

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

- The United States government agency responsible for overseeing television and radio broadcasting, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), had an early history of addressing only the concerns of parties
- (5) with an economic interest in broadcasting—chiefly broadcasting companies. The rights of viewers and listeners were not recognized by the FCC, which regarded them merely as members of the public. Unless citizens' groups were applying for broadcasting
- (10) licenses, citizens did not have the standing necessary to voice their views at an FCC hearing. Consequently, the FCC appeared to be exclusively at the service of the broadcasting industry.

- A landmark case changed the course of that
- (15) history. In 1964, a local television station in Jackson, Mississippi was applying for a renewal of its broadcasting license. The United Church of Christ, representing Jackson's African American population, petitioned the FCC for a hearing about the broadcasting
- (20) policies of that station. The church charged that the station advocated racial segregation to the point of excluding news and programs supporting integration. Arguing that the church lacked the level of economic interest required for a hearing, the FCC rejected the
- (25) petition, though it attempted to mollify the church by granting only a short-term, probationary renewal to the station. Further, the FCC claimed that since it accepted the church's contentions with regard to misconduct on the part of the broadcasters, no hearing was necessary.
- (30) However, that decision raised a question: If the contentions concerning the station were accepted, why was its license renewed at all? The real reason for denying the church a hearing was more likely the prospect that citizens' groups representing community
- (35) preferences would begin to enter the closed worlds of government and industry.

- The church appealed the FCC's decision in court, and in 1967 was granted the right to a public hearing on the station's request for a long-term license. The
- (40) hearing was to little avail: the FCC dismissed much of the public input and granted a full renewal to the station. The church appealed again, and this time the judge took the unprecedented step of revoking the station's license without remand to the FCC, ruling that the
- (45) church members were performing a public service in voicing the legitimate concerns of the community and, as such, should be accorded the right to challenge the renewal of the station's broadcasting license.

- The case established a formidable precedent for
- (50) opening up to the public the world of broadcasting.

- Subsequent rulings have supported the right of the public to question the performance of radio and television licensees before the FCC at renewal time every three years. Along with racial issues, a range of
- (55) other matters—from the quality of children's programming and the portrayal of violence to equal time for opposing political viewpoints—are now discussed at licensing proceedings because of the church's intervention.
1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Because of the efforts of a church group in challenging an FCC decision, public input is now considered in broadcast licensing proceedings.
- (B) Court rulings have forced the FCC to abandon policies that appeared to encourage biased coverage of public issues.
- (C) The history of the FCC is important because it explains why government agencies are now forced to respond to public input.
- (D) Because it has begun to serve the interests of the public, the FCC is less responsive to the broadcasting industry.
- (E) In response to pressure from citizens' groups, the FCC has decided to open its license renewal hearings to the public.

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2. The author mentions some additional topics now discussed at FCC hearings (lines 54–59) primarily in order to
- (A) support the author's claim that the case helped to open up to the public the world of broadcasting
 - (B) suggest the level of vigilance that citizens' groups must maintain with regard to broadcasters
 - (C) provide an explanation of why the public is allowed to question the performance of broadcasters on such a frequent basis
 - (D) illustrate other areas of misconduct with which the station discussed in the passage was charged
 - (E) demonstrate that the station discussed in the passage was not the only one to fall short of its obligation to the public
3. Which one of the following statements is affirmed by the passage?
- (A) The broadcasting industry's economic goals can be met most easily by minimizing the attention given to the interests of viewers and listeners.
 - (B) The FCC was advised by broadcasters to bar groups with no economic interest in broadcasting from hearings concerning the broadcasting industry.
 - (C) The court ruled in the case brought by the United Church of Christ that the FCC had the ultimate authority to decide whether to renew a broadcaster's license.
 - (D) Before the United Church of Christ won its case, the FCC would not allow citizens' groups to speak as members of the public at FCC hearings.
 - (E) The case brought by the United Church of Christ represents the first time a citizens' group was successful in getting its concerns about government agencies addressed to its satisfaction.
4. Based on information presented in the passage, with which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) If the United Church of Christ had not pursued its case, the FCC would not have been aware of the television station's broadcasting policies.
 - (B) By their very nature, industrial and business interests are opposed to public interests.
 - (C) The recourse of a citizens' group to the courts represents an effective means of protecting public interests.
 - (D) Governmental regulation cannot safeguard against individual businesses acting contrary to public interests.
 - (E) The government cannot be trusted to favor the rights of the public over broadcasters' economic interests.
5. The passage suggests that which one of the following has been established by the case discussed in the third paragraph?
- (A) Broadcasters are legally obligated to hold regular meetings at which the public can voice its concerns about broadcasting policies.
 - (B) Broadcasters are now required by the FCC to consult citizens' groups when making programming decisions.
 - (C) Except in cases involving clear misconduct by a broadcaster, the FCC need not seek public input in licensing hearings.
 - (D) When evaluating the performance of a broadcaster applying for a license renewal, the FCC must obtain information about the preferences of the public.
 - (E) In FCC licensing proceedings, parties representing community preferences should be granted standing along with those with an economic interest in broadcasting.

