

JUNE 1999
FULL-LENGTH LSAT

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. A student has taken twelve courses and received a B in a majority of them. The student is now taking another course and will probably, given her record, receive a B in it.

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

- (A) The student previously studied alone but is receiving help from several outstanding students during the present course.
 - (B) The twelve courses together covered a broad range of subject matter.
 - (C) The student previously studied in the library and continues to do so.
 - (D) The student received a B in all but one of the twelve courses.
 - (E) The current course is a continuation of one of the twelve courses in which the student received a B.
2. If the government increases its funding for civilian scientific research, private patrons and industries will believe that such research has become primarily the government's responsibility. When they believe that research is no longer primarily their responsibility, private patrons and industries will decrease their contributions toward research. Therefore, in order to keep from depressing the overall level of funding for civilian scientific research, the government should not increase its own funding.

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

- (A) Governments should bear the majority of the financial burden of funding for civilian scientific research.
- (B) Any increase in government funding would displace more private funding for civilian scientific research than it would provide.
- (C) Private donations toward research are no longer welcomed by researchers whose work receives government funding.
- (D) Civilian scientific research cannot be conducted efficiently with more than one source of funding.
- (E) Funding for civilian scientific research is currently at the highest possible level.

3. For any given ticket in a 1000-ticket lottery, it is reasonable to believe that that ticket will lose. Hence, it is reasonable to believe that no ticket will win.

Which one of the following exhibits flawed reasoning most similar to the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) It is reasonable to believe for any randomly drawn playing card that it will not be an ace, so it is reasonable to believe that an ace will never be drawn.
- (B) When the chances of a certain horse winning the race are 999 out of 1000, it is reasonable to believe that that horse will win. So it is reasonable to believe that no one other than that horse can win.
- (C) It is unreasonable to believe that 1000 consecutive coin flips will turn up heads, so it is reasonable to believe that this never happens.
- (D) It is reasonable to believe that if the most recent flip of a given coin was tails, the next flip will be heads. So if a coin has turned up tails the last 1000 times it was flipped, it is reasonable to believe that it will turn up heads the next time it is flipped.
- (E) For any given group of five-year-old children, the average height is one meter, so it is reasonable to believe that if Pat is five years old, she is exactly one meter tall.

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4. Dental researcher: Filling a cavity in a tooth is not a harmless procedure: it inevitably damages some of the healthy parts of the tooth. Cavities are harmful only if the decay reaches the nerves inside the tooth, and many cavities, if left untreated, never progress to that point. Therefore, dentists should not fill a cavity unless the nerves inside the tooth are in imminent danger from that cavity.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most strongly supports the researcher's reasoning?

- (A) Dentists should perform any procedure that is likely to be beneficial in the long term, but only if the procedure does not cause immediate damage.
 - (B) Dentists should help their patients to prevent cavities rather than waiting until cavities are present to begin treatment.
 - (C) A condition that is only potentially harmful should not be treated using a method that is definitely harmful.
 - (D) A condition that is typically progressive should not be treated using methods that provide only temporary relief.
 - (E) A condition that is potentially harmful should not be left untreated unless it can be kept under constant surveillance.
5. The number of codfish in the North Atlantic has declined substantially as the population of harp seals has increased from two million to more than three million. Some blame the seal for the shrinking cod population, but cod plays a negligible role in the seal's diet. It is therefore unlikely that the increase in the seal population has contributed significantly to the decline in the cod population.

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

- (A) People who fish for cod commercially are inconvenienced by the presence of large numbers of seals near traditional fishing grounds.
- (B) Water pollution poses a more serious threat to cod than to the harp seal.
- (C) The harp seal thrives in water that is too cold to support a dense population of cod.
- (D) Cod feed almost exclusively on capelin, a fish that is a staple of the harp seal's diet.
- (E) The cod population in the North Atlantic began to decline before the harp-seal population began to increase.

Questions 6-7

Hospital auditor: The Rodriguez family stipulated that the funds they donated to the neurological clinic all be used to minimize patients' suffering. The clinic administration is clearly violating those terms, since it has allocated nearly one fifth of those funds for research into new diagnostic technologies, instead of letting that money flow directly to its patients.

Clinic administrator: But the successful development of new technologies will allow early diagnosis of many neurological disorders. In most cases, patients who are treated in the early stages of neurological disorders suffer far less than do patients who are not treated until their neurological disorders reach advanced stages.

6. Which one of the following is the main point at issue between the hospital auditor and the clinic administrator?
- (A) whether early treatment of many neurological disorders lessens the suffering associated with those disorders rather than completely eliminating such suffering
 - (B) whether the patients being treated at the neurological clinic are currently receiving adequate treatment for the neurological disorders from which they suffer
 - (C) whether the Rodriguez family clearly stipulated that the funds they donated to the neurological clinic be used to minimize patients' suffering
 - (D) whether the neurological clinic is adhering strictly to the conditions the Rodriguez family placed on the allocation of the funds they donated to the clinic
 - (E) whether the Rodriguez family anticipated that some of the funds they donated to the neurological clinic would be used to pay for research into new diagnostic technologies
7. The clinic administrator responds to the hospital auditor by doing which one of the following?
- (A) demonstrating that the hospital auditor's conclusion, though broadly correct, stands in need of a minor qualification
 - (B) showing that the hospital auditor's argument fails to separate what is the case from what ought to be the case
 - (C) reminding the hospital auditor that, in the case at issue, being told what to do is tantamount to being told how to do it
 - (D) arguing that, in assessing the severity of a violation, the reasoning motivating the violation needs to be considered
 - (E) reinterpreting a key phrase in the hospital auditor's argument so as to undermine an assumption underlying that argument

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8. Generally speaking, if the same crop is sown in a field for several successive years, growth in the later years is poorer than growth in the earlier years, since nitrogen in the soil becomes depleted. Even though alfalfa is a nitrogen-fixing plant and thus increases the amount of nitrogen in the soil, surprisingly, it too, if planted in the same field year after year, grows less well in the later years than it does in the earlier years.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the similarity described above between alfalfa and non-nitrogen-fixing plants?

- (A) Some kinds of plants grow more rapidly and are more productive when they are grown among other kinds of plants rather than being grown only among plants of their own kind.
 - (B) Alfalfa increases the amount of nitrogen in the soil by taking nitrogen from the air and releasing it in a form that is usable by most kinds of plants.
 - (C) Certain types of plants, including alfalfa, produce substances that accumulate in the soil and that are toxic to the plants that produce those substances.
 - (D) Alfalfa increases nitrogen in the soil in which it grows only if a certain type of soil bacteria is present in the soil.
 - (E) Alfalfa is very sensitive to juglone, a compound that is exuded from the leaves of black walnut trees.
9. Political commentators see recent policies of the government toward Country X as appeasement, pure and simple. This view is fundamentally mistaken, for polls show that most people disagree with the political commentators' assessment of government policies toward Country X.

The reasoning in the argument is questionable because

- (A) the term "policies" is used ambiguously in the argument
- (B) the political commentators discussed in the passage are not identified
- (C) a claim is inferred to be false merely because a majority of people believe it to be false
- (D) the claim that the political commentators are mistaken is both a premise and a conclusion in the argument
- (E) it is assumed that what is true of persons individually is true of a country as a whole

10. It is a principle of economics that a nation can experience economic growth only when consumer confidence is balanced with a small amount of consumer skepticism.

Which one of the following is an application of the economic principle above?

- (A) Any nation in which consumer confidence is balanced with a small amount of consumer skepticism will experience economic growth.
 - (B) Any nation in which the prevailing attitude of consumers is not skepticism will experience economic growth.
 - (C) Any nation in which the prevailing attitude of consumers is either exclusively confidence or exclusively skepticism will experience economic growth.
 - (D) Any nation in which the prevailing attitude of consumers is exclusively confidence will not experience economic growth.
 - (E) Any nation in which consumer skepticism is balanced with a small amount of consumer confidence will experience economic growth.
11. Sharks have a higher ratio of cartilage mass to body mass than any other organism. They also have a greater resistance to cancer than any other organism. Shark cartilage contains a substance that inhibits tumor growth by stopping the development of a new blood network. In the past 20 years, none of the responses among terminal cancer patients to various therapeutic measures has been more positive than the response among those who consumed shark cartilage.

If the claims made above are true, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) No organism resists cancer better than sharks do, but some resist cancer as well as sharks.
- (B) The organism most susceptible to cancer has a higher percentage of cartilage than some organisms that are less susceptible to cancer.
- (C) The substance in shark cartilage that inhibits tumor growth is found in most organisms.
- (D) In the past 20 years many terminal cancer patients have improved dramatically following many sorts of therapy.
- (E) Some organisms have immune systems more efficient than a shark's immune system.

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Questions 12-13

People who say that Dooney County is flat are clearly wrong. On flat land, soil erosion by water is not a problem. Consequently, farmers whose land is flat do not build terraces to prevent erosion. Yet I hear that the farms in Dooney County are dotted with terraces.

