



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 35

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- Logical Reasoning.....SECTION I
 - Reading Comprehension.....SECTION II
 - Analytical ReasoningSECTION III
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SECTION I

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. Some critics argue that an opera's stage directions are never reflected in its music. Many comic scenes in Mozart's operas, however, open with violin phrases that sound like the squeaking of changing scenery. Clearly Mozart intended the music to echo the sounds occurring while stage directions are carried out. Hence, a change of scenery—the most basic and frequent stage direction—can be reflected in the music, which means that other operatic stage directions can be as well.

In the argument, the statement that many comic scenes in Mozart's operas open with violin phrases that sound like the squeaking of changing scenery is offered in support of the claim that

- (A) a change of scenery is the stage direction most frequently reflected in an opera's music
- (B) an opera's stage directions are never reflected in its music
- (C) an opera's music can have an effect on the opera's stage directions
- (D) a variety of stage directions can be reflected in an opera's music
- (E) the most frequent relation between an opera's music and its stage directions is one of musical imitation of the sounds that occur when a direction is carried out

2. Lecturer: Given our current state of knowledge and technology, we can say that the generalization that the entropy of a closed system cannot decrease for any spontaneous process has not been falsified by any of our tests of that generalization. So we conclude it to be true universally. Yet, it must be admitted that this generalization has not been conclusively verified, in the sense that it has not been tested in every corner of the universe, under every feasible condition. Nevertheless, this generalization is correctly regarded as a scientific law; indeed, it is referred to as the Second Law of Thermodynamics.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most justifies the lecturer's classification of the generalization described above?

- (A) Whatever is a scientific law has not been falsified.
- (B) If a generalization is confirmed only under a few circumstances, it should not be considered a scientific law.
- (C) Whatever is true universally will eventually be confirmed to the extent current science allows.
- (D) If a generalization is confirmed to the extent current science allows, then it is considered a scientific law.
- (E) Whatever is regarded as a scientific law will eventually be conclusively verified.

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3. More women than men suffer from Alzheimer's disease—a disease that is most commonly contracted by elderly persons. This discrepancy has often been attributed to women's longer life span, but this theory may be wrong. A recent study has shown that prescribing estrogen to women after menopause, when estrogen production in the body decreases, may prevent them from developing the disease. Men's supply of testosterone may help safeguard them against Alzheimer's disease because much of it is converted by the body to estrogen, and testosterone levels stay relatively stable into old age.

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

- (A) A decrease in estrogen, rather than longer life span, may explain the higher occurrence of Alzheimer's disease in women relative to men.
 - (B) As one gets older, one's chances of developing Alzheimer's disease increase.
 - (C) Women who go through menopause earlier in life than do most other women have an increased risk of contracting Alzheimer's disease.
 - (D) The conversion of testosterone into estrogen may help safeguard men from Alzheimer's disease.
 - (E) Testosterone is necessary for preventing Alzheimer's disease in older men.
4. Parent P: Children will need computer skills to deal with tomorrow's world. Computers should be introduced in kindergarten, and computer languages should be required in high school.

Parent Q: That would be pointless. Technology advances so rapidly that the computers used by today's kindergartners and the computer languages taught in today's high schools would become obsolete by the time these children are adults.

Which one of the following, if true, is the strongest logical counter parent P can make to parent Q's objection?

- (A) When technology is advancing rapidly, regular training is necessary to keep one's skills at a level proficient enough to deal with the society in which one lives.
- (B) Throughout history people have adapted to change, and there is no reason to believe that today's children are not equally capable of adapting to technology as it advances.
- (C) In the process of learning to work with any computer or computer language, children increase their ability to interact with computer technology.
- (D) Automotive technology is continually advancing too, but that does not result in one's having to relearn to drive cars as the new advances are incorporated into new automobiles.
- (E) Once people have graduated from high school, they have less time to learn about computers and technology than they had during their schooling years.

Questions 5–6

Proponent: Irradiation of food by gamma rays would keep it from spoiling before it reaches the consumer in food stores. The process leaves no radiation behind, and vitamin losses are comparable to those that occur in cooking, so there is no reason to reject irradiation on the grounds of nutrition or safety. Indeed, it kills harmful *Salmonella* bacteria, which in contaminated poultry have caused serious illness to consumers.

Opponent: The irradiation process has no effect on the bacteria that cause botulism, a very serious form of food poisoning, while those that cause bad odors that would warn consumers of botulism are killed. Moreover, *Salmonella* and the bacteria that cause botulism can easily be killed in poultry by using a safe chemical dip.

- 5. The opponent's argument proceeds by
 - (A) isolating an ambiguity in a crucial term in the proponent's argument
 - (B) showing that claims made in the proponent's argument result in a self-contradiction
 - (C) establishing that undesirable consequences result from the adoption of either one of two proposed remedies
 - (D) shifting perspective from safety with respect to consumers to safety with respect to producers
 - (E) pointing out an alternative way of obtaining an advantage claimed by the proponent without risking a particular disadvantage
- 6. Which one of the following could the opponent properly cite as indicating a flaw in the proponent's reasoning concerning vitamin losses?
 - (A) After irradiation, food might still spoil if kept in storage for a long time after being purchased by the consumer.
 - (B) Irradiated food would still need cooking, or, if eaten raw, it would not have the vitamin advantage of raw food.
 - (C) Vitamin loss is a separate issue from safety.
 - (D) Vitamins can be ingested in pill form as well as in foods.
 - (E) That food does not spoil before it can be offered to the consumer is primarily a benefit to the seller, not to the consumer.

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7. Due to wider commercial availability of audio recordings of authors reading their own books, sales of printed books have dropped significantly.

Which one of the following conforms most closely to the principle illustrated above?

- (A) Because of the rising cost of farm labor, farmers began to make more extensive use of machines.
 - (B) Because of the wide variety of new computer games on the market, sales of high-quality computer video screens have improved.
 - (C) Because a new brand of soft drink entered the market, consumers reduced their consumption of an established brand of soft drink.
 - (D) Because a child was forbidden to play until homework was completed, that child did much less daydreaming and focused on homework.
 - (E) Because neither of the two leading word processing programs has all of the features consumers want, neither has been able to dominate the market.
8. Lobsters and other crustaceans eaten by humans are more likely to contract gill diseases when sewage contaminates their water. Under a recent proposal, millions of gallons of local sewage each day would be rerouted many kilometers offshore. Although this would substantially reduce the amount of sewage in the harbor where lobsters are caught, the proposal is pointless, because hardly any lobsters live long enough to be harmed by those diseases.

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

- (A) Contaminants in the harbor other than sewage are equally harmful to lobsters.
- (B) Lobsters, like other crustaceans, live longer in the open ocean than in industrial harbors.
- (C) Lobsters breed as readily in sewage-contaminated water as in unpolluted water.
- (D) Gill diseases cannot be detected by examining the surface of the lobster.
- (E) Humans often become ill as a result of eating lobsters with gill diseases.

9. Researcher: The rate of psychological problems is higher among children of divorced parents than among other children. But it would be a mistake to conclude that these problems are caused by the difficulty the children have adjusting to divorce. It is just as reasonable to infer that certain behaviors that increase the likelihood of divorce—hostility, distrust, lack of empathy—are learned by children from their parents, and that it is these learned behaviors, rather than the difficulty of adjusting to divorce, that cause the children's psychological problems.

The assertion that children of divorced parents have a higher rate of psychological problems than other children figures in the argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It is the conclusion of the argument.
 - (B) It is the claim that the argument tries to refute.
 - (C) It is offered as evidence for the claim that divorce is harmful to the children of the divorcing parents.
 - (D) It is offered as evidence for the claim that certain behaviors are often responsible for divorce.
 - (E) It is cited as an established finding for which the argument proposes an explanation.
10. Although marathons are 26.2 miles (42.2 kilometers) long and take even world-class marathoners over 2 hours to run, athletes who train by running 90 minutes a day fare better in marathons than do those who train by running 120 minutes or more a day.
- Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the difference in marathon performances described above EXCEPT:
- (A) The longer period of time that one runs daily, the greater the chances of suffering adverse health effects due to air pollution.
 - (B) The longer the period of time that one runs daily, the easier it is to adjust to different race lengths.
 - (C) The longer the run, the more frequent is the occurrence of joint injuries that significantly interfere with overall training.
 - (D) Runners who train over 90 minutes per day grow bored with running and become less motivated.
 - (E) Runners who train over 90 minutes per day deplete certain biochemical energy reserves, leaving them less energy for marathons.

11. Linguist: Some people have understood certain studies as showing that bilingual children have a reduced “conceptual map” because bilingualism overstates the child’s linguistic capacities. Vocabulary tests taken by bilingual children appear to show that these children tend to have a smaller vocabulary than do most children of the same age group. But these studies are deeply flawed, since the tests were given in only one language. Dual-language tests revealed that the children often expressed a given concept with a word from only one of their two languages.

