



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 41

OCTOBER 2003

TEST ID: LL3041



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■ Logical Reasoning . . . . .	SECTION I
■ Analytical Reasoning. . . . .	SECTION II
■ Logical Reasoning . . . . .	SECTION III
■ Reading Comprehension . . . . .	SECTION IV

## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Because the statement “all gray rabbits are rabbits” is true, it follows by analogy that the statement “all suspected criminals are criminals” is also true.

The reasoning above is flawed because it fails to recognize that

- (A) the relationship between being a criminal and being a rabbit is not of the same kind as that between being suspected and being gray
  - (B) the relationship between being suspected and being a rabbit is not of the same kind as that between being gray and being a criminal
  - (C) the relationship between being a gray rabbit and being a rabbit is not of the same kind as that between being a suspected criminal and being a criminal
  - (D) not all rabbits are gray
  - (E) not all criminals are suspected
2. A study of plaque buildup on teeth used three randomly assigned groups of people who brushed their teeth twice a day for a year. People in Group 1 used the same toothbrush all year. People in Group 2 used the same toothbrush all year but sterilized it each month. People in Group 3 used a new, sterile toothbrush each month. At the end of the year, people in Groups 1 and 2 had the same amount of plaque buildup as each other, while people in Group 3 had less plaque buildup.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the relative amounts of plaque buildup found in the three groups?

- (A) The buildup of plaque on teeth, which brushing twice a day helps to prevent, is accelerated by the growth of bacteria on toothbrushes that remained unsterilized for more than a month.
- (B) The stiffness of the bristles on new toothbrushes, which the mechanical action of brushing destroys after several months, inhibits the buildup of plaque.
- (C) The people who did the study measured the amount of plaque buildup by a new method not usually employed by dentists.
- (D) Before they joined the study, some of the people in Group 3 had been in the habit of brushing their teeth only once a day.
- (E) The people in Group 2 and Group 3 brushed their teeth as vigorously as did the people in Group 1.

3. Xavier: Demand by tourists in Nepal for inexpensive thangka paintings has resulted in the proliferation of inferior thangkas containing symbolic inaccuracies—a sure sign of a dying art form. Nepal should prohibit sales of thangkas to tourists, for such a prohibition will induce artists to create thangkas that meet traditional standards.

Yvette: An art form without dedicated young artists will decay and die. If tourists were forbidden to buy thangkas, young artists would cease making thangkas and concentrate instead on an art form tourists can buy.

Yvette responds to Xavier by

- (A) denying the existence of the problem that Xavier’s proposal is designed to ameliorate
- (B) challenging the integrity of Xavier’s sources of information
- (C) arguing that Xavier’s proposal, if implemented, would result in the very consequences it is meant to prevent
- (D) using an analogy to draw a conclusion that is inconsistent with the conclusion drawn by Xavier
- (E) showing that the evidence presented by Xavier has no bearing on the point at issue

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Industry experts expect improvements in job safety training to lead to safer work environments. A recent survey indicated, however, that for manufacturers who improved job safety training during the 1980s, the number of on-the-job accidents tended to increase in the months immediately following the changes in the training programs.

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

- (A) A similar survey found that the number of on-the-job accidents remained constant after job safety training in the transportation sector was improved.
- (B) Manufacturers tend to improve their job safety training only when they are increasing the size of their workforce.
- (C) Manufacturers tend to improve job safety training only after they have noticed that the number of on-the-job accidents has increased.
- (D) It is likely that the increase in the number of on-the-job accidents experienced by many companies was not merely a random fluctuation.
- (E) Significant safety measures, such as protective equipment and government safety inspections, were in place well before the improvements in job safety training.

5. Statistician: Two major studies found no causal link between medical procedure X and disorder Y, but these studies are flawed. One study looked at 1,000 people who had undergone procedure X and the other study looked at 1,100 people who had undergone procedure X. But because disorder Y occurs in only .02 percent of the population, researchers would need to include many more than 1,100 people in a study to detect even a doubling of the rate of disorder Y.

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

- (A) Contrary to the findings of two major studies, there is reason to think that procedure X causes disorder Y.
- (B) Two studies that discovered no causal link between procedure X and disorder Y are unsound.
- (C) Researchers should conduct more-extensive studies of procedure X to determine whether the procedure is causally linked with disorder Y.
- (D) The two studies cited did not reach a conclusion as to whether disorder Y results from procedure X.
- (E) Despite the opinions of many medical experts, it has not been established that there is a causal link between procedure X and disorder Y.

6. Patti: Most parents are eager for their preschoolers to learn as much as possible. However, instead of providing general opportunities for their children to learn, parents often direct their children's learning to their own personal concerns. Because children have a natural curiosity and thirst for knowledge, they learn an enormous amount simply through growing and adapting to the world. Therefore, this type of directed learning is unlikely to improve a child's preschool education.

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

- (A) Parents who use the type of directed learning in question have been exposed to misguided psychological theories about children.
- (B) Children will have difficulty adapting to the world without the unique help and guidance of their parents.
- (C) The type of directed learning in question is likely to enhance the general opportunities for children to learn.
- (D) The type of directed learning in question is not a necessary part of the process of growing and adapting to the world.
- (E) General opportunities to learn are not typical of the early years of formal education.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. Two things are true of all immoral actions. First, if they are performed in public, they offend public sensibilities. Second, they are accompanied by feelings of guilt.

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

- (A) Some immoral actions that are not performed in public are not accompanied by feelings of guilt.
  - (B) Immoral actions are wrong solely by virtue of being accompanied by feelings of guilt.
  - (C) Some actions that offend public sensibilities if they are performed in public are not accompanied by feelings of guilt.
  - (D) Some actions that are accompanied by feelings of guilt are not immoral, even if they frequently offend public sensibilities.
  - (E) Every action performed in public that is accompanied by feelings of guilt is immoral.
8. Vervet monkeys use different alarm calls to warn each other of nearby predators, depending on whether the danger comes from land or from the air.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of the behavior of vervet monkeys described above?

- (A) By varying the pitch of its alarm call, a vervet monkey can indicate the number of predators approaching.
- (B) Different land-based predators are responsible for different numbers of vervet monkey deaths.
- (C) No predators that pose a danger to vervet monkeys can attack both from land and from the air.
- (D) Vervet monkeys avoid land-based predators by climbing trees but avoid predation from the air by diving into foliage.
- (E) Certain land-based predators feed only on vervet monkeys, whereas every predator that attacks vervet monkeys from the air feeds on many different animals.

9. Technological improvements will enable food production to increase as populations increase. However, increases in food production will be negligible unless societies become more centralized so that all factors contributing to the production of food can be better coordinated. But, historically, the more centralized a society was, the greater the percentage of its people who perished if and when it collapsed. Thus, increasing the centralization of societies in an effort to increase food production via better technology will merely exacerbate the disasters associated with societal collapse.

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

- (A) The more centralized a society is, the greater its need for increased food production.
  - (B) Not every problem associated with the collapse of a centralized society would be prevented by technological improvements.
  - (C) The rate at which the world's population is growing will continue to increase indefinitely.
  - (D) The production of food can be increased only by improved technology.
  - (E) Societies have become more centralized as technology has improved.
10. In an experiment, scientists changed a single gene in cloned flies of a certain species. These cloned flies lacked the eye cells that give flies ultraviolet vision, even though cloned siblings with unaltered, otherwise identical genes had normal vision. Thus, scientists have shown that flies of this species lacking ultraviolet vision must have some damage to this gene.

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

- (A) The relationship between genes and vision in flies is well understood.
- (B) No other gene in the flies in the experiment is required for the formation of the ultraviolet vision cells.
- (C) Ultraviolet vision is a trait found in all species of flies.
- (D) The gene change had no effect on the flies other than the lack of ultraviolet vision cells.
- (E) Ultraviolet vision is an environmentally influenced trait in the species of flies in the experiment.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. In the recent election, a country's voters overwhelmingly chose Adler over Burke. Voters knew that Burke offered more effective strategies for dealing with most of the country's problems. Moreover, Burke has a long public record of successful government service that testifies to competence and commitment. It was well known, however, that Burke's environmental policy coincided with the interests of the country's most dangerous polluter, whereas Adler proposed a policy of strict environmental regulation.

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

- (A) Throughout their respective political careers, Adler has been more committed to taking measures to protect the country's environment than Burke has been.
  - (B) Voters realized that their country's natural resources are rapidly being depleted.
  - (C) The concern of the country's voters for the environment played an important role in Adler's election.
  - (D) Offering effective strategies for dealing with a country's problems is more important in winning an election than having a long record of successful government service.
  - (E) In every respect other than environmental policy, Burke would have served the country better than Adler will.
12. Poor nutrition is at the root of the violent behavior of many young offenders. Researchers observed that in a certain institution for young offenders, the violent inmates among them consistently chose, from the food available, those items that were low in nutrients. In a subsequent experiment, some of the violent inmates were placed on a diet high in nutrients. There was a steady improvement in their behavior over the four months of the experiment. These results confirm the link between poor nutrition and violent behavior.

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

- (A) Some of the violent inmates who took part in the experiment had committed a large number of violent crimes.
- (B) Dietary changes are easier and cheaper to implement than any other type of reform program in institutions for young offenders.
- (C) Many young offenders have reported that they had consumed a low-nutrient food sometime in the days before they committed a violent crime.
- (D) A further study investigated young offenders who chose a high-nutrient diet on their own and found that many of them were nonviolent.
- (E) The violent inmates in the institution who were not placed on a high-nutrient diet did not show an improvement in behavior.