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An effort should be made to dispel the misunderstandings that still prevent the much-needed synthesis and mutual supplementation of science and the humanities. This reconciliation should not be too difficult once it is recognized that the separation is primarily the result of a basic misunderstanding of the philosophical foundations of both science and the humanities.

- Some humanists still identify science with an absurd mechanistic reductionism. There are many who feel that the scientist is interested in nothing more than “bodies in motion,” in the strictly mathematical, physical, and chemical laws that govern the material world. This is the caricature of science drawn by representatives of the humanities who are ignorant of the nature of modern science and also of the scientific outlook in philosophy. For example, it is claimed that science either ignores or explains away the most essential human values. Those who believe this also assert that there are aspects of the human mind, manifest especially in the domains of morality, religion, and the arts, that contain an irreducible spiritual element and for that reason can never be adequately explained by science.
- Some scientists, on the other hand, claim that the humanist is interested in nothing more than emotion and sentiment, exhibiting the vagrant fancies of an undisciplined mind. To such men and women the humanities are useless because they serve no immediate and technological function for the practical survival of human society in the material world. Such pragmatists believe that the areas of morality, religion, and the arts should have only a secondary importance in people’s lives.
- Thus there are misconceptions among humanists and scientists alike that are in need of correction. This correction leads to a much more acceptable position that could be called “scientific humanism,” attempting as it does to combine the common elements of both disciplines. Both science and the humanities attempt to describe and explain. It is true that they begin their descriptions and explanations at widely separated points, but the objectives remain the same: a clearer understanding of people and their world. In achieving this understanding, science in fact does not depend exclusively on measurable data, and the humanities in fact profit from attempts at controlled evaluation. Scientific humanism can combine the scientific attitude with an active interest in the whole scale of human values. If uninformed persons insist on viewing science as only materialistic and the humanities as only idealistic, a fruitful collaboration of both fields is unlikely. The combination of science and the humanities is, however, possible, even probable, if we begin by noting their common objectives, rather than seeing only their different means.

6. Which one of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Scientists’ failure to understand humanists hinders collaborations between the two groups.
 - (B) The materialism of science and the idealism of the humanities have both been beneficial to modern society.
 - (C) Technological development will cease if science and the humanities remain at odds with each other.
 - (D) The current relationship between science and the humanities is less cooperative than their relationship once was.
 - (E) A synthesis of science and the humanities is possible and much-needed.
7. Which one of the following would the author be most likely to characterize as an example of a misunderstanding of science by a humanist?
- (A) Science encourages the view that emotions are inexplicable.
 - (B) Science arises out of practical needs but serves other needs as well.
 - (C) Science depends exclusively on measurable data to support its claims.
 - (D) Science recognizes an irreducible spiritual element that makes the arts inexplicable.
 - (E) Science encourages the use of description in the study of human values.
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Scientific humanism is characterized by the extension of description and explanation from science to the humanities.
 - (B) A clearer understanding of people is an objective of humanists that scientists have not yet come to share.
 - (C) Controlled measures of aesthetic experience are of little use in the study of the humanities.
 - (D) Humanists have profited from using methods generally considered useful primarily to scientists.
 - (E) Fruitful collaboration between scientists and humanists is unlikely to become more common.