12. The author's conclusion in the passage depends on the assumption that
- (A) the only cause of soil erosion is water
 - (B) there are terraces on farmland in Dooney County which were built to prevent soil erosion
 - (C) terraces of the kind found on farmland in Dooney County have been shown to prevent soil erosion
 - (D) on flat land there is no soil erosion
 - (E) the only terraces in Dooney County are on farmland
13. The reasoning in the passage is most similar to that in which one of the following?
- (A) If we paint the room white, it will get smudged, and we will have to paint it again soon. Therefore, we should paint it dark blue.
 - (B) People with children need more space than those without children. Yet people with no children can usually afford bigger houses.
 - (C) People who get a lot of exercise have no trouble falling asleep; hence, people who get a lot of exercise do not use medication to help them fall asleep. Jack is taking many kinds of medication, so he must not be getting a lot of exercise.
 - (D) If I go grocery shopping when I am hungry, I buy snack foods and cannot resist eating them. Therefore, I cannot lose weight.
 - (E) People who have many friends tend to go out often, so they need cars. Therefore, if Joe wants to have many friends, he must buy a car.

14. The axis of Earth's daily rotation is tilted with respect to the plane of its orbit at an angle of roughly 23 degrees. That angle can be kept fairly stable only by the gravitational influence of Earth's large, nearby Moon. Without such a stable and moderate axis tilt, a planet's climate is too extreme and unstable to support life. Mars, for example, has only very small moons, tilts at wildly fluctuating angles, and cannot support life.

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

- (A) If Mars had a sufficiently large nearby moon, Mars would be able to support life.
- (B) If Earth's Moon were to leave Earth's orbit Earth's climate would be unable to support life.
- (C) Any planet with a stable, moderate axis tilt can support life.
- (D) Gravitational influences other than moons have little or no effect on the magnitude of the tilt angle of either Earth's or Mars's axis.
- (E) No planet that has more than one moon can support life.

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15. The town of Springhill frequently must declare a water emergency, making it temporarily unlawful to use water for such nonessential purposes as car washing. These emergencies could be avoided if Springhill would introduce permanent economic incentives for water conservation. Actually, Springhill discourages conservation because each household pays a modest monthly flat fee for any amount of water below a certain usage threshold, and a substantial per-liter rate only after the threshold is reached.

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

- (A) The Springhill authorities do a poor job of enforcing its water emergency laws and many people break the laws without incurring a penalty.
 - (B) The town council of Springhill recently refused to raise the threshold.
 - (C) The threshold is kept at a high enough level to exceed the water requirements of most households in Springhill.
 - (D) The threshold is not as high in Springhill as it is in neighboring towns.
 - (E) The threshold remains at the predetermined level specified by law until a change is approved by the Springhill town council.
16. Poppy petals function to attract pollinating insects. The pollination of a poppy flower triggers the release into that flower of a substance that causes its petals to wilt within one or two days. If the flower is not pollinated, the substance will not be released and the petals will remain fresh for a week or longer, as long as the plant can nourish them. Cutting an unpollinated poppy flower from the plant triggers the release into the flower of the same substance whose release is triggered by pollination.

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

- (A) Pollinating insects are not attracted to wilted poppy flowers.
- (B) Even if cut poppies are given all necessary nutrients, their petals will tend to wilt within a few days.
- (C) Flowers of all plants release the substance that causes wilting when they are cut, although the amount released may vary.
- (D) The pollen on pollinated poppy flowers prevents their petals from absorbing the nutrients carried to them by their stems.
- (E) Poppy plants are unable to draw nutrients from soil or water after the substance that causes wilting has been released.

17. When a community opens a large shopping mall, it often expects a boost to the local economy, and in fact a large amount of economic activity goes on in these malls. Yet the increase in the local economy is typically much smaller than the total amount of economic activity that goes on in the mall.

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

- (A) When large shopping malls are new they attract a lot of shoppers but once the novelty has worn off they usually attract fewer shoppers than does the traditional downtown shopping district.
- (B) Most of the money spent in a large shopping mall is spent by tourists who are drawn specifically by the mall and who would not have visited the community had that mall not been built.
- (C) Most of the jobs created by large shopping malls are filled by people who recently moved to the community and who would not have moved had there been no job offer in the community.
- (D) Most of the money spent in a large shopping mall is money that would have been spent elsewhere in the same community had that mall not been built.
- (E) Most of the jobs created by the construction of a large shopping mall are temporary, and most of the permanent jobs created are low paying.

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18. Essayist: The way science is conducted and regulated can be changed. But we need to determine whether the changes are warranted, taking into account their price. The use of animals in research could end immediately, but only at the cost of abandoning many kinds of research and making others very expensive. The use of recombinant DNA could be drastically curtailed. Many other restrictions could be imposed, complete with a system of fraud police. But such massive interventions would be costly and would change the character of science.

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

- (A) We should not make changes that will alter the character of science.
 - (B) If we regulate science more closely, we will change the character of science.
 - (C) The regulation of science and the conducting of science can be changed.
 - (D) The imposition of restrictions on the conduct of science would be very costly.
 - (E) We need to be aware of the impact of change in science before changes are made.
19. The postmodern view involves the rejection of modern assumptions about order and the universality of truth. The grand theories of the modern era are now seen as limited by the social and historical contexts in which they were elaborated. Also, the belief in order has given way to a belief in the importance of irregularity and chaos. It follows that we inhabit a world full of irregular events, and in which there are no universal truths.

The argument's reasoning is questionable because the argument

- (A) infers that something is the case because it is believed to be the case
- (B) uses the term "universal" ambiguously
- (C) relies on the use of emotional terms to bolster its conclusion
- (D) uses the term "order" ambiguously
- (E) fails to cite examples of modern theories that purport to embody universal truths

20. If the economy is weak, then prices remain constant although unemployment rises. But unemployment rises only if investment decreases. Fortunately, investment is not decreasing.

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

- (A) Either the economy is weak or investment is decreasing.
- (B) If unemployment rises, then prices remain constant.
- (C) The economy is weak only if investment decreases.
- (D) Either the economy is weak or prices are remaining constant.
- (E) Either unemployment is rising or the economy is not weak.

21. Psychologist: Some astrologers claim that our horoscopes completely determine our personalities, but this claim is false. I concede that identical twins—who are, of course, born at practically the same time—often do have similar personalities. However, birth records were examined to find two individuals who were born 40 years ago on the same day and at exactly the same time—one in a hospital in Toronto and one in a hospital in New York. Personality tests revealed that the personalities of these two individuals are in fact different.

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

- (A) Astrologers have not subjected their claims to rigorous experimentation.
- (B) The personality differences between the two individuals cannot be explained by the cultural differences between Toronto and New York.
- (C) The geographical difference between Toronto and New York did not result in the two individuals having different horoscopes.
- (D) Complete birth records for the past 40 years were kept at both hospitals.
- (E) Identical twins have identical genetic structures and usually have similar home environments.

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22. Under the influence of today's computer-oriented culture, publishing for children has taken on a flashy new look that emphasizes illustrations and graphic design; the resulting lack of substance leads to books that are short-lived items covering mainly trendy subjects. The changes also include more humorous content, simplification of difficult material, and a narrower focus on specific topics.

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

- (A) The inclusion of humorous material and a narrower focus detract from the substance of a children's book.
 - (B) The substance of a children's book is important to its longevity.
 - (C) Children of the computer generation cannot concentrate on long, unbroken sections of prose.
 - (D) Children judge books primarily on the basis of graphic design.
 - (E) The lack of substance of a children's book is unlikely to be important to its popularity.
23. Further evidence of a connection between brain physiology and psychological states has recently been uncovered in the form of a correlation between electroencephalograph patterns and characteristic moods. A study showed that participants who suffered from clinical depression exhibited less left frontal lobe activity than right, while, conversely, characteristically good-natured participants exhibited greater left lobe activity. Thus one's general disposition is a result of the activity of one's frontal lobe.

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

- (A) Many drugs prescribed to combat clinical depression act by causing increased left lobe activity.
- (B) Excessive sleep, a typical consequence of clinical depression, is known to suppress left lobe activity.
- (C) Frontal lobe activity is not subject to variation the way general disposition is.
- (D) Earlier studies indicated that frontal lobe activity and emotive states are both caused by activity in the brain's limbic system.
- (E) Social interaction of the kind not engaged in by most clinically depressed people is known to stimulate left lobe activity.

24. We ought to pay attention only to the intrinsic properties of a work of art. Its other, extrinsic properties are irrelevant to our aesthetic interactions with it. For example, when we look at a painting we should consider only what is directly presented in our experience of it. What is really aesthetically relevant, therefore, is not what a painting symbolizes, but what it directly presents to experience.

The conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is added to the premises?

- (A) What an artwork symbolizes involves only the extrinsic properties of that work.
- (B) There are certain properties of our experiences of artworks that can be distinguished as symbolic properties.
- (C) Only an artwork's intrinsic properties are relevant to our aesthetic interactions with it.
- (D) It is possible in theory for an artwork to symbolize nothing.
- (E) An intrinsic property of an artwork is one that relates the work to itself.

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25. McKinley: A double-blind study, in which neither the patient nor the primary researcher knows whether the patient is being given the drug being tested or a placebo, is the most effective procedure for testing the efficacy of a drug. But we will not be able to perform such a study on this new drug, since the drug will have various effects on the patients' bodies, which will make us aware of whether the patients are getting the drug or a placebo.