The linguist’s argument proceeds by

- (A) offering evidence for the advantages of bilingualism over monolingualism
 - (B) pointing out an inconsistency in the view that bilingualism overstates a child’s linguistic capabilities
 - (C) offering evidence that undermines the use of any vocabulary test to provide information about a child’s conceptual map
 - (D) providing a different explanation for the apparent advantages of bilingualism from the explanation suggested by the results of certain studies
 - (E) pointing out a methodological error in the technique used to obtain the purported evidence of a problem with bilingualism
12. Gene splicing can give rise to new varieties of farm animals that have only a partially understood genetic makeup. In addition to introducing the genes for whichever trait is desired, the technique can introduce genes governing the production of toxins or carcinogens, and these latter undesirable traits might not be easily discoverable.

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

- (A) All toxin production is genetically controlled.
- (B) Gene splicing to produce new varieties of farm animals should be used cautiously.
- (C) Gene splicing is not effective as a way of producing new varieties of farm animals.
- (D) Most new varieties of farm animals produced by gene splicing will develop cancer.
- (E) Gene splicing will advance to the point where unforeseen consequences are no longer a problem.

13. Journal: In several psychological studies, subjects were given statements to read that caused them to form new beliefs. Later, the subjects were told that the original statements were false. The studies report, however, that most subjects persevered in their newly acquired beliefs, even after being told that the original statements were false. This strongly suggests that humans continue to hold onto acquired beliefs even in the absence of any credible evidence to support them.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the journal’s argument?

- (A) Regardless of the truth of what the subjects were later told, the beliefs based on the original statements were, for the most part, correct.
- (B) It is unrealistic to expect people to keep track of the original basis of their beliefs, and to revise a belief when its original basis is undercut.
- (C) The statements originally given to the subjects would be highly misleading even if true.
- (D) Most of the subjects had acquired confirmation of their newly acquired beliefs by the time they were told that the original statements were false.
- (E) Most of the subjects were initially skeptical of the statements originally given to them.

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14. Novelists cannot become great as long as they remain in academia. Powers of observation and analysis, which schools successfully hone, are useful to the novelist, but an intuitive grasp of the emotions of everyday life can be obtained only by the kind of immersion in everyday life that is precluded by being an academic.

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

- (A) Novelists require some impartiality to get an intuitive grasp of the emotions of everyday life.
 - (B) No great novelist lacks powers of observation and analysis.
 - (C) Participation in life, interspersed with impartial observation of life, makes novelists great.
 - (D) Novelists cannot be great without an intuitive grasp of the emotions of everyday life.
 - (E) Knowledge of the emotions of everyday life cannot be acquired by merely observing and analyzing life.
15. Statistician: A financial magazine claimed that its survey of its subscribers showed that North Americans are more concerned about their personal finances than about politics. One question was: "Which do you think about more: politics or the joy of earning money?" This question is clearly biased. Also, the readers of the magazine are a self-selecting sample. Thus, there is reason to be skeptical about the conclusion drawn in the magazine's survey.

Each of the following, if true, would strengthen the statistician's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The credibility of the magazine has been called into question on a number of occasions.
- (B) The conclusions drawn in most magazine surveys have eventually been disproved.
- (C) Other surveys suggest that North Americans are just as concerned about politics as they are about finances.
- (D) There is reason to be skeptical about the results of surveys that are biased and unrepresentative.
- (E) Other surveys suggest that North Americans are concerned not only with politics and finances, but also with social issues.

Questions 16–17

On the basis of the available evidence, Antarctica has generally been thought to have been covered by ice for at least the past 14 million years. Recently, however, three-million-year-old fossils of a kind previously found only in ocean-floor sediments were discovered under the ice sheet covering central Antarctica. About three million years ago, therefore, the Antarctic ice sheet must temporarily have melted. After all, either severe climatic warming or volcanic activity in Antarctica's mountains could have melted the ice sheet, thus raising sea levels and submerging the continent.

16. Which one of the following is the main conclusion of the argument?
- (A) Antarctica is no longer generally thought to have been covered by ice for the past 14 million years.
 - (B) It is not the case that ancient fossils of the kind recently found in Antarctica are found only in ocean-floor sediments.
 - (C) The ice sheet covering Antarctica has not been continuously present throughout the past 14 million years.
 - (D) What caused Antarctica to be submerged under the sea was the melting of the ice sheet that had previously covered the continent.
 - (E) The ice sheet covering Antarctica was melted either as a result of volcanic activity in Antarctica's mountains or as a result of severe climatic warming.
17. The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?
- (A) That a given position is widely believed to be true is taken to show that the position in question must, in fact, be true.
 - (B) That either of two things could independently have produced a given effect is taken to show that those two things could not have operated in conjunction to produce that effect.
 - (C) Establishing that a certain event occurred is confused with having established the cause of that event.
 - (D) A claim that has a very general application is based entirely on evidence from a narrowly restricted range of cases.
 - (E) An inconsistency that, as presented, has more than one possible resolution is treated as though only one resolution is possible.

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18. The current pattern of human consumption of resources, in which we rely on nonrenewable resources, for example metal ore, must eventually change. Since there is only so much metal ore available, ultimately we must either do without or turn to renewable resources to take its place.

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

- (A) There are renewable resource replacements for all of the nonrenewable resources currently being consumed.
- (B) We cannot indefinitely replace exhausted nonrenewable resources with other nonrenewable resources.
- (C) A renewable resource cannot be exhausted by human consumption.
- (D) Consumption of nonrenewable resources will not continue to increase in the near future.
- (E) Ultimately we cannot do without nonrenewable resources.

19. Lathyrism, a debilitating neurological disorder caused by the consumption of the legume *Lathyrus sativus*, is widespread among the domestic animals of some countries. Attempts to use rats to study lathyrism have generally failed. Rats that ingested *Lathyrus sativus* did not produce the symptoms associated with the disorder.

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

- (A) The physiology of rats is radically different from that of domestic animals.
- (B) The rats did not consume as much *Lathyrus sativus* as did the domestic animals that contracted lathyrism.
- (C) Not all animal species are equally susceptible to lathyrism.
- (D) Most of the animals that can contract lathyrism are domestic.
- (E) Laboratory conditions are not conducive to the development of lathyrism.

20. Columnist: Almost anyone can be an expert, for there are no official guidelines determining what an expert must know. Anybody who manages to convince some people of his or her qualifications in an area—whatever those may be—is an expert.

The columnist's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Almost anyone can convince some people of his or her qualifications in some area.
- (B) Some experts convince everyone of their qualifications in almost every area.
- (C) Convincing certain people that one is qualified in an area requires that one actually be qualified in that area.
- (D) Every expert has convinced some people of his or her qualifications in some area.
- (E) Some people manage to convince almost everyone of their qualifications in one or more areas.

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21. A patient complained of feeling constantly fatigued. It was determined that the patient averaged only four to six hours of sleep per night, and this was determined to contribute to the patient's condition. However, the patient was not advised to sleep more.

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

- (A) The shorter one's sleep time, the easier it is to awaken from sleeping.
 - (B) The first two hours of sleep do the most to alleviate fatigue.
 - (C) Some people required less sleep than the eight hours required by the average person.
 - (D) Most people who suffer from nightmares experience them in the last hour of sleep before waking.
 - (E) Worry about satisfying the need for sufficient sleep can make it more difficult to sleep.
22. No chordates are tracheophytes, and all members of Pteropsida are tracheophytes. So no members of Pteropsida belong to the family Hominidae.
- The conclusion above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?
- (A) All members of the family Hominidae are tracheophytes.
 - (B) All members of the family Hominidae are chordates.
 - (C) All tracheophytes are members of Pteropsida.
 - (D) No members of the family Hominidae are chordates.
 - (E) No chordates are members of Pteropsida.

23. Some statisticians claim that the surest way to increase the overall correctness of the total set of one's beliefs is: never change that set, except by rejecting a belief when given adequate evidence against it. However, if this were the only rule one followed, then whenever one were presented with any kind of evidence, one would have to either reject some of one's beliefs or else leave one's beliefs unchanged. But then, over time, one could only have fewer and fewer beliefs. Since we need many beliefs in order to survive, the statisticians' claim must be mistaken.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing any justification, that the surest way of increasing the overall correctness of the total set of one's beliefs must not hinder one's ability to survive
- (B) neglects the possibility that even while following the statisticians' rule, one might also accept new beliefs when presented with some kinds of evidence
- (C) overlooks the possibility that some large sets of beliefs are more correct overall than are some small sets of beliefs
- (D) takes for granted that one should accept some beliefs related to survival even when given adequate evidence against them
- (E) takes for granted that the beliefs we need in order to have many beliefs must all be correct beliefs

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24. In every case of political unrest in a certain country, the police have discovered that some unknown person or persons organized and fomented that unrest. Clearly, therefore, behind all the cases of political unrest in that country there has been a single mastermind who organized and fomented them all.