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9. According to the author, which one of the following is the primary cause of the existing separation between science and the humanities?
- (A) inflammatory claims by scientists regarding the pragmatic value of the work of humanists
 - (B) misunderstandings of the philosophical foundations of each by the other
 - (C) the excessive influence of reductionism on both
 - (D) the predominance of a concern with mechanics in science
 - (E) the failure of humanists to develop rigorous methods
10. Which one of the following best describes one of the functions of the last paragraph in the passage?
- (A) to show that a proposal introduced in the first paragraph is implausible because of information presented in the second and third paragraphs
 - (B) to show that the views presented in the second and third paragraphs are correct but capable of reconciliation
 - (C) to present information supporting one of two opposing views presented in the second and third paragraphs
 - (D) to present an alternative to views presented in the second and third paragraphs
 - (E) to offer specific examples of the distinct views presented in the second and third paragraphs

11. The passage suggests that the author would recommend that humanists accept which one of the following modifications of their point of view?
- (A) a realization that the scientist is less interested in describing “bodies in motion” than in constructing mathematical models of the material world
 - (B) an acknowledgement that there is a spiritual element in the arts that science does not account for
 - (C) an acceptance of the application of controlled evaluation to the examination of human values
 - (D) a less strident insistence on the primary importance of the arts in people’s lives
 - (E) an emphasis on developing ways for showing how the humanities support the practical survival of mankind
12. In using the phrase “vagrant fancies of an undisciplined mind” (lines 27–28), the author suggests that humanists are sometimes considered to be
- (A) wildly emotional
 - (B) excessively impractical
 - (C) unnecessarily intransigent
 - (D) justifiably optimistic
 - (E) logically inconsistent

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The following passages are adapted from critical essays on the American writer Willa Cather (1873–1947).

Passage A

- When Cather gave examples of high quality in fiction, she invariably cited Russian writers Ivan Turgenev or Leo Tolstoy or both. Indeed, Edmund Wilson noted in 1922 that Cather followed
- (5) the manner of Turgenev, not depicting her characters' emotions directly but telling us how they behave and letting their "inner blaze of glory shine through the simple recital." Turgenev's method was to select details that described a character's appearance and
- (10) actions without trying to explain them. A writer, he said, "must be a psychologist—but a secret one; he must know and feel the roots of phenomena, but only present the phenomena themselves." Similarly, he argued that a writer must have complete knowledge
- (15) of a character so as to avoid overloading the work with unnecessary detail, concentrating instead on what is characteristic and typical.
- Here we have an impressionistic aesthetic that anticipates Cather's: what Turgenev referred to as
- (20) secret knowledge Cather called "the thing not named." In one essay she writes that "whatever is felt upon the page without being specifically named there—that, one might say, is created." For both writers, there is the absolute importance of selection and simplification;
- (25) for both, art is the fusing of the physical world of setting and actions with the emotional reality of the characters. What synthesizes all the elements of narrative for these writers is the establishment of a prevailing mood.

Passage B

- (30) In a famous 1927 letter, Cather writes of her novel *Death Comes for the Archbishop*, "Many [reviewers] assert vehemently that it is not a novel. Myself, I prefer to call it a narrative." Cather's preference anticipated an important reformulation of
- (35) the criticism of fiction: the body of literary theory, called "narratology," articulated by French literary theorists in the 1960s. This approach broadens and simplifies the fundamental paradigms according to which we view fiction: they ask of narrative only that
- (40) it be narrative, that it tell a story. Narratologists tend *not* to focus on the characteristics of narrative's dominant modern Western form, the "realistic novel": direct psychological characterization, realistic treatment of time, causal plotting, logical closure.
- (45) Such a model of criticism, which takes as its object "narrative" rather than the "novel," seems exactly appropriate to Cather's work.
- Indeed, her severest critics have always questioned precisely her capabilities as a *novelist*. Morton Zabel
- (50) argued that "[Cather's] themes...could readily fail to find the structure and substance that might have given

them life or redeemed them from the tenuity of a sketch"; Leon Edel called one of her novels "two inconclusive fragments." These critics and others like

(55) them treat as failures some of the central features of Cather's impressionistic technique: unusual treatment of narrative time, unexpected focus, ambiguous conclusions, a preference for the bold, simple, and stylized in character as well as in landscape. These

(60) "non-novelistic" structures indirectly articulate the essential and conflicting forces of desire at work throughout Cather's fiction.