Engle: You cannot draw that conclusion at this point, for you are assuming you know what the outcome of the study will be.

Engle's statement indicates that he is most likely interpreting McKinley's remarks to be

- (A) presuming that a double-blind study is the only effective way to test new drugs
- (B) denying that the drug will be effective
- (C) presuming that the placebo will produce no effects whatever on the patients' bodies
- (D) referring to the drug's therapeutic effects rather than to any known side effects
- (E) based on a confusion about when a drug is efficacious

26. Modern navigation systems, which are found in most of today's commercial aircraft, are made with low-power circuitry, which is more susceptible to interference than the vacuum-tube circuitry found in older planes. During landing, navigation systems receive radio signals from the airport to guide the plane to the runway. Recently, one plane with low-power circuitry veered off course during landing, its dials dimming, when a passenger turned on a laptop computer. Clearly, modern aircraft navigation systems are being put at risk by the electronic devices that passengers carry on board, such as cassette players and laptop computers.

Which one of the following, if true, LEAST strengthens the argument above?

- (A) After the laptop computer was turned off, the plane regained course and its navigation instruments and dials returned to normal.
- (B) When in use all electronic devices emit electromagnetic radiation, which is known to interfere with circuitry.
- (C) No problems with navigational equipment or instrument dials have been reported on flights with no passenger-owned electronic devices on board.
- (D) Significant electromagnetic radiation from portable electronic devices can travel up to eight meters, and some passenger seats on modern aircraft are located within four meters of the navigation systems.
- (E) Planes were first equipped with low-power circuitry at about the same time portable electronic devices became popular.

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
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

Six racehorses—K, L, M, N, O, and P—will be assigned to six positions arranged in a straight line and numbered consecutively 1 through 6. The horses are assigned to the positions, one horse per position, according to the following conditions:

K and L must be assigned to positions that are separated from each other by exactly one position.

K and N cannot be assigned to positions that are next to each other.

N must be assigned to a higher-numbered position than M.

P must be assigned to position 3.

1. Which one of the following lists an acceptable assignment of horses to positions 1 through 6, respectively?
 - (A) K, L, P, M, N, O
 - (B) M, K, P, L, N, O
 - (C) M, N, K, P, L, O
 - (D) N, O, P, K, M, L
 - (E) O, M, P, L, N, K
2. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the positions any one of which can be the position to which K is assigned?
 - (A) 1, 2
 - (B) 2, 3
 - (C) 2, 4
 - (D) 2, 4, 5
 - (E) 2, 4, 6
3. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) K is assigned to position 2.
 - (B) L is assigned to position 2.
 - (C) M is assigned to position 1.
 - (D) M is assigned to position 5.
 - (E) O is assigned to position 2.
4. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Either K or else L is assigned to position 2.
 - (B) Either K or else L is assigned to position 4.
 - (C) Either M or else N is assigned to position 2.
 - (D) Either M or else N is assigned to position 5.
 - (E) Either M or else O is assigned to position 6.
5. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) L and N are assigned to positions that are next to each other.
 - (B) M and K are assigned to positions that are next to each other.
 - (C) M and O are assigned to positions that are next to each other.
 - (D) L and N are assigned to positions that are separated from each other by exactly one position.
 - (E) M and P are assigned to positions that are separated from each other by exactly one position.

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Questions 6- 12

To prepare for fieldwork, exactly four different researchers—a geologist, a historian, a linguist, and a paleontologist—will learn at least one and at most three of four languages—Rundi, Swahili, Tigrinya, and Yoruba. They must learn the languages according to the following specifications:

- Exactly one researcher learns Rundi.
- Exactly two researchers learn Swahili.
- Exactly two researchers learn Tigrinya.
- Exactly three researchers learn Yoruba.
- Any language learned by the linguist or paleontologist is not learned by the geologist.
- Any language learned by the geologist is learned by the historian.

6. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) The linguist learns three languages—Rundi, Swahili, and Tigrinya.
 - (B) The linguist learns three languages—Swahili, Tigrinya, and Yoruba.
 - (C) The historian learns three languages—Rundi, Swahili, and Tigrinya.
 - (D) The historian learns three languages—Swahili, Tigrinya, and Yoruba.
 - (E) The paleontologist learns three languages—Rundi, Swahili, and Tigrinya.
7. If the linguist learns three of the languages, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The linguist learns Tigrinya.
 - (B) The linguist learns Rundi.
 - (C) The linguist learns Swahili.
 - (D) The paleontologist learns Rundi.
 - (E) The paleontologist learns Swahili.
8. Each of the following could be true of the researcher who learns Rundi EXCEPT:
 - (A) The researcher also learns Tigrinya but not Swahili.
 - (B) The researcher learns neither Tigrinya nor Swahili.
 - (C) The researcher also learns Tigrinya but not Yoruba.
 - (D) The researcher also learns both Tigrinya and Yoruba.
 - (E) The researcher also learns Yoruba but not Tigrinya.
9. Each of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the researchers who learn both Swahili and Yoruba EXCEPT:
 - (A) the historian
 - (B) the paleontologist
 - (C) the historian, the linguist
 - (D) the historian, the paleontologist
 - (E) the linguist, the paleontologist
10. If the geologist learns exactly two of the languages, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) The paleontologist learns Rundi.
 - (B) The paleontologist learns Swahili.
 - (C) The historian learns Rundi.
 - (D) The paleontologist learns exactly three of the languages.
 - (E) The historian learns exactly two of the languages.
11. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Fewer of the languages are learned by the historian than are learned by the paleontologist.
 - (B) Fewer of the languages are learned by the geologist than are learned by the historian.
 - (C) Fewer of the languages are learned by the geologist than are learned by the linguist.
 - (D) Fewer of the languages are learned by the paleontologist than are learned by the linguist.
 - (E) Fewer of the languages are learned by the paleontologist than are learned by the historian.
12. If exactly two of the languages are learned by the historian, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The paleontologist does not learn Rundi.
 - (B) The geologist does not learn Swahili.
 - (C) The linguist does not learn Rundi.
 - (D) The historian does not learn Rundi.
 - (E) The paleontologist does not learn Swahili.

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Questions 13-18

During three days—Monday through Wednesday—a health officer will inspect exactly six buildings—three hotels: Grace, Jacaranda, and Lido; and three restaurants: Seville, Vesuvio, and Zeno. Each day, exactly two buildings are inspected: one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Inspections must occur according to the following conditions:

Hotels are not inspected on Wednesday.

Grace is inspected at some time before Jacaranda.

Grace is not inspected on the same day as Seville.

If Zeno is inspected in the morning, Lido is also inspected in the morning.

13. Which one of the following could be the order in which the buildings are inspected, listed in order from Monday morning through Wednesday afternoon?
 - (A) Grace, Seville, Jacaranda, Lido, Vesuvio, Zeno
 - (B) Grace, Vesuvio, Zeno, Jacaranda, Lido, Seville
 - (C) Lido, Jacaranda, Grace, Vesuvio, Zeno, Seville
 - (D) Lido, Seville, Grace, Jacaranda, Zeno, Vesuvio
 - (E) Zeno, Grace, Jacaranda, Lido, Seville, Vesuvio
14. Which one of the following could be the buildings inspected in the mornings, listed in order from Monday through Wednesday?
 - (A) Grace, Jacaranda, Zeno
 - (B) Jacaranda, Vesuvio, Seville
 - (C) Lido, Jacaranda, Vesuvio
 - (D) Seville, Jacaranda, Vesuvio
 - (E) Seville, Lido, Zeno
15. Which one of the following is a pair of buildings that, if inspected on the same day as each other, must be inspected on Monday?
 - (A) Grace and Jacaranda
 - (B) Grace and Vesuvio
 - (C) Jacaranda and Lido
 - (D) Lido and Seville
 - (E) Lido and Vesuvio
16. If Grace is inspected on Tuesday, which one of the following could be the buildings inspected in the afternoons, listed in order from Monday through Wednesday?
 - (A) Lido, Jacaranda, Vesuvio
 - (B) Lido, Jacaranda, Zeno
 - (C) Lido, Vesuvio, Zeno
 - (D) Seville, Grace, Vesuvio
 - (E) Seville, Jacaranda, Lido
17. If Seville is inspected on Monday morning, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Grace is inspected on Tuesday afternoon.
 - (B) Jacaranda is inspected on Monday afternoon.
 - (C) Lido is inspected on Tuesday morning.
 - (D) Vesuvio is inspected on Wednesday morning.
 - (E) Zeno is inspected on Wednesday morning.
18. If Grace is inspected on Monday morning and Zeno is inspected on Wednesday morning, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Jacaranda is inspected before Lido is inspected.
 - (B) Jacaranda is inspected after Lido is inspected.
 - (C) Jacaranda is inspected after Seville is inspected.
 - (D) Lido is inspected before Seville is inspected.
 - (E) Lido is inspected before Vesuvio is inspected.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 19-23

Morrisville's town council has exactly three members: Fu, Gianola, and Herstein. During one week, the council members vote on exactly three bills: a recreation bill, a school bill, and a tax bill. Each council member votes either for or against each bill. The following is known:

Each member of the council votes for at least one of the bills and against at least one of the bills.