13. Robin: When a region's economy is faltering, many people lose their jobs. As a result, spending on consumer goods declines, leading in turn to more lost jobs and a worsening of the economy. Eventually, the economy becomes so bad that prices collapse; the lower prices encourage people to increase spending on consumer goods, and this higher spending results in economic improvement.

Terry: People cannot increase their spending if they have no jobs and no money for anything other than basic necessities, so price collapses cannot lead to economic improvement.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines Terry's objection to Robin's analysis?

- (A) Companies hire more workers after the economy starts to improve again, and many newly hired workers then make long-deferred purchases.
- (B) Even when economic conditions are worsening, consumers realize that the economy will eventually improve.
- (C) Even people who do not lose their jobs spend less in bad economic times and thus have savings available to spend when prices collapse.
- (D) People who have lost their jobs must continue to buy some basic goods such as food, even during bad economic times.
- (E) The prices of some consumer goods remain stable, even during a general price collapse.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



14. Laila: Though lying may be unacceptable in most cases, there are exceptions: when lying brings about more good than harm, lying is morally permissible.

Which one of the following judgments conforms most closely to the principle stated by Laila?

- (A) It is morally permissible for Marcus to lie to his parents about where he is going for the evening as long as what he is going to do is not itself a bad thing to do.
  - (B) It is morally permissible for Lane to lie to the police about the whereabouts of a friend even if Lane suspects the friend has committed a crime.
  - (C) It is morally permissible to lie about anything that affects only yourself.
  - (D) It is morally permissible for Debra to lie to keep Thomas from being unhappy as long as the lie helps Thomas and does no harm.
  - (E) It is morally permissible to lie to innocent people if the lie will cause those people to make a choice that will benefit them but may harm others.
15. If all works of art evoke intense feelings, and this sculpture is a work of art, then it follows that this sculpture evokes intense feelings. But this sculpture does not evoke intense feelings at all. So either this sculpture is not a work of art, or not all works of art evoke intense feelings.

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

- (A) If all classes are canceled, and the biology lab is a class, then it follows that the biology lab is canceled. But the biology lab is not a class. So the biology lab is not canceled, or some classes are not canceled.
- (B) If all medical research is significant, and this research is medical, then it follows that this research is significant. But this research is actually of no significance. So not all medical research is significant, and this research is not medical.
- (C) If all vitamins are safe in large doses, and beta-carotene is a vitamin, then it follows that beta-carotene is safe in large doses. But beta-carotene is not safe in large doses. So not all vitamins are safe in large doses, or beta-carotene is not a vitamin.
- (D) If all sciences rely heavily on mathematics, and clinical psychology is a science, then it follows that clinical psychology relies heavily on mathematics. But clinical psychology does not rely heavily on mathematics. So clinical psychology is not a science.
- (E) If all classes are canceled today, then it follows that today is a holiday and the library is closed. But today is not a holiday. So some classes are not canceled, or the library is open.

16. With decreased production this year in many rice-growing countries, prices of the grain on world markets have increased. Analysts blame this increase on the fact that only a small percentage of world production is sold commercially, with government growers controlling most of the rest, distributing it for local consumption. With so little rice being traded freely, even slight changes in production can significantly affect the amount of rice available on world markets.

Which one of the following, if true, would most call into question the analysts' explanation of the price increase?

- (A) Rice-importing countries reduce purchases of rice when the price increases dramatically.
- (B) In times of decreased rice production, governments store more of the rice they control and reduce their local distribution of rice.
- (C) In times of decreased rice production, governments export some of the rice originally intended for local distribution to countries with free grain markets.
- (D) Governments that distribute the rice crop for local consumption purchase the grain commercially in the event of production shortfalls.
- (E) During reduced rice harvests, rice-importing countries import other kinds of crops, although this fails to compensate for decreased rice imports.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



17. Sharon, a noted collector of fine glass, found a rare glass vase in a secondhand store in a small town she was visiting. The vase was priced at \$10, but Sharon knew that it was worth at least \$1,000. Saying nothing to the storekeeper about the value of the vase, Sharon bought the vase for \$10. Weeks later the storekeeper read a newspaper article about Sharon's collection, which mentioned the vase and how she had acquired it. When the irate storekeeper later accused Sharon of taking advantage of him, Sharon replied that she had done nothing wrong.

Which one of the following principles, if established, most helps to justify Sharon's position?

- (A) A seller is not obligated to inform a buyer of anything about the merchandise that the seller offers for sale except for the demanded price.
- (B) It is the responsibility of the seller, not the buyer, to make sure that the amount of money a buyer gives a seller in exchange for merchandise matches the amount that the seller demands for that merchandise.
- (C) A buyer's sole obligation to a seller is to pay in full the price that the seller demands for a piece of merchandise that the buyer acquires from the seller.
- (D) It is the responsibility of the buyer, not the seller, to ascertain that the quality of a piece of merchandise satisfies the buyer's standards.
- (E) The obligations that follow from any social relationship between two people who are well acquainted override any obligations that follow from an economic relationship between the two.

18. Health officials now recommend that people reduce their intake of foods that are high in cholesterol, such as red meat. The recent decline in the total consumption of beef indicates that many people are following this recommendation. But restaurants specializing in steak are flourishing despite an overall decline in the restaurant industry. So clearly there still are a lot of people completely ignoring the health recommendation.

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

- (A) It neglects to consider whether restaurants that specialize in steak try to attract customers by offering steak dinners at low prices.
- (B) It assumes without warrant that people who eat steak at steak restaurants do not need to reduce their intake of foods that are high in cholesterol.
- (C) It presupposes that the popularity of restaurants that specialize in steaks is a result of a decrease in the price of beef.
- (D) It mistakes the correlation of the decline in beef consumption and the decline in the restaurant industry for a causal relation.
- (E) It fails to consider whether the people who patronize steak restaurants have heeded the health officials by reducing their cholesterol intake in their at-home diets.

19. Film critic: There has been a recent spate of so-called "documentary" films purporting to give the "true story" of one historical event or another. But most of these films have been inaccurate and filled with wild speculations, usually about conspiracies. The filmmakers defend their works by claiming that freedom of speech entitles them to express their views. Although that claim is true, it does not support the conclusion that anyone ought to pay attention to the absurd views expressed in the films.

To which one of the following principles does the film critic's commentary most closely conform?

- (A) Although filmmakers are entitled to express absurd views, they are not justified in doing so.
- (B) Everyone ought to ignore films containing wild speculations about conspiracies.
- (C) Freedom of speech sometimes makes the expression of absurd views necessary.
- (D) Freedom of speech does not entitle filmmakers to present inaccurate speculations as truth.
- (E) Views that people are entitled to express need not be views to which anyone is obliged to pay attention.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. The people most likely to watch a televised debate between political candidates are the most committed members of the electorate and thus the most likely to have already made up their minds about whom to support. Furthermore, following a debate, uncommitted viewers are generally undecided about who won the debate. Hence, winning a televised debate does little to bolster one's chances of winning an election.

The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism because the argument fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) watching an exciting debate makes people more likely to vote in an election
  - (B) the voting behavior of people who do not watch a televised debate is influenced by reports about the debate
  - (C) there are differences of opinion about what constitutes winning or losing a debate
  - (D) people's voting behavior may be influenced in unpredictable ways by comments made by the participants in a televised debate
  - (E) people who are committed to a particular candidate will vote even if their candidate is perceived as having lost a televised debate
21. Many successful graphic designers began their careers after years of formal training, although a significant number learned their trade more informally on the job. But no designer ever became successful who ignored the wishes of a client.
- If all of the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true?
- (A) All graphic designers who are unsuccessful have ignored the wishes of a client.
  - (B) Not all formally trained graphic designers ignore clients' wishes.
  - (C) The more attentive a graphic designer is to a client's wishes, the more likely the designer is to be successful.
  - (D) No graphic designers who learn their trade on the job will ignore clients' wishes.
  - (E) The most successful graphic designers learn their trade on the job.

22. If violations of any of a society's explicit rules routinely go unpunished, then that society's people will be left without moral guidance. Because people who lack moral guidance will act in many different ways, chaos results. Thus, a society ought never to allow any of its explicit rules to be broken with impunity.

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

- (A) takes for granted that a society will avoid chaos as long as none of its explicit rules are routinely violated with impunity
  - (B) fails to consider that the violated rules might have been made to prevent problems that would not arise even if the rules were removed
  - (C) infers, from the claim that the violation of some particular rules will lead to chaos, that the violation of any rule will lead to chaos
  - (D) confuses the routine nonpunishment of violations of a rule with sometimes not punishing violations of the rule
  - (E) takes for granted that all of a society's explicit rules result in equally serious consequences when broken
23. Perception cannot be a relationship between a conscious being and a material object that causes that being to have beliefs about that object. For there are many imperceptible material objects about which we have beliefs.
- Which one of the following is most closely parallel in its flawed reasoning to the flawed reasoning in the argument above?
- (A) Art cannot be an artifact created by someone with the express purpose of causing an aesthetic reaction in its audience. For we often have aesthetic reactions to artifacts that are not art.
  - (B) Liberty cannot be the obligation of other people not to prevent one from doing as one wishes. For no matter what one tries to do some people will try to prevent it.
  - (C) Preparation cannot be action directed toward fulfilling needs and solving problems before they arise. For there are problems so severe that no amount of preparation will help.
  - (D) Happiness cannot be the state of mind in which pleasure both qualitatively and quantitatively predominates over pain. For we simply cannot compare pain and pleasure qualitatively.
  - (E) Physics cannot be the science that investigates the ultimate principles of nature. For human beings are finite, and the ultimate principles cannot be understood by finite beings.