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

- (A) Every Chicago driver has a number on his or her license, so the number on some Chicago driver's license is the exact average of the numbers on all Chicago drivers' licenses.
 - (B) Every telephone number in North America has an area code, so there must be at least as many area codes as telephone numbers in North America.
 - (C) Every citizen of Edmonton has a social insurance number, so there must be one number that is the social insurance number for all citizens of Edmonton.
 - (D) Every loss of a single hair is insignificant, so no one who has a full head of hair at twenty ever becomes bald.
 - (E) Every moment in Vladimir's life is followed by a later moment in Vladimir's life, so Vladimir's life will never end.
25. A company that produces men's cologne had been advertising the product in general-circulation magazines for several years. Then one year the company decided to advertise its cologne exclusively in those sports magazines with a predominantly male readership. That year the company sold fewer bottles of cologne than it had in any of the three immediately preceding years.

Which one of the following, if true, best helps to explain why the sale of the company's cologne dropped that year?

- (A) Television advertising reaches more people than does magazine advertising, but the company never advertised its cologne on television because of the high cost.
- (B) The general-circulation magazines in which the company had placed its advertisements experienced a large rise in circulation recently.
- (C) Most men do not wear cologne on a regular basis.
- (D) Women often buy cologne as gifts for male friends or relatives.
- (E) Successful advertisements for men's cologne often feature well-known athletes.

26. Kim: The rapidly growing world population is increasing demands of food producers in ways that threaten our natural resources. With more land needed for both food production and urban areas, less land will be available for forests and wildlife habitats.

Hampton: You are overlooking the promise of technology. I am confident that improvements in agriculture will allow us to feed the world population of ten billion predicted for 2050 without significantly increasing the percentage of the world's land now devoted to agriculture.

Kim's and Hampton's statements most strongly support the claim that both of them would agree with which one of the following?

- (A) Efforts should be taken to slow the rate of human population growth and to increase the amount of land committed to agriculture.
- (B) Continued research into more-efficient agricultural practices and innovative biotechnology aimed at producing more food on less land would be beneficial.
- (C) Agricultural and wilderness areas need to be protected from urban encroachment by preparing urban areas for greater population density.
- (D) In the next half century, human population growth will continue to erode wildlife habitats and diminish forests.
- (E) The human diet needs to be modified in the next half century because of the depletion of our natural resources due to overpopulation.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: 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.

- Of the more than one thousand people who published memoirs of the French Revolution of 1789, about eighty were women. And of these eighty women memoirists, two thirds were members of the upper
- (5) class, a proportion that might be attributed solely to privilege—at the time of the Revolution, only half of all French citizens could read, and only members of the upper class were able to write easily. But there were also political reasons. Most of the memoirs were
- (10) published decades after the Revolution, during the restored monarchy that came to power in 1815. Those written by royalists, who opposed the Revolution, were published under the monarchy's aegis; in contrast, republican memoirists, who supported the Revolution,
- (15) risked political sanctions against their work.

- Because the memoirs were written so long after the events they describe, some historians question their reliability. Certainly, memory is subject to the loss or confusion of facts and, more to the point in these
- (20) partisan accounts, to the distortions of a mind intent on preserving its particular picture of the past. But other scholars have shown that close inspection of these documents resolves such doubts on two scores. First, for major public happenings, there are often multiple
- (25) accounts, allowing for cross-verification. Second, regarding the truth of personal events known only to the author, more subjective guidelines must be used: Are there internal verifications with a text that suggest the author is describing a plausible sequence of
- (30) events, and acting in accord with what is known of the writer's character? Or is the narrative voice so pervaded by self-justifications that it forfeits credibility?

- Denis Bertholet, in a study of nineteenth-century
- (35) French autobiography, states that the women memoirists of this period defined themselves "in relationship to their sex"—i.e., they conformed to socially prescribed feminine roles of the time, fulfilling obligations as daughters, wives or mothers.
- (40) Nonetheless, instances of social activism by women abounded during the Revolution. On the whole, women's memoirs during this period exhibit a variety of personalities and experiences, and describe how women participated, individually and collectively, in
- (45) the events of the Revolution. For example, the imprisoned royalist Madame de La Villirouët details how she managed to liberate not only herself but her co-prisoners through an epistolary campaign, and how she subsequently saved her husband's life by pleading
- (50) his case in court. In addition, in both royalist and republican camps, several women defied the ban

- against women serving as soldiers and bore arms for their causes. Bertholet's study attests to the credibility of these accounts on both factual and subjective
- (55) grounds, making the memoirs written by women particularly significant because they embody a clearly feminist mode of discourse and experience that one would not expect to find until the French Feminist movement more than a century later.

1. Which one of the following most completely and accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Despite the attempts of some historians to discredit them on factual or subjective grounds, women's memoirs of the French Revolution reflect French society's intolerance toward women's involvement in the political sphere.
- (B) Even though studies have yet to draw any definitive conclusions about their factual accuracy, women's memoirs of the French Revolution appear to be at least subjectively reliable accounts of the events of the period.
- (C) Although written years later, women's memoirs of the French Revolution can be regarded as factually and subjectively reliable accounts of the various ways in which women participated in the events of the period.
- (D) Because of the natural tendency of memory to distort facts and of partisanship to bias accounts, it is unlikely that women's memoirs of the French Revolution can be relied upon to convey an accurate portrait of the events of the period.
- (E) Regardless of their reliability, women's memoirs of the French Revolution are nevertheless a valuable resource for scholars attempting to gain insight into the impetus that led to the women's movement in France.

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2. Based on the passage, which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred about the majority of the published memoirs of the French Revolution that were written by men?
- (A) They depict women who conformed to socially prescribed roles.
 - (B) They depict women who participated in the Revolution.
 - (C) They were suppressed by political sanctions.
 - (D) They were written by members of the upper class.
 - (E) They were written by members of the lower class.
3. The passage's reference to Madame de La Villirouët is most likely intended to
- (A) demonstrate that women's roles during the Revolution were partially determined by their social statuses
 - (B) explain why so few women published their accounts of the events of the Revolution
 - (C) support the claim that political partisanship inevitably biases recollections
 - (D) provide an example of the activism of women described in memoirs of the Revolution
 - (E) illustrate that royalist and republican memoirs were focused on differing themes
4. According to the passage, more of the published women's memoirs of the French Revolution were written by royalists than by republicans because
- (A) royalists could publish their accounts without risking persecution
 - (B) royalists felt a greater urgency to relate their version of events
 - (C) royalists were able to afford the prohibitive expense of publication
 - (D) republicans had little desire to leave written accounts of their actions
 - (E) republicans typically belonged to professions that left them little time to write

5. Based on the passage, which one of the following views can most reasonably be attributed to the historians mentioned in line 17?
- (A) Royalist memoirs of the French Revolution are more factually reliable than are republican memoirs of the same period.
 - (B) Republican memoirs of the French Revolution are less distorted by partisan biases than are royalist memoirs of the same period.
 - (C) Many memoirs of the French Revolution published during the restored monarchy likely contain factual inaccuracies.
 - (D) Many memoirs of the French Revolution contain accounts of events that are not skewed by the biases of their authors.
 - (E) Many memoirs of the French Revolution consist mostly of unverifiable accounts of certain events.
6. Based on the passage, which one of the following most accurately states a criterion that the scholars referred to in line 22 use to judge the credibility of a memoir's depiction of events known only to its author?
- (A) The depiction should appear consistent with the author's personality.
 - (B) The depiction should contain demonstrable factual accuracies.
 - (C) The depiction should have been verified shortly after being written.
 - (D) The depiction should not be part of a partisan account.
 - (E) The depiction should preserve a particular picture of the past.

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The paintings of Roman Bearden (1914–1988) represent a double triumph. At the same time that Bearden’s work reflects a lifelong commitment to perfecting the innovative painting techniques he pioneered, it also reveals an artist engaged in a search for ways to explore the varieties of African-American experience.

By presenting scene, character, and atmosphere using a unique layered and fragmented style that combines elements of painting with elements of collage, Bearden suggested some of the ways in which commonplace subjects could be forced to undergo a metamorphosis when filtered through the techniques available to the resourceful artist. Bearden knew that regardless of individual painters’ personal histories, tastes, or points of view, they must pay their craft the respect of approaching it through an acute awareness of the resources and limitations of the form to which they have dedicated their creative energies.

But how did Bearden, so passionately dedicated to solving the more advanced problems of his painting technique, also succeed so well at portraying the realities of African-American life? During the Great Depression of the 1930’s, Bearden painted scenes of the hardships of the period; the work was powerful, the scenes grim and brooding. Through his depiction of the unemployed in New York’s Harlem he was able to move beyond the usual “protest painting” of the period to reveal instances of individual human suffering. His human figures, placed in abstract yet mysteriously familiar urban settings, managed to express the complex social reality lying beyond the borders of the canvas without compromising their integrity as elements in an artistic composition. Another important element of Bearden’s compositions was his use of muted colors, such as dark blues and purples, to suggest moods of melancholy or despair. While functioning as part of the overall design, these colors also served as symbols of the psychological effects of debilitating social processes.

