increase readership, it actually decreases readership by alienating loyal readers while catering to casual readers who are more likely to watch television than pick up a newspaper.

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

- (A) The newspapers should not have cut back on book reviews.
- (B) Many newspapers have cut back on book reviews, replacing them with other features.
- (C) Focus group research concluded that features other than book reviews were of greater interest to potential readers.
- (D) The move to replace book reviews with other features was meant to increase readership, but it actually decreases it.
- (E) The move to replace book reviews with other features alienates loyal readers and caters to casual readers.

12. Doctor: There will be more local cases of flu infection this year than there were last year. In addition to the strains of flu that were present in this area last year, a new strain has infected some people this year.

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

- (A) Effective approaches have been developed to deal with the strains of flu that were present last year.
- (B) It is rare for new strains of flu to appear.
- (C) The new strain of flu cannot be addressed with the approaches used to deal with the strains of flu that were present last year.
- (D) The new strain of flu is expected to be more dangerous than the strains of flu that were present last year.
- (E) There will be no decline this year in the number of cases of flu infection due to strains that were present last year.



13. Hendry: Most employee strikes should be legally permitted. But strikes by university faculty are an exception. Faculty strikes harm a university's students, and I accept the principle that an employee strike shouldn't be legally permitted if it would harm the employer's customers.

Menkin: If your principle is correct, then, contrary to what you claim, employee strikes should almost never be legally permitted.

On the basis of their statements, Hendry and Menkin are committed to disagreeing over whether

- (A) a university's students should be considered customers of the university
- (B) most employee strikes would harm the employer's customers
- (C) strikes by university faculty should be legally permitted
- (D) most employee strikes should be legally permitted
- (E) faculty strikes harm a university's students

14. Most popular historical films are not documentaries; they are dramatic presentations of historical events. Such presentations cannot present the evidence for the accuracy of what they portray. Consequently, uninformed viewers of dramatic historical films should not regard them as accurate portrayals of historical events.

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

- (A) Writers of historical dramas should attempt to provide their own distinctive insights into the meaning of the historical events they are portraying.
- (B) Historical documentaries should be careful to present all the evidence when attempting to inform their audiences about historical events.
- (C) Dramatic presentations of historical events are better suited for educational purposes if evidence supporting the accuracy of the presentation is also presented.
- (D) Dramatic presentations of historical events should never sacrifice accuracy in order to tell a more entertaining story.
- (E) One should never regard a historical account to be accurate unless one has considered the evidence on which it is based.



15. Carrillo: Using the number of existing primate species, along with measures of the genetic diversity among these primates and among the extinct primate species, our statistical model strongly supports the conclusion that the first primate developed around 81.5 million years ago.

Olson: Given that the oldest primate fossils discovered so far date back only 55 million years, your estimate of how long primate species' development has gone on is sheer speculation.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Carrillo and Olson disagree over whether

- (A) primates have been around for more than 55 million years
- (B) Carrillo's statistical model is a reliable way of dating the first appearance of primate species
- (C) the available sample of primate fossils is representative of the variety of primate species that have existed
- (D) the dating of the primate fossils that Olson cites is accurate
- (E) fossils of the first primate species that developed have been discovered

16. Automobile executive: Our critics say that the communications devices installed in our automobiles are dangerously distracting to drivers. But these critics are wrong. Drivers who want to use communications devices are going to use them regardless. Our devices are easier for drivers to use, and hence they are safer.

The reasoning in the automobile executive's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) attempts to apply a general principle to a situation to which that principle is not applicable
- (B) fails to address the substantive point of the criticism that it is responding to
- (C) treats a condition that is necessary to establish its conclusion as one that is sufficient to establish that conclusion
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that all communications devices are the same with respect to driver distraction
- (E) is based on premises that presume the truth of the argument's conclusion

17. Since mosquito larvae are aquatic, outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases typically increase after extended periods of wet weather. An exception to this generalization, however, occurs in areas where mosquitoes breed primarily in wetland habitats. In these areas, outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases are worse after periods of drought.