Exactly two members of the council vote for the recreation bill.

Exactly one member of the council votes for the school bill.

Exactly one member of the council votes for the tax bill.

Fu votes for the recreation bill and against the school bill.

Gianola votes against the recreation bill.

Herstein votes against the tax bill.

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

- (A) Fu and Gianola vote the same way on the tax bill.
- (B) Gianola and Herstein vote the same way on the recreation bill.
- (C) Gianola and Herstein vote the same way on the school bill.
- (D) Fu votes for one of the bills and Gianola votes for two of the bills.
- (E) Fu votes for two of the bills and Gianola votes for two of the bills.

20. If the set of members of the council who vote against the school bill is the same set of members who vote against the tax bill, then which one of the following statements must be true?

- (A) Fu votes for the tax bill.
- (B) Gianola votes for the recreation bill.
- (C) Gianola votes against the school bill.
- (D) Herstein votes against the recreation bill.
- (E) Herstein votes against the school bill.

21. If Gianola votes for the tax bill, then which one of the following statements could be true?

- (A) Fu and Gianola each vote for exactly one bill.
- (B) Gianola and Herstein each vote for exactly one bill.
- (C) Fu votes for exactly two bills.
- (D) Gianola votes for the recreation bill.
- (E) Herstein votes against the recreation bill.

22. If Gianola votes for exactly two of the three bills, which one of the following statements must be true?

- (A) Fu votes for the tax bill.
- (B) Gianola votes for the recreation bill.
- (C) Gianola votes for the school bill.
- (D) Gianola votes against the tax bill.
- (E) Herstein votes for the school bill.

23. If one of the members of the council votes against exactly the same bills as does another member of the council, then which one of the following statements must be true?

- (A) Fu votes for the tax bill.
- (B) Gianola votes for the recreation bill.
- (C) Gianola votes against the school bill.
- (D) Gianola votes for exactly one bill.
- (E) Herstein votes for exactly one bill.

S T O P

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

SECTION III
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

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

1. Flavonoids are a common component of almost all plants, but a specific variety of flavonoid in apples has been found to be an antioxidant. Antioxidants are known to be a factor in the prevention of heart disease.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?

- (A) A diet composed largely of fruits and vegetables will help to prevent heart disease.
 - (B) Flavonoids are essential to preventing heart disease.
 - (C) Eating at least one apple each day will prevent heart disease.
 - (D) At least one type of flavonoid helps to prevent heart disease.
 - (E) A diet deficient in antioxidants is a common cause of heart disease.
2. A number of Grandville's wealthiest citizens have been criminals. So, since it is of utmost importance that the Grandville Planning Committee be composed solely of individuals whose personal standards of ethics are beyond reproach, no wealthy person should be appointed to that committee.

The argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- (A) confuses a result with something that is sufficient for bringing about that result
- (B) mistakes a temporal relationship for a causal relationship
- (C) assumes that because a certain action has a certain result the person taking that action intended that result
- (D) judges only by subjective standards something that can be readily evaluated according to objective standards
- (E) generalizes on the basis of what could be exceptional cases

3. Birds startled by potential predators generally try to take cover in nearby vegetation. Yet many birds that feed at bird feeders placed in suburban gardens are killed when, thus startled, they fly away from the vegetation in the gardens and into the windowpanes of nearby houses.

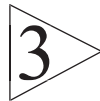
Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the anomalous behavior of the birds that fly into windowpanes?

- (A) Predator attacks are as likely to occur at bird feeders surrounded by dense vegetation as they are at feeders surrounded by little or no vegetation.
 - (B) The bird feeders in some suburban gardens are placed at a considerable distance from the houses.
 - (C) Large birds are as likely as small birds to fly into windowpanes.
 - (D) Most of the birds startled while feeding at bird feeders placed in suburban gardens are startled by loud noises rather than by predators.
 - (E) The windowpanes of many houses clearly reflect surrounding vegetation.
4. Raising the humidity of a room protects furniture, draperies, and computers from damage caused by excessively dry air. Further, it can make people feel warmer, helps the body's defenses against viruses, and alleviates some skin rashes.

Each of the following is supported by the information above EXCEPT:

- (A) Humidity can be bad for computers.
- (B) A room can be too dry for the optimal maintenance of its furnishings.
- (C) Dry air can feel cooler than humid air of the same temperature.
- (D) Increased humidity can be beneficial to the skin.
- (E) The human immune system can benefit from humidity.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 5-6

Jane: Television programs and movies that depict violence among teenagers are extremely popular. Given how influential these media are, we have good reason to believe that these depictions cause young people to engage in violent behavior. Hence, depictions of violence among teenagers should be prohibited from movies and television programs, if only in those programs and movies promoted to young audiences.

Maurice: But you are recommending nothing short of censorship! Besides which, your claim that television and movie depictions of violence cause violence is mistaken: violence among young people predates movies and television by centuries.

5. Maurice's attempted refutation of Jane's argument is vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?
- (A) It presupposes that an unpopular policy cannot possibly achieve its intended purpose.
 - (B) It confuses a subjective judgment of private moral permissibility with an objective description of social fact.
 - (C) It rules out something as a cause of a current phenomenon solely on the ground that the phenomenon used to occur without that thing.
 - (D) It cites purported historical facts that cannot possibly be verified.
 - (E) It relies on an ambiguity in the term "violence" to justify a claim.
6. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens Jane's argument?
- (A) The most violent characters depicted in movies and on television programs are adult characters who are portrayed by adult actors.
 - (B) The movies that have been shown to have the most influence on young people's behavior are those that are promoted to young audiences.
 - (C) The people who make the most profits in the movie and television industry are those who can successfully promote their work to both young and old audiences.
 - (D) Many adolescents who engage in violent behavior had already displayed such behavior before they were exposed to violence in movies.
 - (E) Among the producers who make both movies and television programs, many voluntarily restrict the subject matter of films directed toward young audiences.

7. Sam: In a recent survey, over 95 percent of people who purchased a Starlight automobile last year said they were highly satisfied with their purchase. Since people who have purchased a new car in the last year are not highly satisfied if that car has a manufacturing defect, Starlight automobiles are remarkably free from such defects.

Tiya: But some manufacturing defects in automobiles become apparent only after several years of use.

Which one of the following most accurately describes how Tiya's response is related to Sam's argument?

- (A) It argues that Sam's conclusion is correct, though not for the reasons Sam gives.
 - (B) It provides evidence indicating that the survey results Sam relies on in his argument do not accurately characterize the attitudes of those surveyed.
 - (C) It offers a consideration that undermines the support Sam offers for his conclusion.
 - (D) It points out that Sam's argument presupposes the truth of the conclusion Sam is defending.
 - (E) It presents new information that implies that Sam's conclusion is false.
8. Some environmentalists question the prudence of exploiting features of the environment, arguing that there are no economic benefits to be gained from forests, mountains, or wetlands that no longer exist. Many environmentalists claim that because nature has intrinsic value it would be wrong to destroy such features of the environment, even if the economic costs of doing so were outweighed by the economic costs of not doing so.
- Which one of the following can be logically inferred from the passage?
- (A) It is economically imprudent to exploit features of the environment.
 - (B) Some environmentalists appeal to a noneconomic justification in questioning the defensibility of exploiting features of the environment.
 - (C) Most environmentalists appeal to economic reasons in questioning the defensibility of exploiting features of the environment.
 - (D) Many environmentalists provide only a noneconomic justification in questioning the defensibility of exploiting features of the environment.
 - (E) Even if there is no economic reason for protecting the environment, there is a sound noneconomic justification for doing so.



9. Market research traditionally entails surveying consumers about why they buy and use particular products and brands. Observational research—actually watching consumers shopping and interacting with products—is now increasingly used by market researchers to supplement surveys. Market researchers claim that observational research yields information about consumer behavior that surveys alone cannot provide.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the market researchers' claim?

- (A) Even consumers who are unable to explain their preference for or rejection of particular brands reveal which brands they are considering by picking up and putting down products while they are shopping.
 - (B) Market researchers find that consumers are almost always willing to participate in observational research for which the consumer is paid by the hour.
 - (C) Consumers are becoming increasingly self-conscious about their buying habits, and some consumers have stopped buying some items that they normally used to buy.
 - (D) Market researchers say they find data collection more enjoyable in observational research than in survey research, because observational research requires more creative judgment on their part.
 - (E) Consumers are more likely to respond to oral surveys than they are to respond to written questionnaires.
10. Laura: Harold is obviously lonely. He should sell his cabin in the woods and move into town. In town he will be near other people all the time, so he will not be lonely any more.

Ralph: Many very lonely people live in towns. What is needed to avoid loneliness is not only the proximity of other people but also genuine interaction with them.

Ralph responds to Laura by pointing out that

- (A) something needed for a certain result does not necessarily guarantee that result
- (B) what is appropriate in one case is not necessarily appropriate in all cases
- (C) what is logically certain is not always intuitively obvious
- (D) various alternative solutions are possible for a single problem
- (E) a proposed solution for a problem could actually worsen that problem



11. A rise in the percentage of all 18-year-olds who were recruited by the armed services of a small republic between 1980 and 1986 correlates with a rise in the percentage of young people who dropped out of high school in that republic. Since 18-year-olds in the republic are generally either high school graduates or high school dropouts, the correlation leads to the conclusion that the republic's recruitment rates for 18-year-olds depend substantially on recruitment rates for high school dropouts.