During the same period, he also painted happier scenes—depictions of religious ceremony, musical performance, and family life—and instilled them with the same vividness that he applied to his scenes of suffering. Bearden sought in his work to reveal in all its fullness a world long hidden by the clichés of sociology and rendered cloudy by the simplifications of journalism and documentary photography. Where any number of painters have tried to project the “prose” of Harlem, Bearden concentrated on releasing its poetry—its family rituals and its ceremonies of affirmation and celebration. His work insists that we truly see the African-American experience in depth, using the fresh light of his creative vision. Through an act of artistic will, he created strange visual harmonies out of the mosaic of the African-American experience, and in doing so reflected the multiple rhythms, textures, and mysteries of life.

7. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Bearden was unique among chroniclers of the Great Depression in that his work depicted not just human suffering but also the happier moments that other artists tended to overlook.
 - (B) By combining a dedication of the perfection of his craft with a desire to portray African-American life in all its complexity, Bearden was able to produce paintings of unique vision.
 - (C) Without sacrificing his devotion to depicting the realities of African-American life, Bearden was able to expand the number and kind of painting techniques available to the dedicated artist.
 - (D) Unlike other artists of the Great Depression, who were interested mainly in sociological observation, Bearden devoted himself to the perfection of his craft.
 - (E) While Bearden has long been celebrated for his innovative painting techniques, he is less well known but equally notable as a compassionate chronicler of the African-American experience.
8. According to the passage, Bearden’s innovative painting techniques illustrate
 - (A) a commitment to calling attention to human suffering
 - (B) a desire to instruct painters about how to approach problems of form
 - (C) the ability of art to transform ordinary subject matter
 - (D) the importance of combining the abstractions of painting with the clarity of photography
 - (E) the need to emphasize more prosaic elements over poetic elements in a work of art
9. As it is used in the passage, the phrase “protest painting” (line 28) appears to refer to painting that
 - (A) depicted general scenes of social hardship and group suffering
 - (B) portrayed solitary figures in abstract surroundings
 - (C) challenged the traditional techniques employed by painters
 - (D) emphasized the experiences of African Americans during the Great Depression
 - (E) used innovative techniques to suggest the effects of social circumstances on individuals

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10. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements would Bearden have been most likely to agree?
- (A) To better highlight the creative technical elements of a painting an artist should choose prosaic and commonplace subjects.
 - (B) Technical elements such as color can be effectively used to convey social or political messages.
 - (C) A painter's use of technical innovations should be subservient to conveying social and political messages.
 - (D) A painter should focus on the positive elements of African-American life and avoid depicting suffering and injustice.
 - (E) The techniques of journalism and photography can bring new creative vision to painting and enrich its depiction of African-American life.
11. It can be inferred from the passage that journalistic and photographic records of Depression-era Harlem generally do not
- (A) involve innovative creative techniques
 - (B) reveal instances of individual human suffering
 - (C) communicate the sociological platitudes of the period
 - (D) depict the richness of African-American life
 - (E) cloud the picture of everyday life
12. The passage gives information that helps answer all of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) What led Bearden to choose painting as his primary means of artistic expression?
 - (B) What are some of Bearden's most significant contributions to art?
 - (C) What aspects of life during the Great Depression did Bearden depict?
 - (D) What specific artistic techniques lent power to Bearden's paintings of individual subjects?
 - (E) What did Bearden intent to convey through his use of color?
13. According to the passage, human figures in Bearden's paintings do all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) serve as particular examples of human hardship
 - (B) suggest circumstances outside the explicit subject of the paintings
 - (C) function as aspects of an artistic composition
 - (D) symbolize emotions or psychological stages
 - (E) inhabit abstract but recognizable physical settings
14. The passage suggests that the author's attitude toward Bearden's innovative painting techniques is one of
- (A) admiration for how they aided Bearden in communicating his rich vision of African-American life
 - (B) appreciation for how they transform complex social realities into simple and direct social critiques
 - (C) respect for how they are rooted in the rhythms and textures of African-American experience
 - (D) concern that they draw attention away from Bearden's social and political message
 - (E) strong conviction that they should be more widely utilized by African-American artists

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Philosophers of science have long been uneasy with biology, preferring instead to focus on physics. At the heart of this preference is a mistrust of uncertainty. Science is supposed to be the study of what is true

- (5) everywhere and for all times, and the phenomena of science are supposed to be repeatable, arising from universal laws, rather than historically contingent. After all, if something pops up only on occasional Tuesdays or Thursdays, it is not classified as science
- (10) but as history. Philosophers of science have thus been fascinated with the fact that elephants and mice would fall at the same rate if dropped from the Tower of Pisa, but not much interested in how elephants and mice got to be such different sizes in the first place.

- (15) Philosophers of science have not been alone in claiming that science must consist of universal laws. Some evolutionary biologists have also acceded to the general intellectual disdain for the merely particular and tried to emulate physicists, constructing their
- (20) science as a set of universal laws. In formulating the notion of a universal “struggle for existence” that is the engine of biological history or in asserting that virtually all DNA evolves at a constant clocklike rate, they have attempted to find their own versions of the
- (25) law of gravity. Recently, however, some biologists have questioned whether biological history is really the necessary unfolding of universal laws of life, and they have raised the possibility that historical contingency is an integral factor in biology.

- (30) To illustrate the difference between biologists favoring universal, deterministic laws of evolutionary development and those leaving room for historical contingency, consider two favorite statements of philosophers (both of which appear, at first sight, to be
- (35) universal assertions): “All planets move in ellipses” and “All swans are white.” The former is truly universal because it applies not only to those planets that actually do exist, but also to those that could exist—for the shape of planetary orbits is a necessary
- (40) consequence of the laws governing the motion of objects in a gravitational field.

Biological determinists would say that “All swans are white” is universal in the same way, since, if all swans were white, it would be because the laws of

- (45) natural selection make it impossible for swans to be otherwise: natural selection favors those characteristics that increase the average rate of offspring production, and so traits that maximize flexibility and the ability to manipulate nature will
- (50) eventually appear. Nondeterminist biologists would deny this, saying that “swans” is merely the name of a finite collection of historical objects that may happen all to be white, but not of necessity. The history of evolutionary theory has been the history of the struggle
- (55) between these two views of swans.

15. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Just as philosophers of science have traditionally been reluctant to deal with scientific phenomena that are not capable of being explained by known physical laws, biologists have tended to shy away from confronting philosophical questions.
- (B) While science is often considered to be concerned with universal laws, the degree to which certain biological phenomena can be understood as arising from such laws is currently in dispute.
- (C) Although biologists have long believed that the nature of their field called for a theoretical approach different from that taken by physicists, some biologists have recently begun to emulate the methods of physicists.
- (D) Whereas physicists have achieved a far greater degree of experimental precision than has been possible in the field of biology, the two fields employ similar theoretical approaches.
- (E) Since many biologists are uncomfortable with the emphasis placed by philosophers of science on the need to construct universal laws, there has been little interaction between the two disciplines.

16. The reference to the formulation of the notion of a universal “struggle for existence” (line 21) serves primarily to

- (A) identify one of the driving forces of biological history
- (B) illustrate one context in which the concept of uncertainty has been applied
- (C) highlight the chief cause of controversy among various schools of biological thought
- (D) provide an example of the type of approach employed by determinist biologists
- (E) provide an example of a biological phenomenon that illustrates historical contingency

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17. Which one of the following statements about biology is most consistent with the view held by determinist biologists, as that view is presented in the passage?

- (A) The appearance of a species is the result of a combination of biological necessity and historical chance.
- (B) The rate at which physiological characteristics of a species change fluctuates from generation to generation.
- (C) The causes of a given evolutionary phenomenon can never be understood by biological scientists.
- (D) The qualities that define a species have been developed according to some process that has not yet been identified.
- (E) The chief physical characteristics of a species are inevitable consequences of the laws governing natural selection.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that philosophers of science view the laws of physics as

- (A) analogous to the laws of history
- (B) difficult to apply because of their uncertainty
- (C) applicable to possible as well as actual situations
- (D) interesting because of their particularity
- (E) illustrative of the problem of historical contingency

19. It can be inferred from the passage that determinist biologists have tried to emulate physicists because these biologists believe that

- (A) the methods of physicists are more easily understood by nonscientists
- (B) physicists have been accorded more respect by their fellow scientists than have biologists
- (C) biology can only be considered a true science if universal laws can be constructed to explain its phenomena
- (D) the specific laws that have helped to explain the behavior of planets can be applied to biological phenomena
- (E) all scientific endeavors benefit from intellectual exchange between various scientific disciplines

20. The passage suggests that the preference of many philosophers of science for the field of physics depends primarily upon the

- (A) belief that biological laws are more difficult to discover than physical laws
- (B) popular attention given to recent discoveries in physics as opposed to those in biology
- (C) bias shown toward the physical sciences in the research programs of many scientific institutions
- (D) teaching experiences of most philosophers of science
- (E) nature of the phenomena that physicists study

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Ronald Dworkin argues that judges are in danger of uncritically embracing an erroneous theory known as legal positivism because they think that the only alternative is a theory that they (and Dworkin) see as clearly

- (5) unacceptable—natural law. The latter theory holds that judges ought to interpret the law by consulting their own moral convictions, even if this means ignoring the letter of the law and the legal precedents for its interpretation. Dworkin regards this as an
- (10) impermissible form of judicial activism that arrogates to judges powers properly reserved for legislators.