13. If the author of passage A were to read passage B, he or she would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Though Cather preferred to call *Death Comes for the Archbishop* a narrative rather than a novel, she would be unlikely to view most of her other novels in the same way.
- (B) The critics who questioned Cather's abilities as a novelist focused mostly on her failed experiments and ignored her more aesthetically successful novels.
- (C) A model of criticism that takes narrative rather than the novel as its object is likely to result in flawed interpretations of Cather's work.
- (D) Critics who questioned Cather's abilities as a novelist fail to perceive the extent to which Cather actually embraced the conventions of the realistic novel.
- (E) Cather's goal of representing the "thing not named" explains her preference for the bold, simple, and stylized in the presentation of character.
14. Passage B indicates which one of the following?
- (A) Narratologists point to Cather's works as prime examples of pure narrative.
- (B) Cather disliked the work of many of the novelists who preceded her.
- (C) Cather regarded at least one of her works as not fitting straightforwardly into the category of the novel.
- (D) Cather's unusual treatment of narrative time was influenced by the Russian writers Turgenev and Tolstoy.
- (E) Cather's work was regarded as flawed by most contemporary critics.

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15. It can be inferred that both authors would be most likely to regard which one of the following as exemplifying Cather's narrative technique?
- (A) A meticulous inventory of the elegant furniture and décor in a character's living room is used to indicate that the character is wealthy.
 - (B) An account of a character's emotional scars is used to explain the negative effects the character has on his family.
 - (C) A description of a slightly quivering drink in the hand of a character at a dinner party is used to suggest that the character is timid.
 - (D) A chronological summary of the events that spark a family conflict is used to supply the context for an in-depth narration of that conflict.
 - (E) A detailed narration of an unprovoked act of violence and the reprisals it triggers is used to portray the theme that violence begets violence.
16. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of passage B?
- (A) Cather's fiction is best approached by focusing purely on narrative, rather than on the formal characteristics of the novel.
 - (B) Most commentators on Cather's novels have mistakenly treated her distinctive narrative techniques as aesthetic flaws.
 - (C) Cather intentionally avoided the realistic psychological characterization that is the central feature of the modern Western novel.
 - (D) Cather's impressionistic narratives served as an important impetus for the development of narratology in the 1960s.
 - (E) Cather rejected the narrative constraints of the realistic novel and instead concentrated on portraying her characters by sketching their inner lives.
17. It is most likely that the authors of the two passages would both agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) More than her contemporaries, Cather used stream-of-consciousness narration to portray her characters.
 - (B) Cather's works were not intended as novels, but rather as narratives.
 - (C) Narratology is the most appropriate critical approach to Cather's work.
 - (D) Cather's technique of evoking the "thing not named" had a marked influence on later novelists.
 - (E) Cather used impressionistic narrative techniques to portray the psychology of her characters.
18. Both authors would be likely to agree that which one of the following, though typical of many novels, would NOT be found in Cather's work?
- (A) Description of the salient features of the setting, such as a chair in which a character often sits.
 - (B) A plot that does not follow chronological time, but rather moves frequently between the novel's past and present.
 - (C) Description of a character's physical appearance, dress, and facial expressions.
 - (D) Direct representation of dialogue between the novel's characters, using quotation marks to set off characters' words.
 - (E) A narration of a character's inner thoughts, including an account of the character's anxieties and wishes.
19. A central purpose of each passage is to
- (A) describe the primary influences on Cather's work
 - (B) identify some of the distinctive characteristics of Cather's work
 - (C) explain the critical reception Cather's work received in her lifetime
 - (D) compare Cather's novels to the archetypal form of the realistic novel
 - (E) examine the impact of European literature and literary theory on Cather's work