24. Ethicist: In general it is wrong to use medical treatments and procedures of an experimental nature without the patient's consent, because the patient has a right to reject or accept a treatment on the basis of full information about all the available options. But knowledge of the best treatment for emergency conditions can be gained only if consent to experimental practices is sometimes bypassed in medical emergencies. So some restricted nonconsensual medical research should be allowed.

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

- (A) Doctors often do not know what is best for their own patients in emergency situations.
- (B) If patients knew that experimental treatments were being used in medical emergencies, it could adversely affect the outcome of that research.
- (C) Nonconsensual medical research should be allowed only if the research is highly likely to yield results that will benefit the patient.
- (D) In cases where the best treatment option is unknown, a patient ceases to have the right to know the treatment plan and the alternatives.
- (E) The right of patients to informed consent is outweighed in at least some medical emergencies by the possible benefits of research conducted without their consent.

25. Gas station owner: Increased fuel efficiency reduces air pollution and dependence on imported oil, which has led some people to suggest that automobile manufacturers should make cars smaller to increase their fuel efficiency. But smaller cars are more likely to be seriously damaged in collisions and provide less protection for their occupants. Greater fuel efficiency is not worth the added risk to human lives; therefore, manufacturers should not seek to increase fuel efficiency.

The reasoning in the gas station owner's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that it would be impossible to reduce the likelihood of dangerous accidents for small cars
- (B) concludes, on the basis of the claim that one means to an end is unacceptable, that the end should not be pursued
- (C) draws a conclusion about what should be done from premises all of which are about factual matters only
- (D) presupposes the truth of what it sets out to prove
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that increasing fuel efficiency is the only way to reduce air pollution

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

24 Questions

**Directions:** Each group of questions in this section is based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Questions 1–7

A closet contains exactly six hangers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—hanging, in that order, from left to right. It also contains exactly six dresses—one gauze, one linen, one polyester, one rayon, one silk, and one wool—a different dress on each of the hangers, in an order satisfying the following conditions:

The gauze dress is on a lower-numbered hanger than the polyester dress.

The rayon dress is on hanger 1 or hanger 6.

Either the wool dress or the silk dress is on hanger 3.

The linen dress hangs immediately to the right of the silk dress.

- Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of the hangers to the fabrics of the dresses that hang on them?
  - 1: wool; 2: gauze; 3: silk; 4: linen; 5: polyester; 6: rayon
  - 1: rayon; 2: wool; 3: gauze; 4: silk; 5: linen; 6: polyester
  - 1: polyester; 2: gauze; 3: wool; 4: silk; 5: linen; 6: rayon
  - 1: linen; 2: silk; 3: wool; 4: gauze; 5: polyester; 6: rayon
  - 1: gauze; 2: rayon; 3: silk; 4: linen; 5: wool; 6: polyester
- If both the silk dress and the gauze dress are on odd-numbered hangers, then which one of the following could be true?
  - The polyester dress is on hanger 1.
  - The wool dress is on hanger 2.
  - The polyester dress is on hanger 4.
  - The linen dress is on hanger 5.
  - The wool dress is on hanger 6.
- If the silk dress is on an even-numbered hanger, which one of the following could be on the hanger immediately to its left?
  - the gauze dress
  - the linen dress
  - the polyester dress
  - the rayon dress
  - the wool dress
- If the polyester dress is on hanger 2, then which one of the following must be true?
  - The silk dress is on hanger 1.
  - The wool dress is on hanger 3.
  - The linen dress is on hanger 4.
  - The linen dress is on hanger 5.
  - The rayon dress is on hanger 6.
- Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - The linen dress hangs immediately next to the gauze dress.
  - The polyester dress hangs immediately to the right of the rayon dress.
  - The rayon dress hangs immediately to the left of the wool dress.
  - The silk dress is on a lower-numbered hanger than the gauze dress.
  - The wool dress is on a higher-numbered hanger than the rayon dress.
- Which one of the following CANNOT hang immediately next to the rayon dress?
  - the gauze dress
  - the linen dress
  - the polyester dress
  - the silk dress
  - the wool dress
- Assume that the original condition that the linen dress hangs immediately to the right of the silk dress is replaced by the condition that the wool dress hangs immediately to the right of the silk dress. If all the other initial conditions remain in effect, which one of the following must be false?
  - The linen dress is on hanger 1.
  - The gauze dress is on hanger 2.
  - The wool dress is on hanger 4.
  - The silk dress is on hanger 5.
  - The polyester dress is on hanger 6.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 8–12

At a children's festival, exactly four songs are performed, each exactly once: "Night's All Right," "Question Man," "Rhino Rock," and "Sammy." The songs are performed consecutively, each on a different one of exactly four instruments: flute, guitar, harmonica, or keyboard. The songs are performed in accordance with the following:

The first song performed is not performed on the flute.

If "Sammy" is performed on the keyboard, then "Rhino Rock" is performed on the harmonica.

If "Question Man" is performed on the keyboard, then "Night's All Right" is performed on the flute. The song performed on the keyboard immediately follows "Rhino Rock" and immediately precedes "Night's All Right."

8. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of the four songs performed at the festival with the instruments on which they are performed, listed in order from the first song performed to the last?
  - (A) "Night's All Right": guitar; "Question Man": keyboard; "Sammy": guitar; "Rhino Rock": flute
  - (B) "Question Man": guitar; "Rhino Rock": harmonica; "Sammy": keyboard; "Night's All Right": flute
  - (C) "Rhino Rock": flute; "Question Man": keyboard; "Night's All Right": harmonica; "Sammy": guitar
  - (D) "Sammy": harmonica; "Night's All Right": guitar; "Question Man": keyboard; "Rhino Rock": flute
  - (E) "Sammy": harmonica; "Rhino Rock": guitar; "Question Man": flute; "Night's All Right": keyboard
9. Which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) "Question Man" immediately follows the song performed on the keyboard.
  - (B) "Night's All Right" immediately precedes the song performed on the keyboard.
  - (C) "Question Man" immediately precedes the song performed on the guitar.
  - (D) "Rhino Rock" immediately precedes the song performed on the harmonica.
  - (E) "Sammy" immediately precedes the song performed on the guitar.

10. Which one of the following CANNOT be true of the song performed on the flute?
  - (A) It immediately precedes "Question Man."
  - (B) It immediately follows "Question Man."
  - (C) It immediately precedes "Rhino Rock."
  - (D) It immediately follows "Night's All Right."
  - (E) It immediately follows "Sammy."
11. If "Rhino Rock" is the second song performed at the festival, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) The first song performed is performed on the keyboard.
  - (B) The third song performed is performed on the guitar.
  - (C) The third song performed is performed on the flute.
  - (D) "Night's All Right" is performed on the guitar.
  - (E) "Rhino Rock" is performed on the guitar.
12. If "Question Man" is the third song performed at the festival, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
  - (A) "Question Man" is performed on the guitar.
  - (B) "Question Man" is performed on the keyboard.
  - (C) "Rhino Rock" is performed on the guitar.
  - (D) "Sammy" is performed on the guitar.
  - (E) "Sammy" is performed on the harmonica.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 13–17

Each of the seven members of the board of directors—Guzman, Hawking, Lepp, Miyauchi, Upchurch, Wharton, and Zhu—serves on exactly one of two committees—the finance committee or the incentives committee. Only board members serve on these committees. Committee membership is consistent with the following conditions:

If Guzman serves on the finance committee, then Hawking serves on the incentives committee.

If Lepp serves on the finance committee, then Miyauchi and Upchurch both serve on the incentives committee.

Wharton serves on a different committee from the one on which Zhu serves.

Upchurch serves on a different committee from the one on which Guzman serves.

If Zhu serves on the finance committee, so does Hawking.

13. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the members of the finance committee?
- (A) Guzman, Hawking, Miyauchi, Wharton
  - (B) Guzman, Lepp, Zhu
  - (C) Hawking, Miyauchi, Zhu
  - (D) Hawking, Upchurch, Wharton, Zhu
  - (E) Miyauchi, Upchurch, Wharton
14. Which one of the following pairs of board members CANNOT both serve on the incentives committee?
- (A) Guzman and Hawking
  - (B) Guzman and Wharton
  - (C) Hawking and Wharton
  - (D) Miyauchi and Upchurch
  - (E) Miyauchi and Wharton
15. What is the maximum number of members on the finance committee?
- (A) two
  - (B) three
  - (C) four
  - (D) five
  - (E) six
16. If Miyauchi and Wharton both serve on the finance committee, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Guzman and Lepp both serve on the finance committee.
  - (B) Guzman and Upchurch both serve on the incentives committee.
  - (C) Hawking and Zhu both serve on the finance committee.
  - (D) Lepp and Upchurch both serve on the incentives committee.
  - (E) Zhu and Upchurch both serve on the finance committee.
17. If Guzman serves on the incentives committee, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Hawking serves on the finance committee.
  - (B) Lepp serves on the incentives committee.
  - (C) Miyauchi serves on the finance committee.
  - (D) Wharton serves on the incentives committee.
  - (E) Zhu serves on the finance committee.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



**Questions 18–24**

Eight people—Fiona, George, Harriet, Ingrid, Karl, Manuel, Olivia, and Peter—are sitting, evenly spaced, around a circular picnic table. Any two of them are said to be sitting directly across from one another if and only if there are exactly three other people sitting between them, counting in either direction around the table. The following conditions apply:

Fiona sits directly across from George.