- Legal positivism, the more popular of the two theories, holds that law and morality are wholly distinct. The meaning of the law rests on social
- (15) convention in the same way as does the meaning of a word. Dworkin's view is that legal positivists regard disagreement among jurists as legitimate only if it arises over what the underlying convention is, and it is to be resolved by registering a consensus, not by
- (20) deciding what is morally right. In the same way, disagreement about the meaning of a word is settled by determining how people actually use it, and not by deciding what it ought to mean. Where there is no consensus, there is no legal fact of the matter. The
- (25) judge's interpretive role is limited to discerning this consensus, or the absence thereof.

- According to Dworkin, this account is incompatible with the actual practice of judges and lawyers, who act as if there is a fact of the matter even
- (30) in cases where there is no consensus. The theory he proposes seeks to validate this practice without falling into what Dworkin correctly sees as the error of natural law theory. It represents a kind of middle ground between the latter and legal positivism. Dworkin
- (35) stresses the fact that there is an internal logic to a society's laws and the general principles they typically embody. An interpretation that conforms to these principles may be correct even if it is not supported by a consensus. Since these general principles may
- (40) involve such moral concepts as justice and fairness, judges may be called upon to consult their own moral intuitions in arriving at an interpretation. But this is not to say that judges are free to impose their own morality at will, without regard to the internal logic of the laws.

- (45) The positivist's mistake, as Dworkin points out, is assuming that the meaning of the law can only consist in what people think it means, whether these people be the original authors of the law or a majority of the interpreter's peers. Once we realize, as Dworkin does,
- (50) that the law has an internal logic of its own that constrains interpretation, we open up the possibility of improving upon the interpretations not only of our contemporaries but of the original authors.

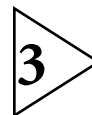
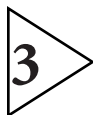
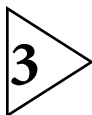
21. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Dworkin regards natural law theory as a middle ground between legal positivism and judicial activism.
- (B) Dworkin holds that judicial interpretations should not be based solely on identifying a consensus or solely on moral intuition, but should be consistent with the reasoning that underlies the law.
- (C) Dworkin argues that the internal logic of the law should generally guide judges except in instances where consensus is registered or judges have strong moral intuitions.
- (D) Dworkin's theory of legal interpretation is based on borrowing equally from natural law theory and legal positivism.
- (E) Dworkin validates judges' dependence on moral intuition, reason, and the intent of the authors of a law, but only in cases where a social consensus is not present.
22. What is the main purpose of the second paragraph?
- (A) to explain why legal positivism is so popular
- (B) to evaluate the theory of legal positivism
- (C) to discuss how judicial consensus is determined
- (D) to identify the basic tenets of legal positivism
- (E) to argue in favor of the theory of legal positivism
23. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude toward Dworkin's theory?
- (A) confident endorsement of its central assertions
- (B) caution about its potential for justifying some forms of judicial activism
- (C) modest expectation that some of its claims will be found to be unwarranted
- (D) quiet conviction that its importance derives only from its originality
- (E) enthusiasm that it will replace legal positivism as the most popular theory of legal interpretation

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24. According to the passage, which one of the following is a goal of Dworkin's theory of legal interpretation?
- (A) no evaluate previous legal interpretations by judges influenced by legal positivism
 - (B) to dispute the notion that social consensus plays any role in legal interpretation
 - (C) to provide a theoretical argument against the use of moral intuition in legal interpretation
 - (D) to argue that legal decisions must be based on the principles of the original authors of the laws
 - (E) to validate theoretically the method commonly used by judges in practice
25. The passage suggests that Dworkin would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Judges and lawyers too often act as though there is a fact of the matter in legal cases.
 - (B) Judges should not use their moral intuition when it conflicts with the intentions of those legislators who authored the law being interpreted.
 - (C) Legal positivism is a more popular theory than natural law theory because legal positivism simplifies the judge's role.
 - (D) If there is consensus about how to interpret a law, then jurists should not examine the internal logic of the law being interpreted.
 - (E) Legal positivists misunderstand the role of moral intuition in legal interpretation.
26. It can be inferred that legal positivists, as described in the passage, agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Judges sometimes ought to be allowed to use personal moral convictions as a basis for a legal interpretation.
 - (B) Disagreements about the meaning of a law are never legitimate.
 - (C) The ultimate standard of interpretation is the logic of the law itself, not moral intuition.
 - (D) The meaning of a law derives from jurists' interpretations of that law.
 - (E) There is no legal fact of the matter when jurists have differing moral convictions about an issue.

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

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

From among eight candidates, four astronauts will be selected for a space flight. Four of the candidates—F, J, K, and L—are experienced astronauts and four—M, N, P, and T—are inexperienced astronauts. F, M, P, and T are geologists whereas J, K, L, and N are radiobiologists. The astronauts must be selected according to the following conditions:

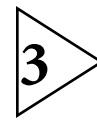
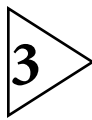
Exactly two experienced astronauts and two inexperienced astronauts are selected.

Exactly two geologists and two radiobiologists are selected.

Either P or L or both are selected.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable selection of astronauts for the space flight?
 - (A) F, J, N, and T
 - (B) F, L, M, and P
 - (C) F, M, N, and P
 - (D) J, L, M, and T
 - (E) K, L, N, and T
2. If F and P are selected for the space flight, the other two astronauts selected must be
 - (A) a radiobiologist who is an experienced astronaut and a radiobiologist who is an inexperienced astronaut
 - (B) a radiobiologist who is an experienced astronaut and a geologist who is an inexperienced astronaut
 - (C) a radiobiologist and a geologist, both of whom are experienced astronauts
 - (D) two radiobiologists, both of whom are experienced astronauts
 - (E) two radiobiologists, both of whom are inexperienced astronauts
3. If F and J are selected for the space flight, which one of the following must also be selected?
 - (A) K
 - (B) L
 - (C) M
 - (D) N
 - (E) T
4. If M and T are selected for the space flight, which one of the following could be, but need not be, selected for the flight?
 - (A) F
 - (B) J
 - (C) L
 - (D) N
 - (E) P
5. If N is selected for the space flight, which one of the following must also be selected?
 - (A) F
 - (B) J
 - (C) L
 - (D) M
 - (E) T

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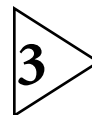
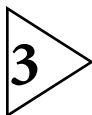
Questions 6–12

A showroom contains exactly six new cars—T, V, W, X, Y, and Z—each equipped with at least one of the following three options: power windows, leather interior, and sunroof. No car has any other options. The following conditions must apply:

- V has power windows and a sunroof.
- W has power windows and a leather interior.
- W and Y have no options in common.
- X has more options than W.
- V and Z have exactly one option in common.
- T has fewer options than Z.

6. For exactly how many of the six cars is it possible to determine exactly which options each one has?
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six
7. Which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) Exactly five of the six cars have leather interiors.
 - (B) Exactly five of the six cars have sunroofs.
 - (C) Exactly four of the six cars have leather interiors.
 - (D) Exactly four of the six cars have power windows.
 - (E) Exactly four of the six cars have sunroofs.
8. If all the cars that have leather interiors also have power windows, which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) T has power windows.
 - (B) T has a sunroof.
 - (C) V has power windows.
 - (D) Z has power windows.
 - (E) Z has a sunroof.
9. If Z has no options in common with T but has at least one option in common with every other car, then which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) T has power windows.
 - (B) Z has a sunroof.
 - (C) Exactly four of the six cars have power windows.
 - (D) Exactly four of the six cars have leather interiors.
 - (E) Exactly four of the six cars have sunroofs.
10. Suppose that no two cars have exactly the same options as one another. In that case, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Exactly three of the six cars have power windows.
 - (B) Exactly four of the six cars have power windows.
 - (C) Exactly three of the six cars have sunroofs.
 - (D) Exactly four of the six cars have sunroofs.
 - (E) Exactly four of the six cars have leather interiors.
11. If exactly four of the six cars have leather interiors, and exactly four of the six cars have power windows, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) T and V have no options in common.
 - (B) T and Y have no options in common.
 - (C) T and Z have exactly one option in common.
 - (D) W and Z have exactly one option in common.
 - (E) Y and Z have no options in common.
12. Suppose that the condition requiring that X has more options than W is replaced by a new condition requiring that X and W have exactly two options in common. If all of the other original conditions remain in effect, which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) T and X have no options in common.
 - (B) V and X have exactly one option in common.
 - (C) V and X have exactly two options in common.
 - (D) X and Z have no options in common.
 - (E) X and Z have exactly two options in common.

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Questions 13–17

Quentin, Robert, Shiro, Tony, and Umeko are the only members of the Kim family who attend an opera. Each of them sits in a separate seat in either row G or row H, and each sits in a seat numbered 1, 2, or 3. Consecutively numbered seats within each row are adjacent.