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Fractal geometry is a mathematical theory devoted to the study of complex shapes called fractals. Although an exact definition of fractals has not been established, fractals commonly exhibit the property of self-similarity:

- (5) the reiteration of irregular details or patterns at progressively smaller scales so that each part, when magnified, looks basically like the object as a whole. The Koch curve is a significant fractal in mathematics and examining it provides some insight into fractal geometry. To generate the Koch curve, one begins with a straight line. The middle third of the line is removed and replaced with two line segments, each as long as the removed piece, which are positioned so as to meet and form the top of a triangle. At this stage,
- (10) the curve consists of four connected segments of equal length that form a pointed protrusion in the middle. This process is repeated on the four segments so that all the protrusions are on the same side of the curve, and then the process is repeated indefinitely on the
- (15) segments at each stage of the construction.

Self-similarity is built into the construction process by treating segments at each stage the same way as the original segment was treated. Since the rules for getting from one stage to another are fully

- (25) explicit and always the same, images of successive stages of the process can be generated by computer. Theoretically, the Koch curve is the result of infinitely many steps in the construction process, but the finest image approximating the Koch curve will be limited
- (30) by the fact that eventually the segments will get too short to be drawn or displayed. However, using computer graphics to produce images of successive stages of the construction process dramatically illustrates a major attraction of fractal geometry:
- (35) simple processes can be responsible for incredibly complex patterns.

- A worldwide public has become captivated by fractal geometry after viewing astonishing computer-generated images of fractals; enthusiastic practitioners
- (40) in the field of fractal geometry consider it a new language for describing complex natural and mathematical forms. They anticipate that fractal geometry's significance will rival that of calculus and expect that proficiency in fractal geometry will allow
 - (45) mathematicians to describe the form of a cloud as easily and precisely as an architect can describe a house using the language of traditional geometry. Other mathematicians have reservations about the fractal geometers' preoccupation with computer-generated
 - (50) graphic images and their lack of interest in theory. These mathematicians point out that traditional mathematics consists of proving theorems, and while many theorems about fractals have already been proven using the notions of pre-fractal mathematics,
 - (55) fractal geometers have proven only a handful of theorems that could not have been proven with pre-fractal mathematics. According to these mathematicians, fractal geometry can attain a lasting role in mathematics only if it becomes a precise
 - (60) language supporting a system of theorems and proofs.

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

- (A) Because of its unique forms, fractal geometry is especially adaptable to computer technology and is therefore likely to grow in importance and render pre-fractal mathematics obsolete.
- (B) Though its use in the generation of extremely complex forms makes fractal geometry an intriguing new mathematical theory, it is not yet universally regarded as having attained the theoretical rigor of traditional mathematics.
- (C) Fractal geometry is significant because of its use of self-similarity, a concept that has enabled geometers to generate extremely detailed computer images of natural forms.
- (D) Using the Koch curve as a model, fractal geometers have developed a new mathematical language that is especially useful in technological contexts because it does not rely on theorems.
- (E) Though fractal geometry has thus far been of great value for its capacity to define abstract mathematical shapes, it is not expected to be useful for the description of ordinary natural shapes.

21. Which one of the following is closest to the meaning of the phrase "fully explicit" as used in lines 24–25?

- (A) illustrated by an example
- (B) uncomplicated
- (C) expressed unambiguously
- (D) in need of lengthy computation
- (E) agreed on by all

22. According to the description in the passage, each one of the following illustrates the concept of self-similarity EXCEPT:

- (A) Any branch broken off a tree looks like the tree itself.
- (B) Each portion of the intricately patterned frost on a window looks like the pattern as a whole.
- (C) The pattern of blood vessels in each part of the human body is similar to the pattern of blood vessels in the entire body.
- (D) The seeds of several subspecies of maple tree resemble one another in shape despite differences in size.
- (E) The florets composing a cauliflower head resemble the entire cauliflower head.