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

- (A) A larger number of 18-year-old high school graduates were recruited for the republic's armed services in 1986 than in 1980.
 - (B) Many of the high-technology systems used by the republic's armed services can be operated only by individuals who have completed a high school education.
 - (C) Between 1980 and 1986 the percentage of high school graduates among 18-year-olds recruited in the republic rose sharply.
 - (D) Personnel of the republic's armed services are strongly encouraged to finish their high school education.
 - (E) The proportion of recruits who had completed at least two years of college education was greater in 1986 than in 1980.
12. Letter to the Editor: Your article on effective cockroach control states that vexone is effective against only one of the more than 4,000 cockroach species that infest North America: the German cockroach. In actuality, vexone has been utilized effectively for almost a decade against all of the species that infest North America. In testing our product, Roach Ender, which contains vexone, we have conducted many well-documented studies that prove this fact.

Each of the following statements conflicts with the letter writer's view EXCEPT:

- (A) Vexone is effective against only two species of cockroach that infest North America.
- (B) Not all of the major species of cockroach that infest North America can be controlled by Roach Ender.
- (C) Every species of cockroach that infests North America can be controlled by vexone.
- (D) The cockroach infestations that have been combated with vexone have not included all of the cockroach species that infest North America.
- (E) Roach Ender was tested against exactly 4,000 cockroach species that infest North America.



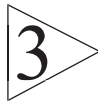
13. A recent study concludes that prehistoric birds, unlike modern birds, were cold-blooded. This challenges a widely held view that modern birds descended from warm-blooded birds. The conclusion is based on the existence of growth rings in prehistoric birds' bodily structures, which are thought to be found only in cold-blooded animals. Another study, however, disputes this view. It concludes that prehistoric birds had dense blood vessels in their bones, which suggests that they were active creatures and therefore had to be warm-blooded.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to resolve the dispute described above in favor of one party to it?

- (A) Some modern warm-blooded species other than birds have been shown to have descended from cold-blooded species.
 - (B) Having growth rings is not the only physical trait of cold-blooded species.
 - (C) Modern birds did not evolve from prehistoric species of birds.
 - (D) Dense blood vessels are not found in all warm-blooded species.
 - (E) In some cold-blooded species the gene that is responsible for growth rings is also responsible for dense blood vessels.
14. If citizens do not exercise their right to vote, then democratic institutions will crumble and, as a consequence, much valuable social cohesion will be lost. Of course, one person's vote can only make an imperceptible difference to the result of an election, but one must consider the likely effects of large numbers of people failing to vote. An act or omission by one person is not right if such an act or omission done by large numbers of people would be socially damaging. Organized society would be impossible if theft were common, though a single dishonest act on the part of a single person is likely to have an insignificant effect upon society.

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

- (A) People in a democracy should not neglect to vote.
- (B) Dishonest acts and failure to vote are equally damaging.
- (C) There is a risk that individual antisocial acts will be imitated by others.
- (D) A single person's vote or wrongful act can in fact make a great deal of difference.
- (E) Large-scale dishonesty and neglect of public duty will be destructive of democratic and other societies.



15. Human beings have cognitive faculties that are superior to those of other animals, and once humans become aware of these, they cannot be made happy by anything that does not involve gratification of these faculties.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most calls into question the view above?

- (A) Certain animals—dolphins and chimpanzees, for example—appear to be capable of rational communication.
 - (B) Many people familiar both with intellectual stimulation and with physical pleasures enjoy the latter more.
 - (C) Someone who never experienced classical music as a child will usually prefer popular music as an adult.
 - (D) Many people who are serious athletes consider themselves to be happy.
 - (E) Many people who are serious athletes love gourmet food.
16. Historian: We can learn about the medical history of individuals through chemical analysis of their hair. It is likely, for example, that Isaac Newton's psychological problems were due to mercury poisoning; traces of mercury were found in his hair. Analysis is now being done on a lock of Beethoven's hair. Although no convincing argument has shown that Beethoven ever had a venereal disease, some people hypothesize that venereal disease caused his deafness. Since mercury was commonly ingested in Beethoven's time to treat venereal disease, if researchers find a trace of mercury in his hair, we can conclude that this hypothesis is correct.

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

- (A) None of the mercury introduced into the body can be eliminated.
- (B) Some people in Beethoven's time did not ingest mercury.
- (C) Mercury is an effective treatment for venereal disease.
- (D) Mercury poisoning can cause deafness in people with venereal disease.
- (E) Beethoven suffered from psychological problems of the same severity as Newton's.



17. In 1992, a major newspaper circulated throughout North America paid its reporters an average salary that was much lower than the average salary paid by its principal competitors to their reporters. An executive of the newspaper argued that this practice was justified, since any shortfall that might exist in the reporters' salaries is fully compensated by the valuable training they receive through their assignments.

Which one of the following, if true about the newspaper in 1992, most seriously undermines the justification offered by the executive?

- (A) Senior reporters at the newspaper earned as much as reporters of similar stature who worked for the newspaper's principal competitors.
 - (B) Most of the newspaper's reporters had worked there for more than ten years.
 - (C) The circulation of the newspaper had recently reached a plateau, after it had increased steadily throughout the 1980s.
 - (D) The union that represented reporters at the newspaper was different from the union that represented reporters at the newspaper's competitors.
 - (E) The newspaper was widely read throughout continental Europe and Great Britain as well as North America.
18. The human brain and its associated mental capacities evolved to assist self-preservation. Thus, the capacity to make aesthetic judgments is an adaptation to past environments in which humans lived. So an individual's aesthetic judgments must be evaluated in terms of the extent to which they promote the survival of that individual.

Which one of the following is a principle that would, if valid, provide the strongest justification for the reasoning above?

- (A) All human adaptations to past environments were based on the human brain and its associated mental capacities.
- (B) Human capacities that do not contribute to the biological success of the human species cannot be evaluated.
- (C) If something develops to serve a given function, the standard by which it must be judged is how well it serves that function.
- (D) Judgments that depend on individual preference or taste cannot be evaluated as true or false.
- (E) Anything that enhances the proliferation of a species is to be valued highly.



19. On a certain day, nine scheduled flights on Swift Airlines were canceled. Ordinarily, a cancellation is due to mechanical problems with the airplane scheduled for a certain flight. However, since it is unlikely that Swift would have mechanical problems with more than one or two airplanes on a single day, some of the nine cancellations were probably due to something else.

The argument depends on which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) More than one or two airplanes were scheduled for the nine canceled flights.
- (B) Swift Airlines has fewer mechanical problems than do other airlines of the same size.
- (C) Each of the canceled flights would have been longer than the average flight on Swift Airlines.
- (D) Swift Airlines had never before canceled more than one or two scheduled flights on a single day.
- (E) All of the airplanes scheduled for the canceled flights are based at the same airport.

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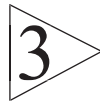




20. Game show host: Humans are no better than apes at investing, that is, they do not attain a better return on their investments than apes do. We gave five stock analysts and one chimpanzee \$1,350 each to invest. After one month, the chimp won, having increased its net worth by \$210. The net worth of the analyst who came in second increased by only \$140.

Each of the following describes a flaw in the game show host's reasoning EXCEPT:

- (A) A conclusion is drawn about apes in general on the basis of an experiment involving one chimpanzee.
 - (B) No evidence is offered that chimpanzees are capable of understanding stock reports and making reasoned investment decisions.
 - (C) A broad conclusion is drawn about the investment skills of humans on the basis of what is known about five humans.
 - (D) Too general a conclusion is made about investing on the basis of a single experiment involving short-term investing but not long-term investing.
 - (E) No evidence is considered about the long-term performance of the chimpanzee's portfolio versus that of the analysts' portfolios.
21. If the law punishes littering, then the city has an obligation to provide trash cans. But the law does not punish littering, so the city has no such obligation. Which one of the following exhibits a flawed pattern of reasoning most similar to that in the argument above?
- (A) If today is a holiday, then the bakery will not be open. The bakery is not open for business. Thus today is a holiday.
 - (B) Jenny will have lots of balloons at her birthday party. There are no balloons around yet, so today is not her birthday.
 - (C) The new regulations will be successful only if most of the students adhere to them. Since most of the students will adhere to those regulations, the new regulations will be successful.
 - (D) In the event that my flight had been late, I would have missed the committee meeting. Fortunately, my flight is on time. Therefore, I will make it to the meeting.
 - (E) When the law is enforced, some people are jailed. But no one is in jail, so clearly the law is not enforced.



22. Researcher: The role of chemicals called pheromones in determining the sexual behavior of some animals is well documented. But, even though humans also produce these chemicals, it is clear that psychological factors have taken over this role in us. Whereas for animals these behaviors are involuntary, which is a clear sign of chemical control, humans, by virtue of their free will, choose how they behave, and thus psychological factors take over. So pheromones are merely a vestige of our evolutionary past.