Each member of the Kim family sits in a seat adjacent to, and in the same row as, at least one other member of the family.

Tony and Umeko sit in row H.

Shiro and Umeko sit in lower numbered seats than does Tony.

Robert sits in the same row as Quentin or Shiro or both.

Robert sits in a seat numbered 2.

13. Which one of the following statements could be true?

(A) Seat G3 is empty.
 (B) Seat H2 is empty.
 (C) Shiro sits in a seat numbered 3.
 (D) Tony sits in a seat numbered 1.
 (E) Umeko sits in a seat numbered 3.

14. Which one of the following statements could be true?

(A) Robert sits in row H.
 (B) Shiro sits in row H.
 (C) Quentin sits in the same row as, and in a seat adjacent to, Shiro.
 (D) Robert sits in the same row as, and in a seat adjacent to, Tony.
 (E) Robert sits in the same row as, and in a seat adjacent to, Umeko.

15. If Tony sits in a seat numbered 2, then which one of the following statements could be false?

(A) Quentin sits in a seat numbered 3.
 (B) Umeko sits in a seat numbered 1.
 (C) Quentin sits in the same row as, and in a seat adjacent to, Robert.
 (D) Robert sits in the same row as, and in a seat adjacent to, Shiro.
 (E) Tony sits in the same row as, and in a seat adjacent to, Umeko.

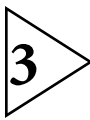
16. Considering only the six seats in which members of the Kim family could sit, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of those seats any one of which could be empty?

(A) G1, G3
 (B) G3, H1
 (C) H1, H3
 (D) G1, G3, H1
 (E) G1, G3, H1, H3

17. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of those members of the Kim family any one of whom could sit in seat H2?

(A) Quentin
 (B) Shiro, Umeko
 (C) Robert, Shiro, Umeko
 (D) Tony, Shiro, Umeko
 (E) Quentin, Shiro, Tony, Umeko

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Questions 18–23

Exactly seven professors—Madison, Nilsson, Orozco, Paton, Robinson, Sarkis, and Togo—were hired in the years 1989 through 1995. Each professor has one or more specialities, and any two professors hired in the same year or in consecutive years do not have a specialty in common. The professors were hired according to the following conditions:

Madison was hired in 1993, Robinson in 1991.

There is at least one specialty that Madison, Orozco, and Togo have in common.

Nilsson shares a specialty with Robinson.

Paton and Sarkis were each hired at least one year before Madison and at least one year after Nilsson.

Orozco, who shares a specialty with Sarkis, was hired in 1990.

18. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the professors who could have been hired in the years 1989 through 1991?
 - (A) Nilsson, Orozco, Robinson
 - (B) Orozco, Robinson, Sarkis
 - (C) Nilsson, Orozco, Paton, Robinson
 - (D) Nilsson, Orozco, Paton, Sarkis
 - (E) Orozco, Paton, Robinson, Sarkis
19. If exactly one professor was hired in 1991, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Madison and Paton share a specialty.
 - (B) Robinson and Sarkis share a specialty.
 - (C) Paton was hired exactly one year after Orozco.
 - (D) Exactly one professor was hired in 1994.
 - (E) Exactly two professors were hired in 1993.
20. Which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) Nilsson was hired in 1989.
 - (B) Paton was hired in 1990.
 - (C) Paton was hired in 1991.
 - (D) Sarkis was hired in 1992.
 - (E) Togo was hired in 1994.
21. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Orozco was hired before Paton.
 - (B) Paton was hired before Sarkis.
 - (C) Sarkis was hired before Robinson.
 - (D) Robinson was hired before Sarkis.
 - (E) Madison was hired before Sarkis.
22. If exactly two professors were hired in 1992, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Orozco, Paton, and Togo share a specialty.
 - (B) Madison, Paton, and Togo share a specialty.
 - (C) Exactly two professors were hired in 1991.
 - (D) Exactly two professors were hired in 1993.
 - (E) Paton was hired in 1991.
23. If Paton and Madison have a specialty in common, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Nilsson does not share a specialty with Paton.
 - (B) Exactly one professor was hired in 1990.
 - (C) Exactly one professor was hired in 1991.
 - (D) Exactly two professors were hired in each of two years.
 - (E) Paton was hired at least one year before Sarkis.

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: 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 graphical illustrations mathematics teachers use enable students to learn geometry more easily by providing them with an intuitive understanding of geometric concepts, which makes it easier to acquire the ability to manipulate symbols for the purpose of calculation. Illustrating algebraic concepts graphically would be equally effective pedagogically, even though the deepest mathematical understanding is abstract, not imagistic.

The statements above provide some support for each of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) Pictorial understanding is not the final stage of mathematical understanding.
 - (B) People who are very good at manipulating symbols do not necessarily have any mathematical understanding.
 - (C) Illustrating geometric concepts graphically is an effective teaching method.
 - (D) Acquiring the ability to manipulate symbols is part of the process of learning geometry.
 - (E) There are strategies that can be effectively employed in the teaching both of algebra and of geometry.
2. Bureaucratic mechanisms are engineered to resist change. Thus, despite growing dissatisfaction with complex bureaucratic systems, it is unlikely that bureaucracies will be simplified.

The claim that bureaucratic mechanisms are engineered to resist change plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a premise offered in support of the claim that it is unlikely that bureaucracies will be simplified.
- (B) It is a conclusion for which the only support offered is the claim that dissatisfaction with complex bureaucratic systems is growing.
- (C) It is cited as evidence that bureaucratic systems are becoming more and more complex.
- (D) It is used to weaken the claim that bureaucracies should be simplified.
- (E) It is a conclusion for which the claim that bureaucracies are unlikely to be simplified is offered as support.

3. In speech, when words or sentences are ambiguous, gesture and tone of voice are used to indicate the intended meaning. Writers, of course, cannot use gesture or tone of voice and must rely instead on style; the reader detects the writer's intention from the arrangement of words and sentences.

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

- (A) The primary function of style in writing is to augment the literal meanings of the words and sentences used.
- (B) The intended meaning of a piece of writing is indicated in part by the writer's arrangement of words and sentences.
- (C) It is easier for a listener to detect the tone of a speaker than for a reader to detect the style of a writer.
- (D) A writer's intention will always be interpreted differently by different readers.
- (E) The writer's arrangement of words and sentences completely determines the aesthetic value of his or her writing.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Last year a large firm set a goal of decreasing its workforce by 25 percent. Three divisions, totaling 25 percent of its workforce at that time, were to be eliminated and no new people hired. These divisions have since been eliminated and no new people have joined the firm, but its workforce has decreased by only 15 percent.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of the difference in the planned versus the actual reduction in the workforce?

- (A) The three divisions that were eliminated were well run and had the potential to earn profits.
 - (B) Normal attrition in the retained divisions continued to reduce staff because no new people were added to the firm.
 - (C) Some of the employees in the eliminated divisions were eligible for early retirement and chose that option.
 - (D) As the divisions were being eliminated some of their employees were assigned to other divisions.
 - (E) Employees in the retained divisions were forced to work faster to offset the loss of the eliminated divisions.
5. One of the advantages of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.) toxins over chemical insecticides results from their specificity for pest insects. The toxins have no known detrimental effects on mammals or birds. In addition, the limited range of activity of the toxins toward insects means that often a particular toxin will kill pest species but not affect insects that prey upon the species. This advantage makes B.t. toxins preferable to chemical insecticides for use as components of insect pest management programs.

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

- (A) Chemical insecticides cause harm to a greater number of insect species than do B.t. toxins.
- (B) No particular B.t. toxin is effective against all insects.
- (C) B.t. toxins do not harm weeds that do damage to farm crops.
- (D) Insects build up resistance more readily to B.t. toxins than to chemical insecticides.
- (E) Birds and rodents often do greater damage to farm crops than do insects.

6. Many people are alarmed about the population explosion. They fail to appreciate that the present rise in population has in fact been followed by equally potent economic growth. Because of this connection between an increase in population and an increase in economic activity, population control measures should not be taken.

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

- (A) Subscribers to newsmagazines are concerned that increased postage costs will be passed on to them in the form of higher subscription rates. But that is a price they have to pay for having the magazines delivered. No group of users of the postal system should be subsidized at the expense of others.
- (B) Most of the salespeople are concerned with complaints about the sales manager's aggressive behavior. They need to consider that sales are currently increasing. Due to this success, no action should be taken to address the manager's behavior.
- (C) Parents are concerned about their children spending too much time watching television. Those parents should consider television time as time they could spend with their children. Let the children watch television, but watch it with them.
- (D) Nutritionists warn people not to eat unhealthy foods. Those foods have been in people's diets for years. Before cutting all those foods out of diets it would be wise to remember that people enjoy culinary variety.
- (E) Some consumers become concerned when the price of a product increases for several years in a row, thinking that the price will continue to increase. But these consumers are mistaken since a long-term trend of price increases indicates that the price will probably decline in the future.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. Attorney: I ask you to find Mr. Smith guilty of assaulting Mr. Jackson. Regrettably, there were no eyewitnesses to the crime, but Mr. Smith has a violent character: Ms. Lopez testified earlier that Mr. Smith, shouting loudly, had threatened her. Smith never refuted this testimony.

