

## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

- Many literary scholars believe that Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937) has been the primary influence on some of the most accomplished Black women writing in the United States today. Indeed, Alice Walker, the author of the prize-winning novel *The Color Purple*, has said of *Their Eyes*, "There is no book more important to me than this one." Thus, it seems necessary to ask why *Their Eyes*, a work now viewed by a multitude of readers as remarkably successful in its complex depiction of a Black woman's search for self and community, was ever relegated to the margins of the literary canon.

- The details of the novel's initial reception help answer this question. Unlike the recently rediscovered and reexamined work of Harriet Wilson, *Their Eyes* was not totally ignored by book reviewers upon its publication. In fact, it received a mixture of positive and negative reviews both from White book reviewers working for prominent periodicals and from important figures within Black literary circles. In the *Saturday Review of Literature*, George Stevens wrote that "the narration is exactly right, because most of it is dialogue and the dialogue gives us a constant sense of character in action." The negative criticism was partially a result of Hurston's ideological differences with other members of the Black literary community about the depiction of Black Americans in literature. Black writers of the 1940s believed that the Black artist's primary responsibility was to create protest fiction that explored the negative effects of racism in the United States. For example, Richard Wright, the author of the much acclaimed *Native Son* (1940), wrote that *Their Eyes* had "no theme" and "no message." Most critics' and readers' expectations of Black literature rendered them unable to appreciate Hurston's subtle delineation of the life of an ordinary Black woman in a Black community, and the novel went quietly out of print.

- Recent acclaim for *Their Eyes* results from the emergence of feminist literary criticism and the development of standards of evaluation specific to the work of Black writers; these kinds of criticism changed readers' expectations of art and enabled them to appreciate Hurston's novel. The emergence of feminist literary criticism was crucial because such criticism brought new attention to neglected works such as Hurston's and alerted readers to Hurston's exploration of women's issues in her fiction. The Afrocentric standards of evaluation were equally

- important to the rediscovery of *Their Eyes*, for such standards provided readers with the tools to recognize and appreciate the Black folklore and oral storytelling traditions Hurston incorporated within her work. In one of the most illuminating discussions of the novel to date, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., states that "Hurston's strategy seems to concern itself with the possibilities of representation of the speaking Black voice in writing."
- (55) (60) 1. The passage suggests which one of the following about Harriet Wilson's novel?
    - (A) It was written at the same time as *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, but it did not receive as much critical attention.
    - (B) It greatly influenced Black women writing after the 1940s.
    - (C) It was widely read when it was published, but it has not received attention from literary critics until recently.
    - (D) It was not formally published, and the manuscript has only recently been discovered by literary critics.
    - (E) It did not receive critical attention when it was published, but it has recently become the subject of critical study.
  2. The passage offers support for which one of the following statements about literary reviewers and *Their Eyes Were Watching God*?
    - (A) *Their Eyes* was widely acclaimed by reviewers upon its publication, even though it eventually went out of print.
    - (B) The eventual obscurity of *Their Eyes* was not the result of complete neglect by reviewers.
    - (C) Some early reviewers of *Their Eyes* interpreted the novel from a point of view that later became known as Afrocentric.
    - (D) *Their Eyes* was more typical of the protest fiction of the 1940s than reviewers realized.
    - (E) Most early reviewers of *Their Eyes* did not respond positively to the book.

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3. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* had little in common with novels written by Black authors during the 1940s.
  - (B) Feminist critics and authors such as Alice Walker were instrumental in establishing Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* as an important part of the American literary canon.
  - (C) Critics and readers were unable to appreciate fully Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* until critics applied new standards of evaluation to the novel.
  - (D) Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* was an important influence on the protest fiction written by Black writers in the mid-twentieth century.
  - (E) Afrocentric strategies of analysis have brought attention to the use of oral storytelling traditions in novels written by Black Americans, such as Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
4. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Black folklore traditions as used in literature written in the United States?
- (A) They are an aspect of Black American literature first recognized and written about by Henry Louis Gates, Jr.
  - (B) They were not widely incorporated into novels written by Black Americans until after the 1940s.
  - (C) They were first used by a novelist in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
  - (D) They were not incorporated into novels published by Black Americans in the 1940s.
  - (E) They are an aspect of Black literature that some readers did not fully appreciate until relatively recently.
5. The passage suggests that *Native Son* differs from *Their Eyes Were Watching God* in which one of the following ways?
- (A) It received fewer positive reviews at the time of its publication than did *Their Eyes*.
  - (B) It is less typical of literature written by Black Americans during the 1940s than is *Their Eyes*.
  - (C) It is less focused on an ordinary individual's search for self within a Black community than is *Their Eyes*.
  - (D) It depicts more aspects of Black American folklore than does *Their Eyes*.
  - (E) It has received more attention from feminist and Afrocentric literary critics than has *Their Eyes*.