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23. The explanation of how a Koch curve is generated (lines 10–20) serves primarily to
- (A) show how fractal geometry can be reduced to traditional geometry
 - (B) give an example of a natural form that can be described by fractal geometry
 - (C) anticipate the objection that fractal geometry is not a precise language
 - (D) illustrate the concept of self-similarity
 - (E) provide an exact definition of fractals
24. Which one of the following does the author present as a characteristic of fractal geometry?
- (A) It is potentially much more important than calculus.
 - (B) Its role in traditional mathematics will expand as computers become faster.
 - (C) It is the fastest-growing field of mathematics.
 - (D) It encourages the use of computer programs to prove mathematical theorems.
 - (E) It enables geometers to generate complex forms using simple processes.
25. Each of the following statements about the Koch curve can be properly deduced from the information given in the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) The total number of protrusions in the Koch curve at any stage of the construction depends on the length of the initial line chosen for the construction.
 - (B) The line segments at each successive stage of the construction of the Koch curve are shorter than the segments at the previous stage.
 - (C) Theoretically, as the Koch curve is constructed its line segments become infinitely small.
 - (D) At every stage of constructing the Koch curve, all the line segments composing it are of equal length.
 - (E) The length of the line segments in the Koch curve at any stage of its construction depends on the length of the initial line chosen for the construction.
26. The enthusiastic practitioners of fractal geometry mentioned in lines 39–40 would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The Koch curve is the most easily generated, and therefore the most important, of the forms studied by fractal geometers.
 - (B) Fractal geometry will eventually be able to be used in the same applications for which traditional geometry is now used.
 - (C) The greatest importance of computer images of fractals is their ability to bring fractal geometry to the attention of a wider public.
 - (D) Studying self-similarity was impossible before the development of sophisticated computer technologies.
 - (E) Certain complex natural forms exhibit a type of self-similarity like that exhibited by fractals.
27. The information in the passage best supports which one of the following assertions?
- (A) The appeal of a mathematical theory is limited to those individuals who can grasp the theorems and proofs produced in that theory.
 - (B) Most of the important recent breakthroughs in mathematical theory would not have been possible without the ability of computers to graphically represent complex shapes.
 - (C) Fractal geometry holds the potential to replace traditional geometry in most of its engineering applications.
 - (D) A mathematical theory can be developed and find applications even before it establishes a precise definition of its subject matter.
 - (E) Only a mathematical theory that supports a system of theorems and proofs will gain enthusiastic support among a significant number of mathematicians.

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.

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

Jerome Barron, *Freedom of the Press for Whom? The Right of Access to Mass Media*. ©1973 by Indiana University Press.

Huw Jones, "Fractals Before Mandelbrot: A Selective History." ©1993 by Springer-Verlag New York Inc.

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

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

Linda intends to spend her vacation walking part of a national trail. Over the course of one week, she will walk the trail while her luggage is taken on ahead of her each day. At this point, she must choose between either making all the arrangements herself or hiring a company that organizes walking tours to do this for her. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one approach over the other, based on the following two criteria:

- Linda wants to minimize the effort she puts into managing the vacation, both prior to and during the walk.
- She wants to have as much control over each day's experience as possible.

If Linda chooses to design her own walk and make the arrangements herself, she will research the trail and the available accommodations to estimate the distance she can comfortably cover each day and determine appropriate nightly stopover points. She will arrange for the luggage transportation and lodging. During her walk, it will be easy for her to add rest days as needed and otherwise change her itinerary from day to day.

If she hires a company that organizes walking tours, the company will plan the length of each day's walk based on its knowledge of the terrain. Linda will designate any planned rest days ahead of time. The walking company typically chooses among a limited set of nightly accommodations that it has selected based on customer feedback, honoring specific requests when possible. She will walk on her own. Complete lodging and route details will be provided to her the evening before her first day out. The company will oversee day-to-day luggage transportation.

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

[illegible]

Directions:

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

Scoring Worksheet

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

Number
Correct

SECTION I..... _____

SECTION II..... _____

SECTION III..... _____

SECTION IV..... _____

2. Enter the sum here: _____ **This is your Raw Score.**

Conversion Chart

**For Converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT PrepTest 57**

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

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