The attorney's argument is fallacious because it reasons that

- (A) aggressive behavior is not a sure indicator of a violent character
 - (B) Smith's testimony is unreliable since he is loud and aggressive
 - (C) since Smith never disproved the claim that he threatened Lopez, he did in fact threaten her
 - (D) Lopez's testimony is reliable since she is neither loud nor aggressive
 - (E) having a violent character is not necessarily associated with the commission of violent crimes
8. It is widely believed that by age 80, perception and memory are each significantly reduced from their functioning levels at age 30. However, a recent study showed no difference in the abilities of 80-year-olds and 30-year-olds to play a card game devised to test perception and memory. Therefore, the belief that perception and memory are significantly reduced by age 80 is false.

The reasoning above is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) the study's card game does not test cognitive abilities other than perception and memory
- (B) card games are among the most difficult cognitive tasks one can attempt to perform
- (C) perception and memory are interrelated in ways of which we are not currently aware
- (D) the belief that 80-year-olds' perception and memory are reduced results from prejudice against senior citizens
- (E) playing the study's card game perfectly requires fairly low levels of perception and memory

9. Moralist: Humans have a natural disposition to altruism—that is, to behavior that serves the needs of others regardless of one's own needs—but that very disposition prevents some acts of altruism from counting as moral. Reason plays an essential role in any moral behavior. Only behavior that is intended to be in accordance with a formal set of rules, or moral code, can be considered moral behavior.

Which one of the following most accurately states the main conclusion of the moralist's argument?

- (A) All moral codes prohibit selfishness.
 - (B) All moral behavior is motivated by altruism.
 - (C) Behavior must serve the needs of others in order to be moral behavior.
 - (D) Not all altruistic acts are moral behavior.
 - (E) Altruism develops through the use of reason.
10. A recent study suggests that Alzheimer's disease, which attacks the human brain, may be caused by a virus. In the study, blood from 11 volunteers, each of whom had the disease, was injected into rats. The rats eventually exhibited symptoms of another degenerative neurological disorder, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, which is caused by a virus. This led the scientist who conducted the study to conclude that Alzheimer's disease might be caused by a virus.

Which one of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the scientist's hypothesis that Alzheimer's disease is caused by a virus?

- (A) Alzheimer's disease in rats is not caused by a virus.
- (B) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease affects only motor nerves in rats' limbs, not their brains.
- (C) The virus that causes Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in rats has no effect on humans.
- (D) The symptoms known, respectively, as Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and Alzheimer's disease are different manifestations of the same disease.
- (E) Blood from rats with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease produced no symptoms of the disease when injected into other experimental rats.

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11. One approach to the question of which objects discussed by a science are real is to designate as real all and only those entities posited by the most explanatorily powerful theory of the science. But since most scientific theories contain entities posited solely on theoretical grounds, this approach is flawed.

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

- (A) Any object that is posited by a scientific theory and that enhances the explanatory power of that theory should be designated as real.
 - (B) Objects posited for theoretical reasons only should never be designated as real.
 - (C) A scientific theory should not posit any entity that does not enhance the explanatory power of the theory.
 - (D) A scientific theory should sometimes posit entities on grounds other than theoretical ones.
 - (E) Only objects posited by explanatorily powerful theories should be designated as real.
12. Most doctors recommend that pregnant women eat a nutritious diet to promote the health of their babies. However, most babies who are born to women who ate nutritious diets while pregnant still develop at least one medical problem in their first year.

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

- (A) Women who regularly eat a nutritious diet while pregnant tend to eat a nutritious diet while breast-feeding.
- (B) Most of the babies born to women who did not eat nutritious diets while pregnant develop no serious medical problems later in childhood.
- (C) Babies of women who did not eat nutritious diets while pregnant tend to have more medical problems in their first year than do other babies.
- (D) Medical problems that develop in the first year of life tend to be more serious than those that develop later in childhood.
- (E) Many of the physicians who initially recommended that pregnant women consume nutritious diets have only recently reaffirmed their recommendation.

13. Mayor: The law prohibiting pedestrians from crossing against red lights serves no useful purpose. After all, in order to serve a useful purpose, a law must deter the kind of behavior it prohibits. But pedestrians who invariably violate this law are clearly not dissuaded by it; and those who comply with the law do not need it, since they would never cross against red lights even if there were no law prohibiting pedestrians from crossing against red lights.

The mayor's argument is flawed because it

- (A) takes for granted that most automobile drivers will obey the law that prohibits them from driving through red lights
- (B) uses the word "law" in one sense in the premises and in another sense in the conclusion
- (C) ignores the possibility that a law might not serve a useful purpose even if it does deter the kind of behavior it prohibits
- (D) fails to consider whether the law ever dissuades people who sometimes but not always cross against red lights
- (E) provides no evidence that crossing against red lights is more dangerous than crossing on green lights

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

14. Marian Anderson, the famous contralto, did not take success for granted. We know this because Anderson had to struggle early in life, and anyone who has to struggle early in life is able to keep a good perspective on the world.

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

- (A) Anyone who succeeds takes success for granted.
 - (B) Anyone who is able to keep a good perspective on the world does not take success for granted.
 - (C) Anyone who is able to keep a good perspective on the world has to struggle early in life.
 - (D) Anyone who does not take success for granted has to struggle early in life.
 - (E) Anyone who does not take success for granted is able to keep a good perspective on the world.
15. Geneticist: Ethicists have fears, many of them reasonable, about the prospect of cloning human beings, that is, producing exact genetic duplicates. But the horror-movie image of a wealthy person creating an army of exact duplicates is completely unrealistic. Clones must be raised and educated, a long-term process that could never produce adults identical to the original in terms of outlook, personality, or goals. More realistic is the possibility that wealthy individuals might use clones as living "organ banks."

The claim that cloning will not produce adults with identical personalities plays which one of the following roles in the geneticist's argument?

- (A) It is a reason for dismissing the various fears raised by ethicists regarding the cloning of human beings.
- (B) It is evidence that genetic clones will never be produced successfully.
- (C) It illustrates the claim that only wealthy people would be able to have genetic duplicates made of themselves.
- (D) It is evidence for the claim that wealthy people might use genetic duplicates of themselves as sources of compatible organs for transplantation.
- (E) It is a reason for discounting one possible fear concerning the cloning of human beings.

16. Publicity campaigns for endangered species are unlikely to have much impact on the most important environmental problems, for while the ease of attributing feelings to large mammals facilitates evoking sympathy for them, it is more difficult to elicit sympathy for other kinds of organisms, such as the soil microorganisms on which large ecosystems and agriculture depend.

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

- (A) The most important environmental problems involve endangered species other than large mammals.
 - (B) Microorganisms cannot experience pain or have other feelings.
 - (C) Publicity campaigns for the environment are the most effective when they elicit sympathy for some organism.
 - (D) People ignore environmental problems unless they believe the problems will affect creatures with which they sympathize.
 - (E) An organism can be environmentally significant only if it affects large ecosystems or agriculture.
17. Politician: All nations that place a high tax on income produce thereby a negative incentive for technological innovation, and all nations in which technological innovation is hampered inevitably fall behind in the international arms race. Those nations that, through historical accident or the foolishness of their political leadership, wind up in a strategically disadvantageous position are destined to lose their voice in world affairs. So if a nation wants to maintain its value system and way of life, it must not allow its highest tax bracket to exceed 30 percent of income.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the politician's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The top level of taxation must reach 45 percent before taxation begins to deter inventors and industrialist from introducing new technologies and industries.
- (B) Making a great deal of money is an insignificant factor in driving technological innovation.
- (C) Falling behind in the international arms race does not necessarily lead to a strategically less advantageous position.
- (D) Those nations that lose influence in the world community do not necessarily suffer from a threat to their value system or way of life.
- (E) Allowing one's country to lose its technological edge, especially as concerns weaponry, would be foolish rather than merely a historical accident.

18. **Philosopher:** Scientists talk about the pursuit of truth, but, like most people, they are self-interested. Accordingly, the professional activities of most scientists are directed toward personal career enhancement, and only incidentally toward the pursuit of truth. Hence, the activities of the scientific community are largely directed toward enhancing the status of that community as a whole, and only incidentally toward the pursuit of truth.

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

- (A) improperly infers that each and every scientist has a certain characteristic from the premise that most scientists have that characteristic
 - (B) improperly draws an inference about the scientific community as a whole from a premise about individual scientists
 - (C) presumes, without giving justification, that the aim of personal career enhancement never advances the pursuit of truth
 - (D) illicitly takes advantage of an ambiguity in the meaning of "self-interested"
 - (E) improperly draws an inference about a cause from premises about its effects
19. Several critics have claimed that any contemporary poet who writes formal poetry—poetry that is rhymed and metered—is performing a politically conservative act. This is plainly false. Consider Molly Peacock and Marilyn Hacker, two contemporary poets whose poetry is almost exclusively formal and yet who are themselves politically progressive feminists.