6. Which one of the following provides the clearest example of the kind of fiction that many Black writers of the 1940s, as their views are described in the passage, believed should be written?
- (A) a novel that focuses on the interrelationships among four generations of Black women
  - (B) a historical novel that re-creates actual events that occurred as Black people suffered from oppression and racial injustice in a small town
  - (C) a novel, based on biographical stories orally relayed to the author as a child, that describes the development of traditions in a Black family
  - (D) a novel that explores the psychological aspects of a relationship between a White man and a Black man as they work together to organize protests against unjust working conditions
  - (E) a novel that examines the different ways in which three Black children experience their first day of school in a rural community
7. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the relationship between art and literary criticism?
- (A) The long-term reputation of a work of art is less dependent on the response of literary critics than on the response of readers and authors.
  - (B) Experimental works of fiction are usually poorly received and misunderstood by literary critics when they are first published.
  - (C) The response of literary critics to a work of art can be determined by certain ideological perspectives and assumptions about the purpose of art.
  - (D) Literary critics do not significantly affect the way most people interpret and appreciate literature.
  - (E) The ideological bases of a work of art are the first consideration of most literary critics.
8. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) correct a misconception
  - (B) explain a reassessment
  - (C) reconcile two points of view
  - (D) criticize a conventional approach
  - (E) announce a new discovery

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Legal cases can be termed “hard” cases if they raise issues that are highly controversial, issues about which people with legal training disagree.

The ongoing debate over the completeness of the

- (5) law usually concerns the extent to which such hard cases are legally determinate, or decidable according to existing law.

H. L. A. Hart’s *The Concept of Law* is still the clearest and most persuasive statement of both the

- (10) standard theory of hard cases and the standard theory of law on which it rests. For Hart, the law consists of legal rules formulated in general terms; these terms he calls “open textured,” which means that they contain a “core” of settled meaning and a
- (15) “penumbra” or “periphery” where their meaning is not determinate. For example, suppose an ordinance prohibits the use of vehicles in a park. “Vehicle” has a core of meaning which includes cars and motorcycles. But, Hart claims, other
- (20) vehicles, such as bicycles, fall within the peripheral meaning of “vehicle,” so that the law does not establish whether they are prohibited. There will always be cases not covered by the core meaning of legal terms within existing laws; Hart considers
- (25) these cases to be legally indeterminate. Since courts cannot decide such cases on legal grounds, they must consider nonlegal (for example, moral and political) grounds, and thereby exercise judicial discretion to make, rather than apply, law.

- (30) In Ronald Dworkin’s view the law is richer than Hart would grant; he denies that the law consists solely of explicit rules. The law also includes principles that do not depend for their legal status on any prior official recognition or enactment.

- (35) Dworkin claims that many cases illustrate the existence of legal principles that are different from legal rules and that Hart’s “model of rules” cannot accommodate. For Dworkin, legal rules apply in an all-or-nothing fashion, whereas legal principles do
- (40) not: they provide the rationale for applying legal rules. Thus, because Dworkin thinks there is law in addition to legal rules, he thinks that legal indeterminacy and the need for judicial discretion do not follow from the existence of open texture in
- (45) legal rules.

It would be a mistake, though, to dispute Hart’s theory of hard cases on this basis alone. If Hart’s claim about the “open texture” of general terms is true, then we should expect to find legal

- (50) indeterminacies even if the law consists of principles in addition to rules. Legal principles, as well as legal rules, contain general terms that have open texture. And it would be absurd to suppose that wherever the meaning of a legal rule is unclear,
- (55) there is a legal principle with a clear meaning. Most interesting and controversial cases will occur in the penumbra of both rules and principles.