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

- (A) The use of insecticides is typically prohibited in wetland habitats.
- (B) Human populations tend to be sparse in areas near wetland habitats.
- (C) Wetland habitats contain numerous aquatic insects that prey on mosquito larvae.
- (D) Wetland habitats host a wider variety of mosquito species than do other areas where mosquitoes breed.
- (E) Periods of drought in wetland habitats create conditions conducive to the emergence of new plant growth.

18. Efforts to get the public to exercise regularly, which have emphasized the positive health effects of exercise rather than the dangers of a sedentary lifestyle, have met with little success. In contrast, efforts to curb cigarette smoking, which have emphasized the dangers of smoking rather than the positive health effects of quitting, have been highly successful. Thus, efforts to get the public to exercise regularly would be more successful if they emphasized the dangers of a sedentary lifestyle rather than the positive health effects of exercise.

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

- (A) The health risks associated with a sedentary lifestyle are as great as those associated with smoking.
- (B) Efforts to get the public to exercise regularly have been largely ineffective at conveying the message that exercise can have positive health effects.
- (C) Although most smokers are aware of the dangers of smoking, few are aware of the positive health effects of quitting.
- (D) Efforts to curb cigarette smoking would not be more successful if they emphasized the positive health effects of quitting rather than the dangers of smoking.
- (E) The majority of people who successfully quit smoking cite health concerns as the primary motivation for their success.

19. Henry: Engines powered by electricity from batteries cause less pollution than internal combustion engines. Therefore, to reduce urban pollution, we should replace standard automobiles with battery-powered vehicles.

Umit: I disagree. Battery-powered vehicles have very short ranges and must be recharged often. Their widespread use would create a greater demand for electricity generated by power plants, which are themselves a major source of pollution.

Of the following, which one, if true, is the strongest counter Henry could make to Umit's objection?

- (A) Pollution caused by power plants is generally confined to a small number of locations a significant distance from major cities.
- (B) The increased air pollution resulting from a greater demand for electricity would be offset by the reduction in air pollution emitted by electric vehicles.
- (C) Electric motors could be restricted to lighter vehicles such as compact cars, which have smaller batteries and therefore require less power to charge than do the larger batteries needed to power larger vehicles.
- (D) Hybrid vehicles using both electric and gasoline power moderate the increased demand for electricity produced by power plants.
- (E) Most power plants are currently operating well below capacity and could therefore accommodate the increased demand for electricity.

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20. History student: It is unfair for the History Department to prohibit students from citing certain online encyclopedias in their research papers merely because these sources are not peer reviewed. In their research, students should be allowed to read whatever they wish; otherwise, it is censorship.

History professor: Students are allowed to read whatever they like. The rule stipulates only that certain online encyclopedias are not to be cited as references since, given that they are not peer reviewed, they cannot reasonably be treated as reliable support for any claim.

The dialogue provides most support for the claim that the student and the professor disagree over whether

- (A) research papers written for a history class require some citations to be from sources that have been peer reviewed
- (B) prohibiting a certain sort of online source material from being cited as a research reference amounts to prohibiting students from reading that source material
- (C) censorship of the reading of research publications that are peer reviewed can ever be justified
- (D) sources that are not peer reviewed often have solid support for the claims that they make
- (E) students should be allowed to read whatever they wish to in preparing to write a research paper for a history class



21. Finance minister: The World Bank's "Doing Business" report ranks countries in terms of ease of doing business in them. In producing the rankings, the World Bank assesses how difficult it is for a hypothetical business to comply with regulations and pay taxes. Since the last "Doing Business" report came out, our government has dramatically simplified tax filing for small and even midsized businesses. So our "Doing Business" ranking will probably improve.

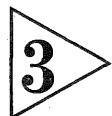
The answer to which one of the following questions would most help in evaluating the finance minister's argument?

- (A) If the finance minister's country made it easier for small businesses to comply with regulations, would the rate at which new businesses are formed increase?
- (B) Has compliance with tax laws by small and midsized businesses increased since tax filing was simplified?
- (C) For small and midsized businesses in the finance minister's country, is tax preparation and filing more difficult than complying with other regulations?
- (D) Is what the finance minister considers to be a midsized business smaller than the hypothetical business used to produce the "Doing Business" report?
- (E) Was the finance minister in office when the last "Doing Business" report was issued?