Harriet sits immediately next to neither Fiona nor Karl.

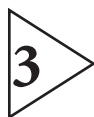
Ingrid sits immediately next to, and immediately clockwise from, Olivia.

18. Which one of the following could be the order in which four of the people are seated, with no one else seated between them, counting clockwise around the table?  
(A) George, Peter, Karl, Fiona  
(B) Harriet, Olivia, Ingrid, Karl  
(C) Ingrid, Fiona, Peter, Manuel  
(D) Olivia, Manuel, Karl, George  
(E) Peter, Harriet, Karl, Fiona
19. If Harriet and Olivia each sits immediately next to George, then which one of the following could be the two people each of whom sits immediately next to Peter?  
(A) Fiona and Karl  
(B) Fiona and Olivia  
(C) Harriet and Ingrid  
(D) Harriet and Karl  
(E) Karl and Manuel
20. If George does not sit immediately next to Harriet, then which one of the following could be the two people each of whom sits immediately next to Manuel?  
(A) Fiona and Harriet  
(B) Fiona and Peter  
(C) George and Karl  
(D) George and Peter  
(E) Harriet and Peter
21. If Manuel sits immediately next to Olivia, then which one of the following people must sit immediately next to Fiona?  
(A) Harriet  
(B) Ingrid  
(C) Karl  
(D) Manuel  
(E) Peter
22. What is the minimum possible number of people sitting between Ingrid and Manuel, counting clockwise from Ingrid around the table?  
(A) zero  
(B) one  
(C) two  
(D) three  
(E) four
23. If Karl sits directly across from Ingrid, then each of the following people could sit immediately next to Olivia EXCEPT:  
(A) Fiona  
(B) George  
(C) Harriet  
(D) Manuel  
(E) Peter
24. If Karl sits directly across from Harriet, then what is the minimum possible number of people sitting between George and Karl, counting clockwise from George to Karl?  
(A) zero  
(B) one  
(C) two  
(D) three  
(E) four

**S T O P**

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





## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. The water of Lake Laberge, in Canada, currently contains high levels of the pesticide toxaphene. Authorities are puzzled because toxaphene was banned in North America in the early 1980s and now is used only in a few other parts of the world.

Which one of the following, if true, does most to explain why the water of Lake Laberge currently contains high levels of toxaphene?

- (A) Levels of pesticides in the environment often continue to be high for decades after their use ends.
  - (B) Lake Laberge's water contains high levels of other pesticides besides toxaphene.
  - (C) Toxic chemicals usually do not travel large distances in the atmosphere.
  - (D) North American manufacturers opposed banning toxaphene.
  - (E) Toxic chemicals become more readily detectable once they enter organisms the size of fish.
2. Although Samantha likes both oolong and green tea, none of her friends likes both. However, all of her friends like black tea.

If the statements above are true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Samantha likes black tea.
- (B) None of Samantha's friends likes green tea.
- (C) Samantha's friends like exactly the same kinds of tea as each other.
- (D) One of Samantha's friends likes neither oolong nor green tea.
- (E) One of Samantha's friends likes all the kinds of teas that Samantha likes.

3. Because it permits a slower and more natural rhythm of life, living in the country is supposed to be more healthy and relaxed than living in the city. But surveys show that people living in the country become ill as often and as seriously as people living in the city, and that they experience an equal amount of stress.

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

- (A) Living in the country is neither healthier nor more relaxing than living in the city.
  - (B) Living in the country does not in fact permit a slower and more natural rhythm of life than living in the city.
  - (C) People whose rhythm of life is slow and natural recover quickly from illness.
  - (D) Despite what people believe, a natural rhythm of life is unhealthy.
  - (E) The amount of stress a person experiences depends on that person's rhythm of life.
4. Industrialist: Environmentalists contend that emissions from our factory pose a health risk to those living downwind. The only testimony presented in support of this contention comes from residents of the communities surrounding the factory. But only a trained scientist can determine whether or not these emissions are dangerous, and none of the residents are scientists. Hence our factory's emissions present no health risk.

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

- (A) impugns the motives of the residents rather than assessing the reasons for their contention
- (B) does not consider the safety of emissions from other sources in the area
- (C) presents no testimony from scientists that the emissions are safe
- (D) fails to discuss the benefits of the factory to the surrounding community
- (E) equivocates between two different notions of the term "health risk"

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5. In the city of Glasgow, Scotland, trade doubled between 1750, when the first bank opened there, and 1765, when government regulations on banking were first implemented in Scotland.

Each of the following, if true, could contribute to an explanation of the doubling described above EXCEPT:

- (A) The technological revolution that started in the early eighteenth century in England resulted in increased trade between England and Scotland.
  - (B) Reductions in tariffs on foreign goods in 1752 led to an increase in imports to Glasgow.
  - (C) The establishment of banking in Glasgow encouraged the use of paper money, which made financial transactions more efficient.
  - (D) Improvements in Scottish roads between 1750 and 1758 facilitated trade between Glasgow and the rest of Scotland.
  - (E) The initial government regulation of Scottish banks stimulated Glasgow's economy.
6. Some argue that laws are instituted at least in part to help establish a particular moral fabric in society. But the primary function of law is surely to help order society so that its institutions, organizations, and citizenry can work together harmoniously, regardless of any further moral aims of the law. Indeed, the highest courts have on occasion treated moral beliefs based on conscience or religious faith as grounds for making exceptions in the application of laws.

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

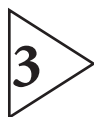
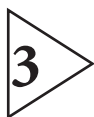
- (A) The manner in which laws are applied sometimes takes into account the beliefs of the people governed by those laws.
- (B) The law has as one of its functions the ordering of society but is devoid of moral aims.
- (C) Actions based on religious belief or on moral conviction tend to receive the protection of the highest courts.
- (D) The way a society is ordered by law should not reflect any moral convictions about the way society ought to be ordered.
- (E) The best way to promote cooperation among a society's institutions, organizations, and citizenry is to institute order in that society by means of law.

7. In Western economies, more energy is used to operate buildings than to operate transportation. Much of the decline in energy consumption since the oil crisis of 1973 is due to more efficient use of energy in homes and offices. New building technologies, which make lighting, heating, and ventilation systems more efficient, have cut billions of dollars from energy bills in the West. Since energy savings from these efficiencies save several billion dollars per year today, we can conclude that 50 to 100 years from now they will save more than \$200 billion per year (calculated in current dollars).

On which one of the following assumptions does the argument rely?

- (A) Technology used to make buildings energy efficient will not become prohibitively expensive over the next century.
- (B) Another oil crisis will occur in the next 50 to 100 years.
- (C) Buildings will gradually become a less important consumer of energy than transportation.
- (D) Energy bills in the West will be \$200 billion lower in the next 50 to 100 years.
- (E) Energy-efficient technologies based on new scientific principles will be introduced in the next 50 to 100 years.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



8. Travel writer: A vacationer should choose an airline that has had an accident in the past 5 years. Though this may seem counterintuitive, studies show that the average airline has 1 accident every 5 years. So if an airline has had no accident during the past 5 years, the chances that the airline will have a crash are increased.

The flawed reasoning in the travel writer's argument is most similar to that in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) A tossed coin has come up heads 100 times in a row. It is therefore reasonable to believe that the coin is not fair, and thus that it is more likely to come up heads than tails when it is flipped again.
- (B) If there are 10 adult male baboons in a troop, the chance of an average adult male baboon ascending to dominance in any given year is 1 in 10. Thus, if an adult male baboon has been in the troop more than 10 years and has never ascended to dominance, then the chance of his doing so is now better than 1 in 10.
- (C) On a given day, an average resident's chance of being involved in a traffic accident in a certain city is 1 in 10,000. Therefore, the chance of Marty, a 5-year-old resident, being involved in a traffic accident in the city on any given day is also 1 in 10,000.
- (D) The average adolescent who works full-time in a certain country makes about 76 cents for every dollar that an adult who works full-time there makes. Therefore, since in this country the average adolescent who works part-time makes less than the average adolescent who works full-time, the average adolescent who works part-time makes less than 76 cents for every dollar made by an employed adult.
- (E) Though until recently this chess grandmaster had responded to opening move X with move Y half of the time, in the current tournament he has responded to move X with move Y 90 percent of the time. Thus, in the next game of the current tournament, he is 90 percent likely to respond to move X with move Y.

9. Phoebe: There have been many reported sightings of strange glowing lights, but a number of these sightings have a straightforward, natural explanation. They occurred clustered in time and location around the epicenters of three earthquakes, and so were almost certainly earthquake lights, a form of ball lightning caused by stresses in the ground.

Quincy: I am skeptical that the association between the lights and the earthquakes is anything more than a coincidence. The theory that ground stresses related to earthquakes can cause any kind of lightning is extremely speculative.