The researcher's argument requires the assumption that

- (A) whatever does not have a chemical explanation must have a purely psychological one
- (B) voluntary action cannot have a chemical explanation
- (C) free will can be found only in humans
- (D) voluntary action cannot have an evolutionary explanation
- (E) there is a psychological explanation for the continuing presence of pheromones in humans

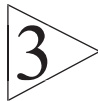
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23. Ethicist: It is widely believed that it is always wrong to tell lies, but this is a rule almost no one fully complies with. In fact, lying is often the morally appropriate thing to do. It is morally correct to lie when telling the truth carries the reasonable expectation of producing considerable physical or psychological harm to others.

Which one of the following most closely conforms to the principle the ethicist endorses?

- (A) When Juan asked Judy if the movie they were going to was *North by Northwest*, Judy said yes, though she knew that *Persona* was playing instead. This was the only way Juan would see the film and avoid losing an opportunity for an aesthetically pleasing experience.
- (B) A daughter asked her father which candidate he supported, McBride or Chang. Though in fact he preferred Chang, the father responded by saying he preferred McBride, in order to avoid discussion.
- (C) A husband told his wife he felt ready to go on a canoe trip, though he had recently had severe chest pains; his wife had determined a year ago that they would go on this trip, so to ask to cancel now would be inconvenient.
- (D) A young boy asked his mother if she loved his older sister more than she loved him. The mother said she loved them both to the same degree, even though it was not true.
- (E) A friend invited Jamal to a party, but Jamal was afraid that he might see his ex-wife and her new husband there. To spare himself emotional pain, as well as the embarrassment of telling his friend why he did not want to go, Jamal falsely claimed he had to work.



24. Surviving seventeenth-century Dutch landscapes attributed to major artists now equal in number those attributed to minor ones. But since in the seventeenth century many prolific minor artists made a living supplying the voracious market for Dutch landscapes, while only a handful of major artists painted in the genre, many attributions of seventeenth-century Dutch landscape paintings to major artists are undoubtedly erroneous.

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

- (A) Technically gifted seventeenth-century Dutch landscape artists developed recognizable styles that were difficult to imitate.
- (B) In the workshops of major seventeenth-century artists, assistants were employed to prepare the paints, brushes, and other materials that the major artists then used.
- (C) In the eighteenth century, landscapes by minor seventeenth-century artists were often simply thrown away or else destroyed through improper storage.
- (D) Seventeenth-century art dealers paid minor artists extra money to leave their landscapes unsigned so that the dealers could add phony signatures and pass such works off as valuable paintings.
- (E) More seventeenth-century Dutch landscapes were painted than have actually survived, and that is true of those executed by minor artists as well as of those executed by major artists.

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25. The interstitial nucleus, a subregion of the brain's hypothalamus, is typically smaller for male cats than for female cats. A neurobiologist performed autopsies on male cats who died from disease X, a disease affecting no more than .05 percent of male cats, and found that these male cats had interstitial nuclei that were as large as those generally found in female cats. Thus, the size of the interstitial nucleus determines whether or not male cats can contract disease X.

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

- (A) No female cats have been known to contract disease X, which is a subtype of disease Y.
- (B) Many male cats who contract disease X also contract disease Z, the cause of which is unknown.
- (C) The interstitial nuclei of female cats who contract disease X are larger than those of female cats who do not contract disease X.
- (D) Of 1,000 autopsies on male cats who did not contract disease X, 5 revealed interstitial nuclei larger than those of the average male cat.
- (E) The hypothalamus is known not to be causally linked to disease Y, and disease X is a subtype of disease Y.

26. It is common to respond to a person who is exhorting us to change our behavior by drawing attention to that person's own behavior. This response, however, is irrational. Whether or not someone in fact heeds his or her own advice is irrelevant to whether that person's advice should be heeded.

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

- (A) Other countries argue that if we are serious about disarming we should go ahead and disarm to show our good intentions, but this is irrational, for we could make the same argument about them.
- (B) My neighbor urges me to exercise, but I see no good reason to do so; despite his strenuous exercise, he has failed to exhibit any real benefits from it.
- (C) When one country accuses another country of violating human rights standards, the accused country can reduce the damage to its reputation by drawing attention to the human rights record of its accuser because this tactic distracts critical attention.
- (D) One should not dismiss the philosopher's argument that matter does not exist by pointing out that the philosopher acts as though matter exists. People's actions have no effect on the strength of their arguments.
- (E) We should not be too severe in our condemnation of the salesperson; we have all lied at one point or another. It is irrational to condemn a person for wrongs committed by everybody.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

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

- Some Native American tribes have had difficulty establishing their land claims because the United States government did not recognize their status as tribes; therefore during the 1970s some Native Americans attempted to obtain such recognition through the medium of U.S. courts. In presenting these suits, Native Americans had to operate within a particular sphere of U.S. government procedure, that of its legal system, and their arguments were necessarily interpreted by the courts in terms the law could understand: e.g., through application of precedent or review of evidence. This process brought to light some of the differing perceptions and definitions that can exist between cultures whose systems of discourse are sometimes at variance.

- In one instance, the entire legal dispute turned on whether the suing community—a group of Mashpee Wampanoag in the town of Mashpee, Massachusetts—constituted a tribe. The area had long been occupied by the Mashpee, who continued to have control over land use after the town’s incorporation. But in the 1960s, after an influx of non-Mashpee people shifted the balance of political power in the town, the new residents were able to buy Mashpee-controlled land from the town and develop it for commercial or private use. The Mashpee’s 1976 suit claimed that these lands were taken in violation of a statute prohibiting transfers of land from any tribe of Native Americans without federal approval. The town argued that the Mashpee were not a tribe in the sense intended by the statute and so were outside its protection. As a result, the Mashpee were required to demonstrate their status as a tribe according to a definition contained in an earlier ruling: a body of Native Americans “governing themselves under one leadership and inhabiting a particular territory.”

- The town claimed that the Mashpee were not self-governing and that they had no defined territory: the Mashpee could legally be self-governing, the town argued, only if they could show written documentation of such a system, and could legally inhabit territory only if they had precisely delineated its boundaries and possessed a deed to it. The Mashpee marshaled oral testimony against these claims, arguing that what the town perceived as a lack of evidence was simply information that an oral culture such as the Mashpee’s would not have recorded in writing. In this instance, the disjunction between U.S. legal discourse and Mashpee culture—exemplified in the court’s inability to “understand” the Mashpee’s oral testimony as

- documentary evidence—rendered the suit unsuccessful. Similar claims have recently met with greater success, however, as U.S. courts have begun to acknowledge that the failure to accommodate differences in discourse between cultures can sometimes stand in the way of guaranteeing the fairness of legal decisions.

1. Which one of the following most completely and accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee’s establish that such suits must be bolstered by written documentation if they are to succeed in U.S. courts.
 - (B) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee’s underscore the need for U.S. courts to modify their definition of “tribe.”
 - (C) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee’s illustrate the complications that can result when cultures with different systems of discourse attempt to resolve disputes.
 - (D) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee’s point out discrepancies between what U.S. courts claim they will recognize as evidence and what forms of evidence they actually accept.
 - (E) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee’s bring to light the problems faced by Native American tribes attempting to establish their claims within a legal system governed by the application of precedent.
2. According to the passage, the Mashpee’s lawsuit was based on their objection to
 - (A) the increase in the non-Mashpee population of the town during the 1960s
 - (B) the repeal of a statute forbidding land transfers without U.S. government approval
 - (C) the loss of Mashpee control over land use immediately after the town’s incorporation
 - (D) the town’s refusal to recognize the Mashpee’s deed to the land in dispute
 - (E) the sale of Mashpee-controlled land to non-Mashpee residents without U.S. government approval

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3. The author's attitude toward the court's decision in the Mashpee's lawsuit is most clearly revealed by the author's use of which one of the following phrases?
- (A) "operate within a particular sphere" (lines 7-8)
 - (B) "continued to have control" (line 20)
 - (C) "required to demonstrate" (line 32)
 - (D) "precisely delineated its boundaries" (line 42)
 - (E) "failure to accommodate" (line 54)
4. Based on the passage, which one of the following can most reasonably be said to have occurred in the years since the Mashpee's lawsuit?
- (A) The Mashpee have now regained control over the land they inhabit.
 - (B) Native American tribes have won all of their land claim suits in U.S. courts.
 - (C) U.S. courts no longer abide by the statute requiring federal approval of certain land transfers.
 - (D) U.S. courts have become more likely to accept oral testimony as evidence in land claim suits.
 - (E) U.S. courts have changed their definition of what legally constitutes a tribe.

5. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) evaluating various approaches to solving a problem
 - (B) illuminating a general problem by discussing a specific example
 - (C) reconciling the differences in how two opposing sides approach a problem
 - (D) critiquing an earlier solution to a problem in light of new information
 - (E) reinterpreting an earlier analysis and proposing a new solution to the problem

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Long after the lava has cooled, the effects of a major volcanic eruption may linger on. In the atmosphere a veil of fine dust and sulfuric acid droplets can spread around the globe and persist for years.

- (5) Researchers have generally thought that this veil can block enough sunlight to have a chilling influence on Earth's climate. Many blame the cataclysmic eruption of the Indonesian volcano Tambora in 1815 for the ensuing "year without a summer" of 1816—when parts of the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada were hit by snowstorms in June and frosts in August.