22. Commentator: Unfortunately, Roehmer's opinion column has a polarizing effect on national politics. She has always taken a partisan stance, and lately she has taken the further step of impugning the motives of her adversaries. That style of argumentation is guaranteed not to change the minds of people with opposing viewpoints; it only alienates them. But that is likely not a problem for Roehmer, since her column is just an attempt to please her loyal readers.

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

- (A) fails to rule out the possibility that a purported cause of a phenomenon is actually an effect of that phenomenon
- (B) criticizes a column merely by invoking the personal characteristics of its author
- (C) concludes that one event caused another merely because that event occurred immediately prior to the other
- (D) contradicts itself in its portrayal of Roehmer's column
- (E) employs a tactic at one point that it elsewhere objects to



23. Fine short story writers are unlikely to become great novelists. Short story writers must master the ability to interweave the many small details that together allow mundane incidents to illuminate important truths. Because the novel drowns in such detail, novelists must focus on larger matters. Only a few writers possess both the ability to weave together many small details and the ability to focus on larger matters.

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

- (A) Engineers can never design an automobile that both meets high standards for comfort and safety and uses fuel efficiently, because high levels of comfort and safety generally require that a car be heavy, while efficient use of fuel usually requires that a car be light.
- (B) Historians who write grand histories synthesizing the research of many other scholars are unlikely to make many original archival discoveries, because they are unlikely to think that those with their gifts should spend time sifting through material to find important new documents.
- (C) Good painters cannot become good scholars of painting. Painters are inevitably biased toward their own style of painting and, accordingly, cannot be objective scholars.
- (D) Because of the vast amount of medical knowledge one needs in order to become a successful specialist and because few people have the motivation required to obtain such knowledge, most people are unlikely to become successful specialists.
- (E) Those who excel at one sport are unlikely to excel at another, because it is rare for someone who has the specialized talents necessary for success in one sport to also have the different specialized talents necessary for success in a different sport.

24. Politician: Every regulation currently being proposed by the Committee for Overseas Trade will reduce the trade deficit. Our country's trade deficit is so large that it weakens the economy. Therefore, each of the proposed regulations would help the economy.

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

- (A) takes for granted that the trade deficit will increase in size if no action is taken to reduce it
- (B) takes for granted that the only means of strengthening the economy is reducing the trade deficit
- (C) merely appeals to the authority of the committee without evaluating any reasons for the proposed regulations
- (D) fails to consider the possibility that one effect of a regulation will be offset by other effects
- (E) concludes that every regulation in a set will have the same effects as a set of regulations as a whole

25. Essayist writing in 2012: At its onset, a new medium is limited to carrying content from the old medium it replaces. We are in that phase with e-books—today's e-books take their content from print books. Thus it is too early to understand the e-book as a medium, since it has not yet taken its ultimate form.

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

- (A) A medium cannot be fully understood without first understanding the media that came before it.
- (B) No electronic medium can resemble a print medium more than it resembles other electronic media.
- (C) The ultimate form that a medium will take depends on available technology.
- (D) A medium cannot be understood without observing the evolution of its content.
- (E) One medium can replace another only if it can represent richer and more varied content.

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 set of questions in this section is based on a scenario with a set of conditions. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what can be logically inferred from the scenario and conditions. For each question, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

Questions 1–6

A flower shop owner is scheduling exactly eight shipments of flowers to be made on a given day. Each shipment consists of a different one of eight kinds of flowers—lilies, mums, orchids, roses, sunflowers, tulips, violets, or zinnias. The shipments will be made one after another, subject to the following conditions:

The sunflowers must be shipped earlier than the orchids.

The orchids must be shipped earlier than the roses, the violets, and the zinnias.

The zinnias must be shipped earlier than the lilies.

The tulips must be shipped earlier than both the lilies and the mums.