In responding to Phoebe, Quincy

- (A) takes a correlation to be a causal relation
  - (B) challenges the accuracy of the data about sightings that Phoebe takes for granted
  - (C) criticizes Phoebe's explanation as unsubstantiated
  - (D) offers an explanation of the glowing lights different from Phoebe's
  - (E) accuses Phoebe of introducing irrelevant information
10. Those who have the ability to fully concentrate are always of above-average intelligence. Also, being successfully trained in speed-reading will usually be accompanied by an increased ability to concentrate.
- If the statements above are true, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Some people can speed-read, and are able to fully concentrate, but are of below-average intelligence.
  - (B) All people who can speed-read are of above-average intelligence.
  - (C) Many people of above-average intelligence are unable to fully concentrate.
  - (D) Some people with little ability to concentrate are of below-average intelligence, but can speed-read.
  - (E) All people who can speed-read are able to concentrate to some extent.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



11. In order to maintain a high standard of living, a nation must maintain a functioning infrastructure. Major investment in the improvement of its infrastructure will, over time, reward a nation with a corresponding rise in its standard of living. Hence a nation whose standard of living is on the rise can be safely assumed to be a nation that has invested heavily in improving its infrastructure.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument fails to take into account that

- (A) a nation that fails to invest in its infrastructure need not experience any resulting decline in its standard of living
- (B) many nations are unable to make the needed investments in infrastructure
- (C) the rise in a nation's standard of living that is prompted by investment in its infrastructure may take a long time to occur
- (D) a rise in a nation's standard of living need not be the result of major investments in its infrastructure
- (E) nations often experience short-term crises that require that resources be diverted to purposes other than the maintenance and improvement of infrastructure

12. Yang: Yeast has long been known to be a leaven, that is, a substance used in baking to make breads rise. Since biblical evidence ties the use of leavens to events dating back to 1200 B.C., we can infer that yeast was already known to be a leaven at that time.

Campisi: I find your inference unconvincing; several leavens other than yeast could have been known in 1200 B.C.

Campisi counters Yang's argument by

- (A) suggesting that an alternative set of evidence better supports Yang's conclusion
- (B) questioning the truth of a presumption underlying Yang's argument
- (C) denying the truth of Yang's conclusion without considering the reason given for that conclusion
- (D) pointing out that the premises of Yang's argument more strongly support a contrary conclusion
- (E) calling into question the truth of the evidence presented in Yang's argument

13. Researcher: People with certain personality disorders have more theta brain waves than those without such disorders. But my data show that the amount of one's theta brain waves increases while watching TV. So watching too much TV increases one's risk of developing personality disorders.

A questionable aspect of the reasoning above is that it

- (A) uses the phrase "personality disorders" ambiguously
- (B) fails to define the phrase "theta brain waves"
- (C) takes correlation to imply a causal connection
- (D) draws a conclusion from an unrepresentative sample of data
- (E) infers that watching TV is a consequence of a personality disorder

14. The authorship of the Iliad and the Odyssey has long been debated. Some traditional evidence suggests that Homer created both works, or at least large portions of them, but there is equally forceful evidence that he had nothing to do with either. Since there is no overwhelming evidence for either claim, we ought to accept the verdict of tradition that Homer is the principal author of both works.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the principle underlying the argumentation above?

- (A) If there is no overwhelming evidence for or against a hypothesis, then one should suspend judgment as to its truth.
- (B) If a hypothesis goes against tradition, one should not accept the hypothesis without overwhelming evidence.
- (C) If there is no overwhelming evidence for or against a hypothesis, one should believe it.
- (D) One should accept the authority of tradition only if one has nontraditional evidence for the traditional hypothesis.
- (E) One should defer to the authority of tradition if two or more hypotheses conflict with it.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



15. Midlevel managers at large corporations are unlikely to suggest reductions in staff in their own departments even when these departments are obviously overstaffed.

Each of the following, if true, supports the claim above EXCEPT:

- (A) The compensation paid to midlevel managers is greater when they supervise more workers.
- (B) Midlevel managers have less work to do when their departments are overstaffed.
- (C) Staff morale and productivity often suffer when workers are laid off.
- (D) Departmental workloads at most large corporations increase and decrease significantly and unpredictably.
- (E) Many large corporations allow managers to offer early retirement as a means of reducing staff.

16. Editorialist: Some people propose that, to raise revenues and encourage conservation, our country's taxes on oil, gasoline, and coal should be increased. Such a tax increase, however, would do more harm than good. By raising energy costs, the tax increase would decrease our competitiveness with other countries. Many families would be unfairly burdened with higher transportation costs. Finally, by reducing the demand for energy, the tax increase would reduce the number of energy production jobs.

Each of the following, if true, would weaken the editorialist's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The editorialist's country's budget deficit will decrease if the energy tax increase is implemented, thus benefiting the economy.
- (B) Higher gasoline prices tend to lead to a cleaner environment, because people do less nonessential driving.
- (C) The proposed tax increase would be larger for some energy sources than for others.
- (D) Higher gasoline prices will encourage people to carpool, which will reduce individual transportation costs.
- (E) The government would use the increase in tax revenue to create many more jobs than would be lost in the energy production sector.

17. Reporter: A team of scientists has recently devised a new test that for the first time accurately diagnoses autism in children as young as 18 months old. When used to evaluate 16,000 children at their 18-month checkup, the test correctly diagnosed all 10 children later confirmed to be autistic, though it also wrongly identified 2 children as autistic. Autistic children can therefore now benefit much earlier in life than before from the treatments already available.

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

- (A) No test intended for diagnosing autism at such an early age existed before the new test was devised.
- (B) A diagnostic test that sometimes falsely gives a positive diagnosis can still provide a reasonable basis for treatment decisions.
- (C) The new test can be used to evaluate all children, regardless of the level of development of their verbal skills.
- (D) Those children incorrectly identified as autistic will not be adversely affected by treatments aimed at helping autistic children.
- (E) There was no reliable evidence that autism could affect children so young until the advent of the new test.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



18. Tallulah: The columnist attributes the decline of interest in novels to consumerism, technology, and the laziness of people who prefer watching television to reading a novel. However, in reaching this conclusion, the columnist has overlooked important evidence. It is surely relevant that contemporary fiction is frequently of poor quality—indeed, much of it is meaningless and depressing—whereas many good newspapers, magazines, professional journals, and books of other types are currently available.

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

- (A) Contemporary fiction is unpopular because it is meaningless, depressing, and of poor overall quality.
- (B) The columnist's claim that novels are being displaced by consumerism, technology, and television is false.
- (C) The view expressed by the columnist was formed without considering all of the pertinent evidence.
- (D) People read as much as they used to, but most of the works they now read are not novels.
- (E) A large number of high-quality newspapers, magazines, professional journals, and nonfiction books are currently published.

19. Renting cars from dealerships is less expensive than renting cars from national rental firms. But to take advantage of dealership rates, tourists must determine which local dealerships offer rentals, and then pay for long taxi rides between the airport and those dealerships. So renting from dealerships rather than national rental firms is generally more worthwhile for local residents than for tourists.

Each of the following, if true, strengthens the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) To encourage future business, many car dealerships drop off and pick up rental cars for local residents at no charge.
- (B) Tourists renting cars from national rental firms almost never need to pay for taxi rides to or from the airport.
- (C) Travel agents generally are unable to inform tourists of which local car dealerships offer rentals.
- (D) Many local residents know of local car dealerships that offer low-priced rentals.
- (E) For local residents, taxi rides to car dealerships from their homes or workplaces are usually no less expensive than taxi rides to national rental firms.

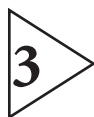
20. On some hot days the smog in Hillview reaches unsafe levels, and on some hot days the wind blows into Hillview from the east. Therefore, on some days when the wind blows into Hillview from the east, the smog in Hillview reaches unsafe levels.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) mistakes a condition that sometimes accompanies unsafe levels of smog for a condition that necessarily accompanies unsafe levels of smog
- (B) fails to recognize that one set might have some members in common with each of two others even though those two other sets have no members in common with each other
- (C) uses the key term "unsafe" in one sense in a premise and in another sense in the conclusion
- (D) contains a premise that is implausible unless the conclusion is presumed to be true
- (E) infers a particular causal relation from a correlation that could be explained in a variety of other ways

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.





21. Labor representative: Social historians have shown conclusively that if workers strike when the working conditions at their jobs are poor, those conditions usually significantly improve after five years. Although workers in this industry are familiar with this fact, they nonetheless refuse to strike even though their working conditions are poor.

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

- (A) Until recently it was widely believed that strikes do not generally improve working conditions.
  - (B) Most factories in this industry change ownership every two years.
  - (C) Working conditions in many other industries are worse than conditions in this industry.
  - (D) Workers typically plan to work in this industry only three years.
  - (E) Wages in this industry have increased each year.
22. Paleontologists recently discovered teeth from several woolly mammoths on an isolated Arctic island where no mammoth fossils had previously been found. The teeth were 25 percent smaller on average than adult mammoth teeth that have been found elsewhere, but they are clearly adult mammoth teeth. Therefore, provided that the teeth are representative of their respective populations, woolly mammoths that lived on the island were smaller on average than those that lived elsewhere.

Which one of the following, if assumed, would allow the conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) Neither tooth size nor overall body size is completely uniform among adult members of most species, including woolly mammoths.
- (B) The tooth wear that naturally occurs in many animals over the course of their adult years did not result in a significant change in tooth size among adult woolly mammoths as they aged.
- (C) Unusually small mammoth teeth found at locations other than the island have always been those of juvenile mammoths rather than adult mammoths.
- (D) Tooth size among adult woolly mammoths was always directly proportional to the overall size of those mammoths.
- (E) Woolly mammoths of the kind that lived on the island had the same number and variety of teeth as mammoths that lived elsewhere had.

23. Diplomat: Every major war in the last 200 years has been preceded by a short, sharp increase in the acquisition of weapons by the nations that subsequently became participants in those conflicts. Clearly, therefore, arms control agreements will preserve peace.

Of the following, which one most accurately describes a reasoning flaw in the diplomat's argument?