- (15) The volcano-climate connection seems plausible, but, say scientists Clifford Mass and David Portman, it is not as strong as previously believed. Mass and Portman analyzed global temperature data for the years before and after nine volcanic eruptions, from Krakatau in 1883 to El Chichon in 1982. In the process they tried to filter out temperature changes caused by the cyclic weather phenomenon known as the El Nino-Southern Oscillation, which warms the sea surface in the equatorial Pacific and thereby warms the atmosphere. Such warming can mask the cooling brought about by an eruption, but it can also mimic volcanic cooling if the volcano happens to erupt just as an El Nino-induced warm period is beginning to fade.

- (20) Once El Nino effects had been subtracted from the data, the actual effects of the eruptions came through more clearly. Contrary to what earlier studies had suggested, Mass and Portman found that minor eruptions have no discernible effect on temperature. And major, dust-spitting explosions, such as Krakatau or El Chichon, cause a smaller drop than expected in the average temperature in the hemisphere (Northern or Southern) of the eruption—only half a degree centigrade or less—with a correspondingly smaller drop in the opposite hemisphere.

- (30) Other researchers, however, have argued that even a small temperature drop could result in a significant regional fluctuation in climate if its effects were amplified by climatic feedback loops. For example, a small temperature drop in the northeastern U.S. and southeastern Canada in early spring might delay the melting of snow, and the unmelted snow would continue to reflect sunlight away from the surface, amplifying the cooling. The cool air over the region could, in turn, affect the jet stream. The jet stream tends to flow at the boundary between cool northern air and warm southern air, drawing its power from the sharp temperature contrast and the consequent difference in pressure. An unusual cooling in the region could cause the stream to wander farther south than normal, allowing more polar air to come in behind it and deepen the region's cold snap. Through such a series of feedbacks a small temperature drop could be blown up into a year without a summer.

6. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The effect of volcanic eruptions on regional temperature is greater than it was once thought to be.
 (B) The effect of volcanic eruptions on regional temperature is smaller than the effect of volcanic eruptions on global temperature.
 (C) The effect of volcanic eruptions on global temperature appears to be greater than was previously supposed.
 (D) Volcanic eruptions appear not to have the significant effect on global temperature they were once thought to have but might have a significant effect on regional temperature.
 (E) Researchers tended to overestimate the influence of volcanic eruptions on global temperature because they exaggerated the effect of cyclical weather phenomena in making their calculations.

7. Not taking the effects of El Nino into account when figuring the effect of volcanic eruptions on Earth's climate is most closely analogous to not taking into account the

- (A) weight of a package as a whole when determining the weight of its contents apart from the packing material
 (B) monetary value of the coins in a pile when counting the number of coins in the pile
 (C) magnification of a lens when determining the shape of an object seen through the lens
 (D) number of false crime reports in a city when figuring the average annual number of crimes committed in that city
 (E) ages of new immigrants to a country before attributing a change in the average age of the country's population to a change in the number of births

8. The passage indicates that each of the following can be an effect of the El Nino phenomenon EXCEPT:

- (A) making the cooling effect of a volcanic eruption appear to be more pronounced than it actually is
 (B) making the cooling effect of a volcanic eruption appear to be less pronounced than it actually is
 (C) increasing atmospheric temperature through cyclic warming of equatorial waters
 (D) initiating a feedback loop that masks cooling brought about by an eruption
 (E) confounding the evidence for a volcano-climate connection

9. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes what the author of the passage means by a “minor” volcanic eruption (line 30)?
- (A) an eruption that produces less lava than either Krakatau or El Chichon did
 - (B) an eruption that has less of an effect on global temperature than either Krakatau or El Chichon did
 - (C) an eruption whose effect on regional temperature can be masked by conditions in the hemisphere of the eruption
 - (D) an eruption that introduces a relatively small amount of debris into the atmosphere
 - (E) an eruption that causes average temperature in the hemisphere of the eruption to drop by less than half a degree centigrade
10. To which one of the following situations would the concept of a feedback loop, as it is employed in the passage, be most accurately applied?
- (A) An increase in the amount of decaying matter in the soil increases the amount of nutrients in the soil, which increases the number of plants, which further increases the amount of decaying matter in the soil.
 - (B) An increase in the number of wolves in an area decreases the number of deer, which decreases the grazing of shrubs, which increases the amount of food available for other animals, which increases the number of other animals in the area.
 - (C) An increase in the amount of rain in an area increases the deterioration of the forest floor, which makes it harder for wolves to prey on deer, which increases the number of deer, which gives wolves more opportunities to prey upon deer.
 - (D) An increase in the amount of sunlight on the ocean increases the ocean temperature, which increases the number of phytoplankton in the ocean, which decreases the ocean temperature by blocking sunlight.
 - (E) An increase in the number of outdoor electric lights in an area increases the number of insects in the area, which increases the number of bats in the area, which decreases the number of insects in the area, which decreases the number of bats in the area.

11. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following hypotheses?
- (A) Major volcanic eruptions sometimes cause average temperature in the hemisphere of the eruption to drop by more than a degree centigrade.
 - (B) Major volcanic eruptions can induce the El Nino phenomenon when it otherwise might not occur.
 - (C) Major volcanic eruptions do not directly cause unusually cold summers.
 - (D) The climatic effects of minor volcanic eruptions differ from those of major eruptions only in degree.
 - (E) El Nino has no discernible effect on average hemispheric temperature.
12. The information in the passage provides the LEAST support for which one of the following claims?
- (A) Major volcanic eruptions have a discernible effect on global temperature.
 - (B) The effect of major volcanic eruptions on global temperature is smaller than was previously thought.
 - (C) Major volcanic eruptions have no discernible effect on regional temperature.
 - (D) Minor volcanic eruptions have no discernible effect on temperature in the hemisphere in which they occur.
 - (E) Minor volcanic eruptions have no discernible effect on temperature in the hemisphere opposite the hemisphere of the eruption.
13. The primary purpose of the last paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) describe how the “year without a summer” differs from other examples of climatic feedback loops
 - (B) account for the relatively slight hemispheric cooling effect of a major volcanic eruption
 - (C) explain how regional climatic conditions can be significantly affected by a small drop in temperature
 - (D) indicate how researchers are sometimes led to overlook the effects of El Nino on regional temperature
 - (E) suggest a modification to the current model of how feedback loops produce changes in regional temperature

- Recently, a new school of economics called steady-state economics has seriously challenged neoclassical economics, the reigning school in Western economic decision making. According to the neoclassical model,
- (5) an economy is a closed system involving only the circular flow of exchange value between producers and consumers. Therefore, no noneconomic constraints impinge upon the economy and growth has no limits. Indeed, some neoclassical economists argue that
- (10) growth itself is crucial, because, they claim, the solutions to problems often associated with growth (income inequities, for example) can be found only in the capital that further growth creates.

- Steady-state economists believe the neoclassical
- (15) model to be unrealistic and hold that the economy is dependent on nature. Resources, they argue, enter the economy as raw material and exit as consumed products or waste; the greater the resources, the greater the size of the economy. According to these
- (20) economists, nature's limited capacity to regenerate raw material and absorb waste suggests that there is an optimal size for the economy, and that growth beyond this ideal point would increase the cost to the environment at a faster rate than the benefit to
- (25) producers and consumers, generating cycles that impoverish rather than enrich. Steady-state economists thus believe that the concept of an ever growing economy is dangerous, and that the only alternative is to maintain a state in which the economy remains in
- (30) equilibrium with nature. Neoclassical economists, on the other hand, consider nature to be just one element of the economy rather than an outside constraint, believing that natural resources, if depleted, can be replaced with other elements—i.e., human-made
- (35) resources—that will allow the economy to continue with its process of unlimited growth.

- Some steady-state economists, pointing to the widening disparity between indices of actual growth (which simply count the total monetary value of goods and services) and the index of environmentally
- (40) sustainable growth (which is based on personal consumption, factoring in depletion of raw materials and production costs), believe that Western economies have already exceeded their optimal size. In response
- (45) to the warnings from neoclassical economists that checking economic growth only leads to economic stagnation, they argue that there are alternatives to growth that still accomplish what is required of any economy: the satisfaction of human wants. One of
- (50) these alternatives is conservation. Conservation—for example, increasing the efficiency of resource use through means such as recycling—differs from growth in that it is qualitative, not quantitative, requiring improvement in resource management rather than an
- (55) increase in the amount of resources. One measure of the success of a steady-state economy would be the degree to which it could implement alternatives to growth, such as conservation, without sacrificing the ability to satisfy the wants of producers and consumers.