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

- (A) The law will never be complete because new situations will always arise which will require new laws to resolve them.
- (B) The most difficult legal cases are those concerning controversial issues about which trained legal minds have differing opinions.
- (C) The concept of legal principles does not diminish the usefulness of the concept of the open texture of general terms in deciding whether hard cases are legally determinate.
- (D) The concept of legal principles is a deleterious addition to the theory of law since any flaws exhibited by legal rules could also be shared by legal principles.
- (E) The inherent inconsistency of terms used in laws provides a continuing opportunity for judges to exercise their discretion to correct defects and gaps in the law.

10. According to the passage, the term “legal principles” as used by Dworkin refers to

- (A) a comprehensive code of ethics that governs the behavior of professionals in the legal system
- (B) explicit analyses of the terms used in legal rules, indicating what meanings the terms do and do not cover
- (C) legal doctrines that underlie and guide the use of accepted legal rules
- (D) legal rules that have not yet passed through the entire legislative procedure necessary for them to become law
- (E) the body of legal decisions regarding cases that required judicial discretion for their resolution

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11. Which one of the following expresses a view that the author of the passage would most probably hold concerning legal principles and legal rules?
- (A) Legal rules are applied more often than legal principles when a case involves issues about which legal professionals disagree.
  - (B) Both legal rules and legal principles are officially recognized as valid parts of the law.
  - (C) Hart's "model of rules" has been superseded by a "model of principles" that sheds light on legal determinacy.
  - (D) Legal principles are just as likely as legal rules to have terms that have both core and peripheral meanings.
  - (E) Legal principles eliminate the need for judicial discretion in resolving the problems generated by the open texture of legal rules.
12. In the passage, the author uses the example of the word "vehicle" to
- (A) illustrate a legal rule that necessarily has exceptions
  - (B) show how legal principles are applied in the construction of legal rules
  - (C) represent the core of settled meaning of a legal term
  - (D) serve as an example of a legal term with both a core and a periphery of meaning
  - (E) provide a counterexample to Hart's concept of the open texture of legal terms
13. It can be inferred that the author of the passage regards Hart's theory of hard cases and the theory of standard law as
- (A) exhaustive
  - (B) worthy of respect
  - (C) interesting but impractical
  - (D) plausible but unwieldy
  - (E) hopelessly outmoded

14. Which one of the following is true of the term "legally determinate" (line 6) as it is used in the passage?
- (A) It represents the idea that every crime should have a fixed penalty rather than a range of penalties within which a judge can make an arbitrary choice.
  - (B) It refers to a legal case that can be definitively resolved in favor of one side or the other according to the law in effect at the time.
  - (C) It describes a legal rule that requires judges to limit their actions to applying written law when deciding cases over which people with legal training disagree.
  - (D) It refers to any legal case that involves terms with imprecise meanings and thus relies for its resolution only on the determination of judges.
  - (E) It refers to procedures for determining the legal outcome of complex issues in difficult cases.
15. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) outlining the problems that might be faced by a legislature attempting to create a complete body of law that would prevent judges from making rather than applying the law
  - (B) justifying the idea that "hard" cases will always exist in the practice of law, no matter what laws are written or how they are applied
  - (C) presenting evidence to support Dworkin's idea that legal rules apply in an all-or-nothing fashion, whereas legal principles apply in more sophisticated ways
  - (D) critiquing the concept of the open texture of legal terms as a conceptual flaw in Hart's otherwise well-regarded book
  - (E) demonstrating that Dworkin's concept of legal principles does not form the basis for a successful attack on Hart's theory of legally indeterminate cases

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One way governments can decrease air pollution is to impose a tax on industrial carbon dioxide emissions. But why should governments consider a carbon tax when they could control emissions by

- (5) establishing energy efficiency and conservation standards, by legislating against coal use, or by increasing investment in nuclear power? The great virtue of such a tax is that it would provide incentives for industry to achieve emission
- (10) reductions. Because oil emits more carbon dioxide per unit of energy generated than does natural gas, and coal more than oil, a carbon tax would vary with the type of fuel. Such a tax would induce industry to substitute less-polluting fuels for those carrying a
- (15) higher tax, and also to reduce the total use of energy.