1. Which one of the following CANNOT be one of the first four kinds of flowers shipped?

- (A) lilies
- (B) mums
- (C) roses
- (D) violets
- (E) zinnias

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2. If the tulips are shipped sixth, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The orchids are shipped second.
(B) The zinnias are shipped third.
(C) The roses are shipped fourth.
(D) The violets are shipped fifth.
(E) The mums are shipped seventh.
3. If the orchids are shipped fourth, then any of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) The tulips are shipped second.
(B) The sunflowers are shipped third.
(C) The lilies are shipped fifth.
(D) The violets are shipped sixth.
(E) The zinnias are shipped seventh.
4. How many of the eight kinds of flowers are there that could be the kind that is shipped second?
- (A) three
(B) four
(C) five
(D) six
(E) seven

5. If the zinnias are shipped seventh, which one of the following must be false?

- (A) The mums are shipped second.
(B) The sunflowers are shipped third.
(C) The violets are shipped fourth.
(D) The roses are shipped fifth.
(E) The tulips are shipped sixth.

6. If the zinnias are shipped third, how many of the eight kinds of flowers are there that could be the kind that is shipped fourth?

- (A) two
(B) three
(C) four
(D) five
(E) six

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Questions 7–11

Each of four architects—Fredericks, Guerrero, Horowitz, Lee—is assigned a different one of four projects—W, X, Y, Z. Each project is completed at a different time and the work assignments are governed by the following restrictions:

Either Fredericks or Lee is assigned Z.

Fredericks is assigned W if Guerrero is not.

Horowitz is assigned Y if Fredericks is not assigned W.

Fredericks's project is completed immediately before

Guerrero's.

Horowitz's project is completed last.

7. Which one of the following is a possible matching of architects with projects, in order from the first completed to the last completed?

- (A) Fredericks: W, Guerrero: Z, Lee: X, Horowitz: Y
(B) Lee: Z, Guerrero: X, Fredericks: W, Horowitz: Y
(C) Fredericks: Z, Guerrero: W, Lee: Y, Horowitz: X
(D) Fredericks: X, Guerrero: W, Lee: Z, Horowitz: Y
(E) Lee: W, Fredericks: Z, Guerrero: X, Horowitz: Y

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8. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Guerrero's project is completed first and Lee's is completed second.
- (B) Fredericks's project is completed third and Horowitz's is completed fourth.
- (C) Lee's project is completed first and Guerrero's is completed second.
- (D) Fredericks's project is completed second and Lee's is completed third.
- (E) Lee's project is completed first and Fredericks's is completed second.

9. If X is completed last, then which one of the following must be false?

- (A) W is completed second.
- (B) W is completed third.
- (C) Y is completed second.
- (D) Z is completed first.
- (E) Z is completed third.

10. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of architects, each of whom could be the architect assigned to X?

- (A) Fredericks, Guerrero
- (B) Horowitz, Lee
- (C) Fredericks, Horowitz
- (D) Guerrero, Horowitz, Lee
- (E) Fredericks, Guerrero, Horowitz, Lee

11. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) W is completed last.
- (B) X is completed third.
- (C) X is completed second.
- (D) Y is completed second.
- (E) Z is completed first.

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Questions 12–17

For an upcoming municipal election, members of a political party are nominating four individuals to run for three offices: one for mayor, one for treasurer, and two for councillor. There are six people being considered—Frost, Grant, Hu, Jensen, Kuno, and Llosa. The selection of nominees is subject to the following conditions:

If Frost is one of the nominees, Grant cannot be one of the nominees.

If Hu is a nominee for councillor, Jensen must be the nominee for mayor.

The nominee for treasurer must be either Frost or Hu. Kuno cannot be a nominee for councillor.

12. Which one of the following could be the selection of nominees, listed according to the offices for which they run?

- (A) mayor: Frost; treasurer: Hu;
councillors: Grant and Jensen
(B) mayor: Grant; treasurer: Hu;
councillors: Kuno and Llosa
(C) mayor: Jensen; treasurer: Grant;
councillors: Hu and Llosa
(D) mayor: Kuno; treasurer: Frost;
councillors: Hu and Llosa
(E) mayor: Kuno; treasurer: Hu;
councillors: Frost and Llosa

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13. If Grant is a nominee for councillor, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Jensen is the other nominee for councillor.
- (B) Llosa is the other nominee for councillor.
- (C) Kuno is the nominee for mayor.
- (D) Frost is the nominee for treasurer.
- (E) Hu is the nominee for treasurer.