- (A) The argument infers, merely from the claim that events of one type have for a long time consistently preceded events of a second type, that an event of the second type will not occur unless an event of the first type occurs.
- (B) The argument reasons that, simply because weapons are used in war, a rapid, dramatic increase in the acquisition of weapons will always lead to war.
- (C) The argument draws a conclusion that simply restates a claim presented in support of that conclusion.
- (D) The argument fails to consider that a short, sharp increase in the acquisition of weapons by a nation may be a response to the increased armament of neighboring nations.
- (E) The argument fails to consider that some of the minor wars that have occurred in the last 200 years may have been preceded by rapid increases in the acquisition of weapons by the nations that subsequently became participants in those wars.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.





24. Newscaster: In order for the public to participate in a meaningful way in the current public policy debate, one requirement is that the issues be stated in terms the public can understand. The mayor's speech has just stated these issues in such terms, so now the public at least might be able to participate in a meaningful way in the current public policy debate.

Which one of the following most closely parallels the newscaster's argument in its reasoning?

- (A) One must know Russian if one is to read Dostoyevski's original text of *Crime and Punishment*. Rachel has never learned Russian; therefore she cannot read the original text of *Crime and Punishment*.
- (B) In order to reach one's goals, one must be able to consider these goals carefully. Laura has reached her goals, so she must have been able to consider those goals carefully.
- (C) One cannot confuse the majority of one's students if one wants to be a good teacher. Hugo wants to be a good teacher; therefore, he might be able to avoid confusing the majority of his students.
- (D) In order to discover the meaning of certain seldom-used words, one must use a good dictionary. Paul has used a good dictionary, so Paul must have discovered the meaning of those words.
- (E) One must at least have warm clothing if one is to survive in a very cold climate. Jerome has obtained warm clothing; therefore, he might be able to survive in a very cold climate.

25. Most serious students are happy students, and most serious students go to graduate school. Furthermore, all students who go to graduate school are overworked.

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

- (A) Most overworked students are happy students.
- (B) Some happy students are overworked.
- (C) All overworked students are serious students.
- (D) Some unhappy students go to graduate school.
- (E) All serious students are overworked.

26. Editorialist: Some people argue that highway speed limits should be increased to reflect the actual average speeds of highway drivers, which are currently 10 to 20 percent higher than posted speed limits. Any such increase would greatly decrease highway safety, however; as past experience teaches, higher average highway speeds would result, since even though most drivers who currently violate posted speed limits would obey higher ones, almost all drivers who obey current speed limits would likely increase their speed.

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

- (A) Some drivers who obey current speed limits would not change their speed after the introduction of the new speed limits.
- (B) Uniformity of speeds among vehicles is more important for highway safety than is a low average highway speed.
- (C) Most drivers who drive 10 to 20 percent faster than current speed limits have never been involved in a highway accident.
- (D) Some drivers who violate current speed limits would also violate higher speed limits.
- (E) Most drivers who violate current speed limits determine their speeds by what they believe to be safe in the situation.

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

26 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.

- In a recent court case, a copy-shop owner was accused of violating copyright law when, in the preparation of “course packs”—materials photocopied from books and journals and packaged as readings for particular university courses—he copied materials without obtaining permission from or paying sufficient fees to the publishers. As the owner of five small copy shops serving several educational institutions in the area, he argued, as have others in the photocopy business, that the current process for obtaining permissions is time-consuming, cumbersome, and expensive. He also maintained that course packs, which are ubiquitous in higher education, allow professors to assign important readings in books and journals too costly for students to be expected to purchase individually. While the use of copyrighted material for teaching purposes is typically protected by certain provisions of copyright law, this case was unique in that the copying of course packs was done by a copy shop and at a profit.

- Copyright law outlines several factors involved in determining whether the use of copyrighted material is protected, including: whether it is for commercial or nonprofit purposes; the nature of the copyrighted work; the length and importance of the excerpt used in relation to the entire work; and the effect of its use on the work’s potential market value. In bringing suit, the publishers held that other copy-shop owners would cease paying permission fees, causing the potential value of the copyrighted works of scholarship to diminish. Nonetheless, the court decided that this reasoning did not demonstrate that course packs would have a sufficiently adverse effect on the current or potential market of the copyrighted works or on the value of the copyrighted works themselves. The court instead ruled that since the copies were for educational purposes, the fact that the copy-shop owner had profited from making the course packs did not prevent him from receiving protection under the law. According to the court, the owner had not exploited copyrighted material because his fee was not based on the content of the works he copied; he charged by the page, regardless of whether the content was copyrighted.

- In the court’s view, the business of producing and selling course packs is more properly seen as the exploitation of professional copying technologies and a result of the inability of academic parties to reproduce printed materials efficiently, not the exploitation of these copyrighted materials themselves. The court held

that copyright laws do not prohibit professors and students, who may make copies for themselves, from using the photoreproduction services of a third party in order to obtain those same copies at lesser cost.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
  - (A) A court recently ruled that a copy shop that makes course packs does not illegally exploit copyrighted materials but rather it legally exploits the efficiency of professional photocopying technology.
  - (B) A court recently ruled that course packs are protected by copyright law because their price is based solely on the number of pages in each pack.
  - (C) A court recently ruled that the determining factors governing the copyrights of material used in course packs are how the material is to be used, the nature of the material itself, and the length of the copied excerpts.
  - (D) A recent court ruling limits the rights of publishers to seek suit against copy shops that make course packs from copyrighted material.
  - (E) Exceptions to copyright law are made when copyrighted material is used for educational purposes and no party makes a substantial profit from the material.

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2. In lines 23–27, the author lists several of the factors used to determine whether copyrighted material is protected by law primarily to
- (A) demonstrate why the copy-shop owner was exempt from copyright law in this case
  - (B) explain the charges the publishers brought against the copy-shop owner
  - (C) illustrate a major flaw in the publishers' reasoning
  - (D) defend the right to use copyrighted materials for educational purposes
  - (E) provide the legal context for the arguments presented in the case
3. The copy-shop owner as described in the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The potential market value of a copyrighted work should be calculated to include the impact on sales due to the use of the work in course packs.
  - (B) Publishers are always opposed to the preparation and sale of course packs.
  - (C) More copy shops would likely seek permissions from publishers if the process for obtaining permissions were not so cumbersome and expensive.
  - (D) Certain provisions of copyright law need to be rewritten to apply to all possible situations.
  - (E) Copy shops make more of a profit from the preparation and sale of course packs than from other materials.
4. The information in the passage provides the most support for which one of the following statements about copyright law?
- (A) Copyright law can be one of the most complex areas of any legal system.
  - (B) Courts have been inconsistent in their interpretations of certain provisions of copyright law.
  - (C) The number of the kinds of materials granted protection under copyright law is steadily decreasing.
  - (D) New practices can compel the courts to refine how copyright law is applied.
  - (E) Copyright law is primarily concerned with making published materials available for educational use.

5. Which one of the following describes a role most similar to that of professors in the passage who use copy shops to produce course packs?
- (A) An artisan generates a legible copy of an old headstone engraving by using charcoal on newsprint and frames and sells high-quality photocopies of it at a crafts market.
  - (B) A choir director tapes a selection of another well-known choir's best pieces and sends it to a recording studio to be reproduced in a sellable package for use by members of her choir.
  - (C) A grocer makes several kinds of sandwiches that sell for less than similar sandwiches from a nearby upscale café.
  - (D) A professional graphic artist prints reproductions of several well-known paintings at an exhibit to sell at the museum's gift shop.
  - (E) A souvenir store in the center of a city sells miniature bronze renditions of a famous bronze sculpture that the city is noted for displaying.
6. Which one of the following, if true, would have most strengthened the publishers' position in this case?
- (A) Course packs for courses that usually have large enrollments had produced a larger profit for the copy-shop owner.
  - (B) The copy-shop owner had actively solicited professors' orders for course packs.
  - (C) The revenue generated by the copy shop's sale of course packs had risen significantly within the past few years.
  - (D) Many area bookstores had reported a marked decrease in the sales of books used for producing course packs.
  - (E) The publishers had enlisted the support of the authors to verify their claims that the copy-shop owner had not obtained permission.

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Countee Cullen (Countee Leroy Porter, 1903–1946) was one of the foremost poets of the Harlem Renaissance, the movement of African American writers, musicians, and artists centered in the

- (5) Harlem section of New York City during the 1920s. Beginning with his university years, Cullen strove to establish himself as an author of romantic poetry on abstract, universal topics such as love and death. Believing poetry should consist of “lofty thoughts beautifully expressed,” Cullen preferred controlled poetic forms. He used European forms such as sonnets and devices such as quatrains, couplets, and conventional rhyme, and he frequently employed classical allusions and Christian religious imagery, (10) which were most likely the product both of his university education and of his upbringing as the adopted son of a Methodist Episcopal reverend.

Some literary critics have praised Cullen’s skill at writing European-style verse, finding, for example, in

- (20) “The Ballad of the Brown Girl” an artful use of diction and a rhythm and sonority that allow him to capture the atmosphere typical of the English ballad form of past centuries. Others have found Cullen’s use of European verse forms and techniques unsuited to treating (25) political or racial themes, such as the themes in “Uncle Jim,” in which a young man is told by his uncle of the different experiences of African Americans and whites in United States society, or “Incident,” which relates the experience of an eight-year-old child who hears a (30) racial slur. One such critic has complained that Cullen’s persona as expressed in his work sometimes seems to vacillate between aesthete and spokesperson for racial issues. But Cullen himself rejected this dichotomy, maintaining that his interest in romantic (35) poetry was quite compatible with his concern over racial issues. He drew a distinction between poetry of solely political intent and his own work, which he believed reflected his identity as an African American. As the heartfelt expression of his personality (40) accomplished by means of careful attention to his chosen craft, his work could not help but do so.