However, it is not clear how high such a tax should be or what its economic and environmental implications would be. At first glance, it is not

- (20) difficult to estimate roughly the size of the tax needed to effect a given level of emission reduction. One writer estimates, for example, that a tax of 41 percent on the price of coal, 33 percent on oil, and 25 percent on gas would reduce the United
- (25) Kingdom's emissions by 20 percent (using 1988 as the base year) by the year 2005, the target recommended by the 1988 Toronto Conference. It should be noted, however, that these numbers ignore the effect of the tax on economic growth, and
- (30) hence on emissions, and assume that past responses to a price rise will be replicated in the future. These numbers are also based on the assumption that all countries will behave cooperatively in imposing a carbon tax.

- (35) There are very strong reasons to believe that cooperation would be difficult to win. If most countries cooperated, then any country that chose not to cooperate would be advantaged: it would have no abatement costs, and the effect on the
- (40) environment of its defection would be relatively small. Because of this "free rider" effect, cooperation on a scale needed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions might prove elusive.

- (45) Should countries act unilaterally to curb emissions? If a country were to act unilaterally, the benefits would be spread across the globe, whereas the costs would fall solely on the country taking the action. The action would reduce emissions globally, and the effect of this would be to reduce the benefit
- (50) other countries would receive if they reduced emissions. As a consequence, other countries would have less incentive to reduce emissions and would probably emit more carbon dioxide than they would have if the unilateral action had not been taken.
- (55) The entire effect of the emission reduction may not be lost, but it would surely be diminished by this free-riding behavior.

- 16. According to the passage, the size of the carbon tax levied on a given fuel would vary with the
  - (A) amount of that fuel used by a particular industry
  - (B) amount of pollution caused by the fuel being taxed
  - (C) size of the industries using the fuel being taxed
  - (D) effect that the tax would have on a country's economy
  - (E) number of users of a particular fuel at a particular time
- 17. The author mentions the estimates of "One writer" (line 22) primarily in order to
  - (A) indicate in a general way the size that a carbon tax must be for it to be effective
  - (B) provide the most accurate information available about the most practical size for a carbon tax
  - (C) suggest that the target recommended by the 1988 Toronto Conference is an unrealistic one
  - (D) undermine the argument that a carbon tax would provide incentives for users to achieve emissions reductions
  - (E) show how the size of an effective carbon tax can be calculated
- 18. Which one of the following circumstances would most seriously undermine the conclusion "Such a tax would induce industry to substitute less-polluting fuels for those carrying a higher tax" (lines 13–15)?
  - (A) The fuel taxed at the highest rate costs considerably less to buy than fuels taxed at lower rates.
  - (B) The goal set by the Toronto Conference cannot be reached unless each fuel is taxed at a much higher rate.
  - (C) The tax on coal represents a much greater cost increase than does the tax on oil or gas.
  - (D) It is discovered that gas produces even less carbon dioxide per unit of energy generated than was previously thought.
  - (E) It is discovered that coal produces even more carbon dioxide per unit of energy generated than was previously thought.

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19. The passage is primarily intended to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) How high a tax should a country's government impose on carbon dioxide emissions?
  - (B) What issues should a country's government consider before deciding whether to impose a tax on carbon dioxide emissions?
  - (C) What assumptions underlie a country's decision to impose a tax on carbon dioxide emissions?
  - (D) How can the effects of industrial pollution on the Earth's atmosphere be decreased?
  - (E) What can be done to increase the effectiveness of any tax that a country imposes on carbon dioxide emissions?
20. In response to the question, "Should countries act unilaterally to curb emissions?" (lines 44–45), the author would be most likely to contend that a country should
- (A) not act unilaterally because, although that country would receive some benefits from such action, other countries would most likely be harmed by it
  - (B) not act unilaterally because unilateral action would have no benefits for other countries
  - (C) not act unilaterally because the cost to that country would not be justified by the limited effect that such action would have on industrial pollution worldwide
  - (D) act unilaterally because that country's economy would benefit from the resulting reduction in industrial emissions worldwide
  - (E) act unilaterally because other countries might well be inspired to follow that country's example

21. Which one of the following is most parallel to the "free rider" effect mentioned in line 41?
- (A) An industry agrees to base itself in a city where there has been little industrial development only if the city will rezone the specific property the industry desires.
  - (B) Because fares for public transportation are rising, a commuter decides to bicycle to work rather than to use public transportation in a city where auto emissions are a problem.
  - (C) An apartment dweller begins to recycle newspapers even though no one else in the building does so and recycling is not required by law.
  - (D) In an area where groundwater has become polluted, a homeowner continues to buy bottled water rather than contribute to a neighborhood fund to combat pollution.
  - (E) In an area where overgrazing is a severe problem, a shepherd allows his sheep to continue grazing common fields even though his neighbors have agreed to buy feed for their animals until regrowth occurs.