14. Which one of the following pairs could be the two nominees for councillor?

- (A) Frost and Grant
- (B) Frost and Jensen
- (C) Grant and Hu
- (D) Hu and Jensen
- (E) Kuno and Llosa

15. The selection of nominees and the offices for which they run is completely determined if which one of the following is NOT one of the nominees?

- (A) Frost
- (B) Grant
- (C) Hu
- (D) Jensen
- (E) Kuno

16. If Kuno is one of the nominees, which one of the following CANNOT be a nominee for councillor?

- (A) Frost
- (B) Grant
- (C) Hu
- (D) Jensen
- (E) Llosa

17. Which one of the following, if substituted for the condition that Kuno cannot be a nominee for councillor, would have the same effect in determining the selection of nominees and the offices for which they run?

- (A) The nominee for mayor must be either Jensen or Kuno.
- (B) The nominees for councillor must include Jensen or Llosa or both.
- (C) If Frost is not one of the nominees, Kuno cannot be one of the nominees.
- (D) If Hu is a nominee for councillor, Kuno cannot be one of the nominees.
- (E) If Kuno is one of the nominees, Kuno must be the nominee for mayor.

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Questions 18–23

Six corporations—Goh Industrials, HCN, Lorilou, RST, SamsonGonzales, and VELSOR—each offer either or both of exactly two types of bonds—5-year and 10-year bonds—to finance their operations. Exactly four of the corporations offer 5-year bonds and exactly four offer 10-year bonds. Two of them offer both. No other types of bonds are offered. The bond offerings are subject to the following regulations:

HCN cannot offer any type of bond that Lorilou does.
If VELSOR offers 5-year bonds, then SamsonGonzales must offer both types of bonds.

If Lorilou offers 10-year bonds, then RST must also do so.

18. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of the types of bonds to the corporations that offer them?
- (A) 5-year bonds: Goh Industrials, HCN, RST, SamsonGonzales
10-year bonds: Goh Industrials, Lorilou, SamsonGonzales, VELSOR
 - (B) 5-year bonds: Goh Industrials, HCN, SamsonGonzales, VELSOR
10-year bonds: Goh Industrials, HCN, SamsonGonzales, VELSOR
 - (C) 5-year bonds: Goh Industrials, HCN, SamsonGonzales, VELSOR
10-year bonds: HCN, Lorilou, RST, SamsonGonzales
 - (D) 5-year bonds: Goh Industrials, Lorilou, RST, SamsonGonzales
10-year bonds: Goh Industrials, HCN, SamsonGonzales, VELSOR
 - (E) 5-year bonds: Goh Industrials, Lorilou, RST, VELSOR
10-year bonds: Goh Industrials, HCN, RST, SamsonGonzales

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19. If neither Lorilou nor VELSOR offers 5-year bonds, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Goh Industrials offers both types of bonds.
(B) RST offers both types of bonds.
(C) SamsonGonzales offers both types of bonds.
(D) Goh Industrials does not offer 10-year bonds.
(E) RST does not offer 10-year bonds.
20. Which one of the following pairs of corporations could be the two that offer both types of bonds?
- (A) Goh Industrials and HCN
(B) Goh Industrials and VELSOR
(C) Lorilou and RST
(D) RST and VELSOR
(E) SamsonGonzales and VELSOR
21. If SamsonGonzales and VELSOR offer only bonds of a different type from one another, then which one of the following could be the pair of corporations that offer only 10-year bonds?
- (A) Lorilou and VELSOR
(B) Lorilou and RST
(C) HCN and RST
(D) Goh Industrials and Lorilou
(E) Goh Industrials and HCN
22. Which one of the following pairs of corporations could be the two that offer only 5-year bonds?
- (A) Goh Industrials and HCN
(B) Goh Industrials and VELSOR
(C) HCN and Lorilou
(D) HCN and RST
(E) SamsonGonzales and VELSOR
23. If Goh Industrials offers only one type of bond and HCN offers only the other type of bond, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Goh Industrials offers 10-year bonds.
(B) RST offers 5-year bonds.
(C) RST offers 10-year bonds.
(D) VELSOR offers 5-year bonds.
(E) VELSOR offers 10-year bonds.

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.

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 9LSN133**

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

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

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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