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

- (A) No one who is a feminist is also politically conservative.
- (B) No poet who writes unrhymed or unmetred poetry is politically conservative.
- (C) No one who is politically progressive is capable of performing a politically conservative act.
- (D) Anyone who sometimes writes poetry that is not politically conservative never writes poetry that is politically conservative.
- (E) The content of a poet's work, not the work's form, is the most decisive factor in determining what political consequences, if any, the work will have.

20. **Archaeologist:** A skeleton of a North American mastodon that became extinct at the peak of the Ice Age was recently discovered. It contains a human-made projectile dissimilar to any found in that part of Eurasia closest to North America. Thus, since Eurasians did not settle in North America until shortly before the peak of the Ice Age, the first Eurasian settlers in North America probably came from a more distant part of Eurasia.

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

- (A) The projectile found in the mastodon does not resemble any that were used in Eurasia before or during the Ice Age.
- (B) The people who occupied the Eurasian area closest to North America remained nomadic throughout the Ice Age.
- (C) The skeleton of a bear from the same place and time as the mastodon skeleton contains a similar projectile.
- (D) Other North American artifacts from the peak of the Ice Age are similar to ones from the same time found in more distant parts of Eurasia.
- (E) Climatic conditions in North America just before the Ice Age were more conducive to human habitation than were those in the part of Eurasia closest to North America at that time.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. All social systems are based upon a division of economic roles. The values of a social system are embodied in the prestige accorded persons who fill various economic roles. It is therefore unsurprising that, for any social system, the introduction of labor-saving technology that makes certain economic roles obsolete will tend to undermine the values in that social system.

Which one of the following can most reasonably be concluded on the basis of the information above?

- (A) Social systems will have unchanging values if they are shielded from technological advancement.
 - (B) No type of technology will fail to undermine the values in a social system.
 - (C) A social system whose values are not susceptible to change would not be one in which technology can eliminate economic roles.
 - (D) A technologically advanced society will place little value on the prestige associated with an economic role.
 - (E) A technological innovation that is implemented in a social system foreign to the one in which it was developed will tend to undermine the foreign social system.
22. Multiple sclerosis is an autoimmune disease: white blood cells attack the myelin sheath that protects nerve fibers in the spinal cord and brain. Medical science now has a drug that can be used to successfully treat multiple sclerosis, but the path that led medical researchers to this drug was hardly straightforward. Initially, some scientists believed attacks characteristic of multiple sclerosis might be triggered by chronic viral infections. So in 1984 they began testing gamma interferon, one of the body's own antiviral weapons. To their horror, all the multiple sclerosis patients tested became dramatically worse. The false step proved to be instructive however.

Which one of the following is LEAST compatible with the results of the gamma interferon experiment?

- (A) Gamma interferon stops white blood cells from producing myelin-destroying compounds.
- (B) Administering gamma interferon to those without multiple sclerosis causes an increase in the number of white blood cells.
- (C) Medical researchers have discovered that the gamma interferon level in the cerebrospinal fluid skyrockets just before and during multiple sclerosis attacks.
- (D) It has now been established that most multiple sclerosis sufferers do not have chronic viral infections.
- (E) The drug now used to treat multiple sclerosis is known to inhibit the activity of gamma interferon.

23. The higher the altitude, the thinner the air. Since Mexico City's altitude is higher than that of Panama City, the air must be thinner in Mexico City than in Panama City.

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

- (A) As one gets older one gets wiser. Since Henrietta is older than her daughter, Henrietta must be wiser than her daughter.
 - (B) The more egg whites used and the longer they are beaten, the fluffier the meringue. Since Lydia used more egg whites in her meringue than Joseph used in his, Lydia's meringue must be fluffier than Joseph's.
 - (C) The people who run the fastest marathons these days are faster than the people who ran the fastest marathons ten years ago. Charles is a marathon runner. So Charles must run faster marathons these days than he did ten years ago.
 - (D) The older a tree, the more rings it has. The tree in Lou's yard is older than the tree in Theresa's yard. Therefore, the tree in Lou's yard must have more rings than does the tree in Theresa's yard.
 - (E) The bigger the vocabulary a language has, the harder it is to learn. English is harder to learn than Italian. Therefore, English must have a bigger vocabulary than Italian.
24. A recent study of 6,403 people showed that those treated with the drug pravastatin, one of the effects of which is to reduce cholesterol, had about one-third fewer nonfatal heart attacks and one-third fewer deaths from coronary disease than did those not taking the drug. This result is consistent with other studies, which show that those who have heart disease often have higher than average cholesterol levels. This shows that lowering cholesterol levels reduces the risk of heart disease.
- The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument
- (A) neglects the possibility that pravastatin may have severe side effects
 - (B) fails to consider that pravastatin may reduce the risk of heart disease but not as a consequence of its lowering cholesterol levels
 - (C) relies on past findings, rather than drawing its principal conclusion from the data found in the specific study cited
 - (D) draws a conclusion regarding the effects of lowering cholesterol levels on heart disease, when in fact the conclusion should focus on the relation between pravastatin and cholesterol levels
 - (E) fails to consider what percentage of the general population might be taking pravastatin

Questions 25–26

Zachary: The term “fresco” refers to paint that has been applied to wet plaster. Once dried, a fresco indelibly preserves the paint that a painter has applied in this way. Unfortunately, additions known to have been made by later painters have obscured the original fresco work done by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel. Therefore, in order to restore Michaelangelo’s Sistine Chapel paintings to the appearance that Michelangelo intended them to have, everything except the original fresco work must be stripped away.

Stephen: But it was extremely common for painters of Michelangelo’s era to add painted details to their own fresco work after the frescos had dried.

25. Stephen’s response to Zachary proceeds by
- (A) calling into question an assumption on which Zachary’s conclusion depends
 - (B) challenging the definition of a key term in Zachary’s argument
 - (C) drawing a conclusion other than the one that Zachary reaches
 - (D) denying the truth of one of the stated premises of Zachary’s argument
 - (E) demonstrating the Zachary’s conclusion is not consistent with the premises he uses to support it

26. Stephen’s response to Zachary, if true, most strongly supports which one of the following?
- (A) It is impossible to distinguish the later painted additions made to Michelangelo’s Sistine Chapel paintings from the original fresco work.
 - (B) Stripping away everything except Michaelangelo’s original fresco work from the Sistine Chapel paintings would be unlikely to restore them to the appearance Michelangelo intended them to have.
 - (C) The painted details that painters of Michelangelo’s era added to their own fresco work were not an integral part of the completed paintings’ overall design.
 - (D) None of the painters of Michelangelo’s era who made additions to the Sistine Chapel paintings was an important artist in his or her own right.
 - (E) Michelangelo was rarely satisfied with the appearance of his finished works.

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:

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Anthony J. Sebock, "Judging the Fugitive Slave Acts." © 1991 by The Yale Law Journal.

Marilyn Yalom, *Blood Sisters: The French Revolution in Women's Memory*. © 1993 by BasicBooks.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Lexcorp, a professional services company occupying a one-story building in an outlying suburb of a large city, has outgrown its present office space. Two possible solutions are being considered. One is to enlarge the present building by adding a second story. The other is to move the company into space available in a large office building in the city. Write an essay in which you argue for one alternative over the other based on the following considerations:

- Lexcorp wants to obtain office space most suitable to its needs for the best price.
- Lexcorp wants to minimize disruptions to its employees.

Roughly 70 percent of Lexcorp's employees live within a half hour's drive of the suburb in which the company is located, roughly 20 percent commute from the city, which is about an hour's drive, and the rest come from even farther away. It would take almost a year to add a second story, during which time construction noise and debris would constitute a distraction for the workers. It is estimated that the company would have to be shut down entirely for 4-5 weeks. But the addition would be tailored to the company's needs and would enable Lexcorp to continue to be housed by itself in its own building, which is desirable since the company handles confidential materials and is concerned for their security.

Space in the large office building can be had immediately and the move could be accomplished in a week or two. Lexcorp would occupy several floors of the building, at least one of which it would share with other businesses. The cost, offset by the sale of the present building, would be significantly less than that of adding a second story to that building. Property tax is also lower in the city. The city, however, imposes a 3 percent income tax, and in order to retain its employees, Lexcorp would probably have to raise their salaries to compensate for this loss. There is good public transportation connecting most suburban areas with the city, but current employees living farthest from the city would face an even longer commute.

[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 35**

<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	—*	—*
174	94	94
173	93	93
172	91	92
171	90	90
170	89	89
169	88	88
168	86	87
167	85	85
166	84	84
165	82	83
164	80	81
163	79	79
162	77	78
161	76	76
160	74	75
159	72	73
158	71	71
157	69	70
156	67	68
155	66	66
154	64	65
153	62	63
152	61	61
151	59	60
150	57	58
149	56	56
148	54	55
147	52	53
146	51	51
145	49	50
144	47	48
143	46	46
142	44	45
141	42	43
140	41	41
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	25	25
128	24	24
127	22	23
126	21	21
125	20	20
124	19	19
123	17	18
122	16	16
121	15	15
120	0	14

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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