Explicit references to racial matters do in fact decline in Cullen’s later work, but not because he felt any less passionately about these matters. Rather,

- (45) Cullen increasingly focused on the religious dimension of his poetry. In “The Black Christ,” in which the poet imagines the death and resurrection of a rural African American, and “Heritage,” which expresses the tension between the poet’s identification with Christian (50) traditions and his desire to stay close to his African heritage, Cullen’s thoughts on race were subsumed within what he conceived of as broader and more urgent questions about the suffering and redemption of the soul. Nonetheless, Cullen never abandoned his (55) commitment to the importance of racial issues, reflecting on one occasion that he felt “actuated by a strong sense of race consciousness” that “grows upon me, I find, as I grow older.”

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

- (A) While much of Cullen’s poetry deals with racial issues, in his later work he became less concerned with racial matters and increasingly interested in writing poetry with a religious dimension.  
(B) While Cullen used European verse forms and his later poems increasingly addressed religious themes, his poetry never abandoned a concern for racial issues.  
(C) Though Cullen used European verse forms, he acknowledged that these forms were not very well suited to treating political or racial themes.  
(D) Despite the success of Cullen’s poetry at dealing with racial issues, Cullen’s primary goal was to re-create the atmosphere that characterized the English ballad.  
(E) The religious dimension throughout Cullen’s poetry complemented his focus on racial issues by providing the context within which these issues could be understood.

8. Given the information in the passage, which one of the following most closely exemplifies Cullen’s conception of poetry?

- (A) a sonnet written with careful attention to the conventions of the form to re-create the atmosphere of sixteenth-century English poetry  
(B) a sonnet written with deliberate disregard for the conventions of the form to illustrate the perils of political change  
(C) a sonnet written to explore the aesthetic impact of radical innovations in diction, rhythm, and sonority  
(D) a sonnet written with great stylistic freedom to express the emotional upheaval associated with romantic love  
(E) a sonnet written with careful attention to the conventions of the form expressing feelings about the inevitability of death

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9. Which one of the following is NOT identified by the author of the passage as characteristic of Cullen's poetry?
- (A) It often deals with abstract, universal subject matter.
  - (B) It often employs rhyme, classical allusions, and religious imagery.
  - (C) It avoids traditional poetic forms in favor of formal experimentation.
  - (D) It sometimes deals explicitly with racial issues.
  - (E) It eventually subsumed racial issues into a discussion of religious issues.
10. The passage suggests which one of the following about Cullen's use of controlled poetic forms?
- (A) Cullen used controlled poetic forms because he believed they provided the best means to beautiful poetic expression.
  - (B) Cullen's interest in religious themes naturally led him to use controlled poetic forms.
  - (C) Only the most controlled poetic forms allowed Cullen to address racial issues in his poems.
  - (D) Cullen had rejected the less controlled poetic forms he was exposed to prior to his university years.
  - (E) Less controlled poetic forms are better suited to poetry that addresses racial or political issues.
11. The references to specific poems in the second paragraph are most likely intended to
- (A) contrast some of Cullen's more successful poems with some of his less successful ones
  - (B) serve as illustrations of Cullen's poetry relevant to the critics' claims
  - (C) demonstrate that Cullen's poetic persona vacillates from poem to poem
  - (D) summarize the scope of Cullen's treatment of racial issues in his poetry
  - (E) illustrate the themes Cullen used in expressing his concern about racial matters
12. Based on the passage, the literary critics mentioned in line 18 would be most likely to hold which one of the following views of Cullen's poetry?
- (A) It demonstrates that European verse forms can be successfully adapted to different contexts.
  - (B) It is most notable for the ways in which its content reflects Cullen's upbringing and education.
  - (C) It is more successful when it does not attempt to capture the atmosphere of previous poetic styles.
  - (D) Its reliance on European verse forms is best suited to dealing with racial concerns.
  - (E) Its focus is divided between aesthetic and racial concerns.
13. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Biographical information about Cullen is outlined, his artistic development is traced through several of his poems, and a critical evaluation of his later work is offered.
  - (B) Biographical information about Cullen is outlined, criticism of his use of European verse forms is presented, and the success of this use is evaluated.
  - (C) Biographical information about Cullen is outlined, his approach to writing poetry is described, and the relationship between his poetry and his life is discussed.
  - (D) Cullen's approach to poetry is described, certain poems are characterized as his most notable, and a claim about the religious focus of his work is made.
  - (E) Cullen's approach to poetry is described, differing opinions about the success of his poetry are presented, and thematic developments in his later work are discussed.

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

The demand for electricity in certain countries has been projected recently to grow by 50 percent by the year 2010. Unfortunately, the increased use of fossil fuels to generate this electricity may ultimately damage

- (5) human and environmental health. For example, emissions of air pollutants in these countries are expected to double over the next 25 years, even if energy is used efficiently, so that local urban air quality will likely deteriorate. Renewable sources of
- (10) electricity, such as solar radiation, wind, and waterpower, are possible solutions to the problems caused by increasing demand for electricity. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy sources are available in virtually all geographic regions, and they allow
- (15) electricity production without dangerous environmental pollutants. Additionally, these sources can usually be located closer to consumers than can plants that use fossil fuels, thus reducing transmission and distribution costs. Technologies for the successful long-term
- (20) exploitation of these resources, however, are not always implemented successfully.

In rural Brazil, for example, millions of citizens do not have electricity, and the lack of necessary infrastructure has limited efforts to provide it. In 1992,

- (25) an energy agency from the United States developed a joint project with two Brazilian states to install 800 household solar electrical systems and train local personnel to service them. Under the project's terms, local utilities install, maintain, and own the systems,
- (30) and collect fees from users. Backers hoped the project would attract enough private investment for substantial expansion throughout Brazil. But the project directors rejected the relatively high bids of local Brazilian companies to produce the solar collectors and thus
- (35) missed an opportunity to stimulate local production. Consequently, a short-term savings in start-up costs precluded the long-term benefits deriving from the development of local production capacity and technological skill, which eventually would have led to
- (40) independence from costly foreign expertise. As a result, participating utilities can generate only enough income to cover operating and maintenance costs, which makes further investment and expansion unlikely. Thus, the movement toward a sustainable,
- (45) rural electricity system in Brazil remains stalled.

But some efforts have avoided these pitfalls. In the mid-1980s, a Danish energy agency helped agencies in India build three modern wind turbine plants and gradually develop local technical capacity. Local

- (50) participants were trained in planning, operation, maintenance, and construction of turbines. Indian firms subsequently began manufacturing turbines and, as more locally manufactured equipment became available, Indian utilities were able to increase their use
- (55) of wind energy profitably. The success of these small projects spurred enthusiasm; Indian utilities were soon ordering more equipment and private investment in wind energy surged. Because the Danish agency, unlike its U.S. counterpart, recognized the importance

- (60) of local involvement at all levels, the project has a good chance of remaining competitive and profitable for the long run.

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

- (A) While some later efforts to implement renewable energy systems have been plagued and eventually halted by economic conflicts, early renewable energy projects relying more heavily on local involvement enjoyed a larger degree of success.
- (B) Investors in renewable energy projects should consider not only financial factors but also the potential gains in human and environmental health from using this technology—gains that are not always readily measurable.
- (C) Renewable energy sources represent a promising means for addressing many countries' energy demands and environmental concerns, but the necessary technologies can be implemented most effectively in countries that have continuing access to foreign investment or expertise.
- (D) Though renewable energy sources represent a promising means for meeting the rising energy demands of certain countries, the exploitation of these resources is unlikely to succeed unless long-term, local participation at all levels is seen as integral to renewable energy projects.
- (E) Certain types of renewable energy sources, such as wind-generated electricity systems, are more likely to be successful than other types, but continued investment and experimentation are necessary to establish which renewable energy projects will succeed.

15. Based on the information in the passage, with which one of the following statements regarding solar electrical systems would the author be most likely to agree?

- (A) Despite previous difficulties, these systems can be implemented profitably in many countries.
- (B) Though these systems do not produce pollutants, they must be seen as an impractical substitute for fossil-fuel systems.
- (C) These systems would be more effectively employed in densely populated areas than in rural areas.
- (D) These systems are more costly to install, operate, and maintain than are wind-energy systems.
- (E) Until the long-term functioning of these systems is demonstrated, they cannot be considered a viable type of energy technology.