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Some meteorologists have insisted that the severity of the drought in sub-Saharan West Africa and its long duration (nearly 40 years to date) must be a sign of a long-term alteration in climate.

- (5) Among the theories proposed to explain this change, one hypothesis that has gained widespread attention attributes the drought to a cooling of the Northern Hemisphere. This hypothesis is based on the fact that, between 1945 and the early 1970s, the
- (10) average annual air temperatures over the landmasses of the Northern Hemisphere decreased by about half a degree Fahrenheit (approximately one quarter of a degree Celsius—a small but significant amount). Several meteorologists have
- (15) suggested that this cooling was caused by an increase in atmospheric dust emanating from volcanic eruptions and from urban and industrial pollution; the dust reflected incoming sunlight, causing the ground to receive less solar radiation
- (20) and to transfer less heat to the atmosphere. The cooling seemed to be more pronounced in the middle and high latitudes than in the tropics, an observation that is consistent with the fact that the Sun's rays enter the atmosphere at a greater angle
- (25) farther north, and so have to pass through more dust-laden atmosphere on the way to the Earth.

Since winds are set in motion by differences in air pressure caused by unequal heating of the atmosphere, supporters of the cooling hypothesis

- (30) have argued that a growing temperature differential between the unusually cool middle and high latitudes and the warm tropical latitudes is causing a southward expansion of the circumpolar vortex—the high-altitude westerly winds that circle
- (35) the Northern Hemisphere at middle latitudes. According to this hypothesis, as the circumpolar vortex expands, it forces south other components of large-scale atmospheric circulation and, in effect, displaces the northward-moving monsoon that
- (40) ordinarily brings sub-Saharan rain. Proponents have further argued that this change in atmospheric circulation might be long-term since cooling in the Northern Hemisphere could be perpetuated by increases in ice and snow coverage there, which
- (45) would lead to reflection of more sunlight away from the Earth, to further cooling, and, indirectly, to further drought in sub-Saharan West Africa.

Despite these dire predictions, and even though the current African drought has lasted longer than

- (50) any other in this century, the notion that the drought is caused by cooling of the Northern Hemisphere is, in fact, not well supported. Contrary to the predictions of the cooling hypothesis, during one period of rapid Northern Hemisphere cooling
- (55) in the early 1950s, the sub-Sahara was unusually rainy. Moreover, in the early 1980s, when the drought was particularly severe, Northern Hemisphere lands actually warmed slightly. And further doubt has been cast on the hypothesis by
- (60) recent analyses suggesting that, when surface temperatures of water as well as land are taken into account, the Northern Hemisphere may not have cooled at all.

- 22. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - (A) There is strong evidence to support the theory that an increase in atmospheric dust has contributed to the severity of the drought in sub-Saharan West Africa.
  - (B) The suggestion that Northern Hemisphere cooling is contributing to a decline of rainfall in sub-Saharan West Africa is open to question.
  - (C) The expansion of the circumpolar vortex has caused a dramatic shift in the atmospheric circulation patterns above sub-Saharan West Africa.
  - (D) The drought in sub-Saharan West Africa represents a long-term, permanent alteration in global climate patterns.
  - (E) Meteorologists cannot determine when the drought in sub-Saharan West Africa is likely to end.
- 23. The author's attitude toward the cooling hypothesis is best described as one of
  - (A) vehement opposition
  - (B) cautious skepticism
  - (C) growing ambivalence
  - (D) guarded enthusiasm
  - (E) strong support
- 24. According to the passage, proponents of the cooling hypothesis suggested that the circumpolar vortex is likely to expand when which one of the following occurs?
  - (A) The average annual atmospheric temperature of the tropics is significantly higher than normal for an extended period of time.
  - (B) The average annual snowfall in the Northern Hemisphere is lower than normal for an extended period of time.
  - (C) The average annual surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere waters is higher than the average annual surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere landmasses.
  - (D) There is a significant increase in the difference between the average annual atmospheric temperature of the tropics and that of the more northern latitudes.
  - (E) There is a significant increase in the difference between the average annual atmospheric temperatures of the middle and the high latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere.