14. Which one of the following most completely and accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Neoclassical economists, who, unlike steady-state economists, hold that economic growth is not subject to outside constraints, believe that nature is just one element of the economy and that if natural resources in Western economies are depleted they can be replaced with human-made resources.
- (B) Some neoclassical economists, who, unlike steady-state economists, hold that growth is crucial to the health of economies, believe that the solutions to certain problems in Western economies can thus be found in the additional capital generated by unlimited growth.
- (C) Some steady-state economists, who, unlike neoclassical economists, hold that unlimited growth is neither possible nor desirable, believe that Western economies should limit economic growth by adopting conservation strategies, even if such strategies lead temporarily to economic stagnation.
- (D) Some steady-state economists, who, unlike neoclassical economists, hold that the optimal sizes of economies are limited by the availability of natural resources, believe that Western economies should limit economic growth and that, with alternatives like conservation, satisfaction of human wants need not be sacrificed.
- (E) Steady-state and neoclassical economists, who both hold that economies involve the circular flow of exchange value between producers and consumers, nevertheless differ over the most effective way of guaranteeing that a steady increase in this exchange value continues unimpeded in Western economies.
15. Based on the passage, neoclassical economists would likely hold that steady-state economists are wrong to believe each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) The environment's ability to yield raw material is limited.
- (B) Natural resources are an external constraint on economies.
- (C) The concept of unlimited economic growth is dangerous.
- (D) Western economies have exceeded their optimal size.
- (E) Economies have certain optimal sizes.

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16. According to the passage, steady-state economists believe that unlimited economic growth is dangerous because it
- (A) may deplete natural resources faster than other natural resources are discovered to replace them
 - (B) may convert natural resources into products faster than more efficient resource use can compensate for
 - (C) may proliferate goods and services faster than it generates new markets for them
 - (D) may create income inequities faster than it creates the capital needed to redress them
 - (E) may increase the cost to the environment faster than it increases benefits to producers and consumers
17. A steady-state economist would be LEAST likely to endorse which one of the following as a means of helping a steady-state economy reduce growth without compromising its ability to satisfy human wants?
- (A) a manufacturer's commitment to recycle its product packaging
 - (B) a manufacturer's decision to use a less expensive fuel in its production process
 - (C) a manufacturer's implementation of a quality control process to reduce the output of defective products
 - (D) a manufacturer's conversion from one type of production process to another with greater fuel efficiency
 - (E) a manufacturer's reduction of output in order to eliminate an overproduction problem
18. Based on the passage, a steady-state economist is most likely to claim that a successful economy is one that satisfies which one of the following principles?
- (A) A successful economy uses human-made resources in addition to natural resources.
 - (B) A successful economy satisfies human wants faster than it creates new ones.
 - (C) A successful economy maintains an equilibrium with nature while still satisfying human wants.
 - (D) A successful economy implements every possible means to prevent growth.
 - (E) A successful economy satisfies the wants of producers and consumers by using resources to spur growth.
19. In the view of steady-state economists, which one of the following is a noneconomic constraint as referred to in line 7?
- (A) the total amount of human wants
 - (B) the index of environmentally sustainable growth
 - (C) the capacity of nature to absorb waste
 - (D) the problems associated with economic growth
 - (E) the possibility of economic stagnation

20. Which one of the following most accurately describes what the last paragraph does in the passage?
- (A) It contradicts the ways in which the two economic schools interpret certain data and gives a criterion for judging between them based on the basic goals of an economy.
 - (B) It gives an example that illustrates the weakness of the new economic school and recommends an economic policy based on the basic goals of the prevailing economic school.
 - (C) It introduces an objection to the new economic school and argues that the policies of the new economic school would be less successful than growth-oriented economic policies at achieving the basic goal an economy must meet.
 - (D) It notes an objection to implementing the policies of the new economic school and identifies an additional policy that can help avoid that objection and still meet the goal an economy must meet.
 - (E) It contrasts the policy of the prevailing economic school with the recommendation mentioned earlier of the new economic school and shows that they are based on differing views on the basic goal an economy must meet.
21. The passage suggests which one of the following about neoclassical economists?
- (A) They assume that natural resources are infinitely available.
 - (B) They assume that human-made resources are infinitely available.
 - (C) They assume that availability of resources places an upper limit on growth.
 - (D) They assume that efficient management of resources is necessary to growth.
 - (E) They assume that human-made resources are preferable to natural resources.

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- As one of the most pervasive and influential popular arts, the movies feed into and off of the rest of the culture in various ways. In the United States, the star system of the mid-1920s—in which actors were placed under exclusive contract to particular Hollywood film studios—was a consequence of studios' discovery that the public was interested in actors' private lives, and that information about actors could be used to promote their films. Public relations agents fed the information to gossip columnists, whetting the public's appetite for the films—which, audiences usually discovered, had the additional virtue of being created by talented writers, directors, and producers devoted to the art of storytelling. The important feature of this relationship was not the benefit to Hollywood, but rather to the press; in what amounted to a form of cultural cross-fertilization, the press saw that they could profit from studios' promotion of new films.
- Today this arrangement has mushroomed into an intricately interdependent mass-media entertainment industry. The faith by which this industry sustains itself is the belief that there is always something worth promoting. A vast portion of the mass media—television and radio interviews, magazine articles, even product advertisements—now does most of the work for Hollywood studios attempting to promote their movies. It does so not out of altruism but because it makes for good business: If you produce a talk show or edit a newspaper, and other media are generating public curiosity about a studio's forthcoming film, it would be unwise for you not to broadcast or publish something about the film, too, because the audience for your story is already guaranteed.
- The problem with this industry is that it has begun to affect the creation of films as well as their promotion. Choices of subject matter and actors are made more and more frequently by studio executives rather than by producers, writers, or directors. This problem is often referred to simply as an obsession with turning a profit, but Hollywood movies have almost always been produced to appeal to the largest possible audience. The new danger is that, increasingly, profit comes only from exciting an audience's curiosity about a movie instead of satisfying its desire to have an engaging experience watching the film. When movies can pull people into theaters instantly on the strength of media publicity rather than relying on the more gradual process of word of mouth among satisfied moviegoers, then the intimate relationship with the audience—on which the vitality of all popular art depends—is lost. But studios are making more money than ever by using this formula, and for this reason it appears that films whose appeal is due not merely to their publicity value but to their ability to affect audiences emotionally will become increasingly rare in the U.S. film industry.

22. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The Hollywood films of the mid-1920s were in general more engaging to watch than are Hollywood films produced today.
 - (B) The writers, producers, and directors in Hollywood in the mid-1920s were more talented than are their counterparts today.
 - (C) The Hollywood film studios of the mid-1920s had a greater level of dependence on the mass-media industry than do Hollywood studios today.
 - (D) The publicity generated for Hollywood films in the mid-1920s was more interesting than is the publicity generated for these films today.
 - (E) The star system of the mid-1920s accounts for most of the difference in quality between the Hollywood films of that period and Hollywood films today.
23. According to the author, the danger of mass-media promotion of films is that it
- (A) discourages the work of filmmakers who attempt to draw the largest possible audiences to their films
 - (B) discourages the critical review of the content of films that have been heavily promoted
 - (C) encourages the production of films that excite an audience's curiosity but that do not provide satisfying experiences
 - (D) encourages decisions to make the content of films parallel the private lives of the actors that appear in them
 - (E) encourages cynicism among potential audience members about the merits of the films publicized
24. The phrase “cultural cross-fertilization” (line 17) is used in the passage to refer to which one of the following?
- (A) competition among different segments of the U.S. mass media
 - (B) the interrelationship of Hollywood movies with other types of popular art
 - (C) Hollywood film studios' discovery that the press could be used to communicate with the public
 - (D) the press's mutually beneficial relationship with Hollywood film studios
 - (E) interactions between public relations agents and the press

25. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) description of the origins of a particular aspect of a popular art; discussion of the present state of this aspect; analysis of a problem associated with this aspect; introduction of a possible solution to the problem
- (B) description of the origins of a particular aspect of a popular art; discussion of the present state of this aspect; analysis of a problem associated with this aspect; suggestion of a likely consequence of the problem
- (C) description of the origins of a particular aspect of a popular art; analysis of a problem associated with this aspect; introduction of a possible solution to the problem; suggestion of a likely consequence of the solution
- (D) summary of the history of a particular aspect of a popular art; discussion of a problem that accompanied the growth of this aspect; suggestion of a likely consequence of the problem; appraisal of the importance of avoiding this consequence
- (E) summary of the history of a particular aspect of a popular art; analysis of factors that contributed to the growth of this aspect; discussion of a problem that accompanied the growth of this aspect; appeal for assistance in solving the problem

26. The author's position in lines 35-47 would be most weakened if which one of the following were true?

- (A) Many Hollywood studio executives do consider a film's ability to satisfy moviegoers emotionally.
- (B) Many Hollywood studio executives achieved their positions as a result of demonstrating talent at writing, producing, or directing films that satisfy audiences emotionally.
- (C) Most writers, producers, and directors in Hollywood continue to have a say in decisions about the casting and content of films despite the influence of studio executives.
- (D) The decisions made by most Hollywood studio executives to improve a film's chances of earning a profit also add to its ability to satisfy moviegoers emotionally.
- (E) Often the U.S. mass media play an indirect role in influencing the content of the films that Hollywood studios make by whetting the public's appetite for certain performers or subjects.

S T O P

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

Computing Your Score

Directions:

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

Scoring Worksheet

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

**Number
Correct**

SECTION I..... _____
SECTION II..... _____
SECTION III..... _____
SECTION IV..... _____

2. Enter the sum here: _____

This is your Raw Score.

Conversion Chart: For Converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score LSAT Form 0LSS41

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

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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