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16. The author mentions which one of the following in the passage?
- (A) a specific example of an energy-generating system that relies on fossil fuels
  - (B) an example of a project that successfully utilized the local manufacture of equipment
  - (C) an example of the added transmission costs incurred by a specific fossil-fuel energy plant
  - (D) the approximate size of a community that can be served by a modern wind turbine plant
  - (E) the approximate number of years it takes to develop local technical capacity to generate energy from renewable sources
17. The author's attitude toward the directors of the Brazil project can most accurately be described as
- (A) disapproving of their heavy dependence on private investment
  - (B) surprise at their lack of faith in the quality of local technological expertise
  - (C) critical of their lack of foresight in overemphasizing the importance of reducing short-term costs
  - (D) outrage at their favoring profit over humanitarian goals
  - (E) doubtful of their desire to implement a successful solar electrical system in Brazil
18. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) summarizing the reasons why renewable energy resources should be used and explaining why certain promising technologies cannot be implemented profitably
  - (B) arguing for the advantages of renewable energy resources and illustrating with examples what factors will favor their successful implementation
  - (C) illustrating the advantages of adopting renewable energy resources by summarizing how they have been implemented in the past
  - (D) comparing and contrasting two types of renewable energy technology and giving examples of the benefits and drawbacks of each
  - (E) discussing two types of renewable energy resources and analyzing why one is more easily implemented than the other

19. The author's discussion in lines 5–9 is intended primarily to
- (A) substantiate the claim that the demand for electricity will climb 50 percent by the year 2010
  - (B) undermine the claim that efficient energy use is an effective means of addressing environmental problems caused by increased energy demand
  - (C) specify the time frame within which it will be necessary to develop renewable energy technology
  - (D) offer evidence for the claim that fossil fuels are a problematic source of electricity
  - (E) foreshadow a claim concerning the need for localized involvement in environmentally sound technological development
20. Which one of the following, if true, would most call into question the author's assertion in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) The profitability of the India project was due primarily to temporary subsidies from the Indian government.
  - (B) The Danish energy agency invested more funds in the India project than the U.S. agency invested in the Brazil project.
  - (C) Indian firms are not required to limit user fees charged to consumers.
  - (D) Environmental pollutants are produced in the manufacture of some equipment used in wind turbines.
  - (E) New technology is poised to decrease sharply the level of pollutants produced by fossil-fuel plants.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



- Although philanthropy—the volunteering of private resources for humanitarian purposes—reached its apex in England in the late nineteenth century, modern commentators have articulated two major
- (5) criticisms of the philanthropy that was a mainstay of England’s middle-class Victorian society. The earlier criticism is that such philanthropy was even by the later nineteenth century obsolete, since industrialism had already created social problems that were beyond the
  - (10) scope of small, private voluntary efforts. Indeed, these problems required substantial legislative action by the state. Unemployment, for example, was not the result of a failure of diligence on the part of workers or a failure of compassion on the part of employers, nor
  - (15) could it be solved by well-wishing philanthropists.

- The more recent charge holds that Victorian philanthropy was by its very nature a self-serving exercise carried out by philanthropists at the expense of those whom they were ostensibly serving. In this view,
- (20) philanthropy was a means of flaunting one’s power and position in a society that placed great emphasis on status, or even a means of cultivating social connections that could lead to economic rewards. Further, if philanthropy is seen as serving the interests
  - (25) of individual philanthropists, so it may be seen as serving the interests of their class. According to this “social control” thesis, philanthropists, in professing to help the poor, were encouraging in them such values as prudence, thrift, and temperance, values perhaps
  - (30) worthy in themselves but also designed to create more productive members of the labor force. Philanthropy, in short, was a means of controlling the labor force and ensuring the continued dominance of the management class.
  - (35) Modern critics of Victorian philanthropy often use the words “amateurish” or “inadequate” to describe Victorian philanthropy, as though Victorian charity can only be understood as an antecedent to the era of state-sponsored, professionally administered charity. This
  - (40) assumption is typical of the “Whig fallacy”: the tendency to read the past as an inferior prelude to an enlightened present. If most Victorians resisted state control and expended their resources on private, voluntary philanthropies, it could only be, the argument
  - (45) goes, because of their commitment to a vested interest, or because the administrative apparatus of the state was incapable of coping with the economic and social needs of the time.

- This version of history patronizes the Victorians,
- (50) who were in fact well aware of their vulnerability to charges of condescension and complacency, but were equally well aware of the potential dangers of state-managed charity. They were perhaps condescending to the poor, but—to use an un-Victorian metaphor—they
  - (55) put their money where their mouths were, and gave of their careers and lives as well.

21. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) While the motives of individual practitioners have been questioned by modern commentators, Victorian philanthropy successfully dealt with the social ills of nineteenth-century England.
  - (B) Philanthropy, inadequate to deal with the massive social and economic problems of the twentieth century, has slowly been replaced by state-sponsored charity.
  - (C) The practice of reading the past as a prelude to an enlightened present has fostered revisionist views of many institutions, among them Victorian philanthropy.
  - (D) Although modern commentators have perceived Victorian philanthropy as either inadequate or self-serving, the theoretical bias behind these criticisms leads to an incorrect interpretation of history.
  - (E) Victorian philanthropists, aware of public resentment of their self-congratulatory attitude, used devious methods to camouflage their self-serving motives.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

22. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of both modern criticisms made about Victorian philanthropy?
- (A) Both criticisms attribute dishonorable motives to those privileged individuals who engaged in private philanthropy.
  - (B) Both criticisms presuppose that the social rewards of charitable activity outweighed the economic benefits.
  - (C) Both criticisms underemphasize the complacency and condescension demonstrated by the Victorians.
  - (D) Both criticisms suggest that government involvement was necessary to cure social ills.
  - (E) Both criticisms take for granted the futility of efforts by private individuals to enhance their social status by means of philanthropy.
23. Which one of the following best describes the attitude of the author of the passage toward the “Whig” interpretation of Victorian philanthropy?
- (A) strong disagreement
  - (B) mild skepticism
  - (C) cynical amusement
  - (D) bland indifference
  - (E) unqualified support
24. Which one of the following best describes the primary purpose of the passage?
- (A) providing an extended definition of a key term
  - (B) defending the work of an influential group of theorists
  - (C) narrating the chronological development of a widespread practice
  - (D) examining modern evaluations of a historical phenomenon
  - (E) analyzing a specific dilemma faced by workers of the past
25. It can be inferred from the passage that a social control theorist would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements concerning the motives of Victorian philanthropists?
- (A) Victorian philanthropists were driven more by the desire for high social status than by the hope of economic gain.
  - (B) Victorian philanthropists encouraged such values as thrift and temperance in order to instill in the working class the same acquisitiveness that characterized the management class.
  - (C) Though basically well-intentioned, Victorian philanthropists faced problems that were far beyond the scope of private charitable organizations.
  - (D) By raising the living standards of the poor, Victorian philanthropists also sought to improve the intellectual status of the poor.
  - (E) Victorian philanthropists see philanthropy as a means to an end rather than as an end in itself.
26. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Two related positions are discussed, then both are subjected to the same criticism.
  - (B) Two opposing theories are outlined, then a synthesis between the two is proposed.
  - (C) A position is stated, and two differing evaluations of it are given.
  - (D) Three examples of the same logical inconsistency are given.
  - (E) A theory is outlined, and two supporting examples are given.

## S T O P

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

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

“Autism: Early Detection.” © 1996 by Sussex Publishers Inc.

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Keith Lee Kozloff, “Rethinking Development Assistance for Renewable Electricity Sources.” © 1995 by the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation.

Denise K. Magner. “Appeals Court Rules against Publishers in ‘Course Packs’ Case.” © 1996 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc.

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

**LSAT® WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC**

A scholarly professional association must select a site for its annual four-day conference. The association has narrowed its choices to either the city of Phillipsburgh or the Rancho Mesa Hotel. Write an argument in favor of one of the sites over the other based on the following criteria:

- The association wants the conference to be as well attended as possible.
- The association also wants to persuade conference attendees to remain in the hotel for talks and organized events such as dinners.

Phillipsburgh is traditionally a very popular destination for travelers. It offers many fine restaurants, theaters, museums, and opportunities for shopping and sight-seeing. While conferences held in Phillipsburgh in the past were well attended, past experience also shows that, because of the many attractions of Phillipsburgh, many conference events are under-attended. However, one of the most celebrated scholars in the field has indicated an interest in speaking and attending conference events if the conference is held in Phillipsburgh. Expense is a concern: several hotels offer conference rates, but the rates are still high enough that graduate students and most young scholars may be priced out of the conference if it is held in Phillipsburgh.

The Rancho Mesa is a luxury resort hotel located in an isolated high desert setting, and it is highly rated by many travel guidebooks. In the past, the association has sometimes found it difficult to attract large numbers of attendees to isolated resort settings, but it has also found that members who travel to conferences in such settings are apt to attend more conference events. To attract the association's patronage, Rancho Mesa is offering a large discount to association members, making the room rates quite reasonable. As attractions for its guests, the hotel offers activities such as swimming, hiking, and horseback riding. The hotel also offers excellent food and large group dining facilities that the association can use for its dinner events, and meals are included in the room rate. Unfortunately, since Rancho Mesa is far from any travel hub, getting to the hotel is time consuming and usually costly.

[illegible]

**DIRECTIONS:**

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

**SCORING WORKSHEET**

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

NUMBER  
CORRECT

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

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

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

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

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

**CONVERSION CHART**

**For converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT® Scaled Score  
LSAT® Prep Test 41**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	101
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	93	93
173	—*	—*
172	92	92
171	90	91
170	89	89
169	88	88
168	87	87
167	86	86
166	84	85
165	83	83
164	81	82
163	80	80
162	78	79
161	77	77
160	75	76
159	73	74
158	72	72
157	70	71
156	68	69
155	67	67
154	65	66
153	63	64
152	61	62
151	60	60
150	58	59
149	56	57
148	54	55
147	53	53
146	51	52
145	49	50
144	48	48
143	46	47
142	44	45
141	43	43
140	41	42
139	39	40
138	38	38
137	36	37
136	35	35
135	33	34
134	32	32
133	30	31
132	29	29
131	27	28
130	26	26
129	24	25
128	23	23
127	22	22
126	20	21
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	16	17
122	15	15
121	14	14
120	0	13

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

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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



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