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25. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage about the average annual temperature of the air over Northern Hemisphere landmasses before 1945?
- (A) It was higher than it was between 1945 and the early 1970s.
  - (B) It was lower than it was during the early 1980s.
  - (C) It was the same as it was between 1945 and the early 1970s.
  - (D) It was the same as the annual average surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere landmasses and bodies of water between 1945 and the early 1970s.
  - (E) It was higher than the annual average surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere landmasses and bodies of water between 1945 and the early 1970s.
26. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Opposing points of view are presented, evidence supporting each point of view is discussed, and then one point of view is developed into a formal hypothesis.
  - (B) A theory is discussed, and different points of view about the theory are discussed, supported, and then reconciled.
  - (C) A hypothesis is proposed, contradictory evidence is discussed, and then the hypothesis is amended.
  - (D) A theory explaining a phenomenon is proposed, supporting evidence is considered, and then the theory is disputed.
  - (E) A point of view is presented, a theory supporting the view is proposed, contradictory evidence is presented, and then a different theory is proposed.
27. A proponent of the cooling hypothesis would most likely argue that the return of the monsoon rains to sub-Saharan West Africa would indicate that which one of the following has also occurred?
- (A) The amount of ice and snow coverage over the landmasses of the Northern Hemisphere has increased.
  - (B) The average annual temperature of the atmosphere over the middle and high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere has decreased.
  - (C) The average annual temperature of the atmosphere over the tropics in the Northern Hemisphere has increased.
  - (D) Other components of large-scale atmospheric circulation, besides the circumpolar vortex, have expanded and moved southward.
  - (E) The atmospheric circulation pattern of the high-altitude westerly winds has resumed its normal pattern.

## S T O P

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





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

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Albert Tyrone, an aspiring young actor, has just been offered a continuing role in a television soap opera and a supporting role in a new play being staged by a major regional theater. Time constraints prohibit him from accepting both roles. Write an argument in support of one role over the other based on the following criteria:

- Tyrone needs a role that will launch his acting career.
- Tyrone needs enough income to cover both his living expenses and the monthly payment on his substantial college loans.

In the soap opera, which is watched daily by millions of people, Tyrone has been cast in a minor role as a young, unmarried doctor who has just moved into town. The director has told Tyrone that the role could be expanded if viewers respond favorably to his character. Tyrone's weekly salary will be reasonable given his lack of experience and will increase if his role becomes more important. The director, while known to be difficult, prides herself on nurturing young talent; several of her protégés have gone on to highly successful film and television careers. Last year, the soap opera's ratings fell appreciably, and the show could be canceled if ratings do not improve this season.

A well-known playwright has written a much-heralded new play that will have a two-month run at a nationally respected regional theater. The production is certain to be reviewed in the national media. Tyrone has been cast in a supporting role as the leading lady's brother; he has two monologues and spends much of the play on stage. One of the playwright's previous plays went from a regional theater to lengthy runs in New York, Toronto, and London. Another won several prestigious awards but was not a commercial success. Her last play closed after one week. Tyrone's salary for the regional theater will be modest and will end, of course, when the play's run is over.

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**DIRECTIONS:**

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

**SCORING WORKSHEET**

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

NUMBER  
CORRECT

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

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

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

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

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

**CONVERSION CHART**

**For converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score  
LSAT Prep Test XVII**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	101
179	97	97
178	95	96
177	94	94
176	93	93
175	92	92
174	91	91
173	90	90
172	89	89
171	88	88
170	86	87
169	85	85
168	84	84
167	82	83
166	81	81
165	79	80
164	78	78
163	76	77
162	75	75
161	73	74
160	72	72
159	70	71
158	69	69
157	67	68
156	65	66
155	64	64
154	62	63
153	60	61
152	59	59
151	57	58
150	55	56
149	54	54
148	52	53
147	50	51
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127	22	22
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125	20	20
124	19	19
123	18	18
122	17	17
121	16	16
120	0	15