

**OCTOBER 2012**  
**FULL-LENGTH LSAT**

## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

- Until my present study, African American entertainer Lorenzo Tucker had not been extensively discussed in histories of United States theater and film. Yet during a span of 60 years, from 1926 to 1986,
- (5) he acted in 20 films and performed hundreds of times on stage as a dancer, vaudeville straight man, singer, actor, and master of ceremonies. Behind the scenes he worked as a producer, company manager, publicity person, lighting designer, photographer, and actors' union administrator. In addition, Tucker was a firsthand witness to the history of African American theater and film from the late 1920s until his death in 1986. During his later years, he amassed a large collection of African American theater and film memorabilia, and these artifacts, along with his personal memories,
- (10) help shed new light on a part of U.S. entertainment history about which, so far, there has been insufficient scholarship.

- I gathered much of the background material for my study of Tucker's life through research in special collections of the New York and Los Angeles public libraries, including microfilmed correspondence, photographs, programs, and newspapers. Also examined—as primary source material for an analysis
- (20) of Tucker's acting technique—were the ten still available films in which Tucker appeared. Additional information was acquired through interviews with some of Tucker's contemporaries and fellow performers. The primary source of information for this study, however, was a group of personal, in-depth interviews I conducted with Tucker himself in 1985 and 1986.

- There are both advantages and disadvantages in undertaking a biographical study of a living person.
- (35) The greatest advantage is that the contemporary biographer has access to that person's oral testimony. Yet this testimony must be approached with caution, since each person recounting his or her version of events for the historical record has a vested interest in the project, and no matter how fair-minded and objective one intends to be, the fact is that people often remember the events they want to remember in the version they prefer. It is the duty of the biographer, therefore, to verify as much of the oral narrative as possible.
- (40) (45)

- Information from Tucker has undergone careful scrutiny and has been placed up against the known facts for verification, and for the most part, information that could not be verified was not included in this
- (50) study. But Tucker's recollections of his personal life could not always be independently verified, of course,

- since most of the daily events in the life of any individual go unrecorded. So only those elements of Tucker's personal life that had a bearing on his career have been recorded here. At the same time, however, it is important to note that the majority of these recollections tend to corroborate, while illuminating and providing a valuable perspective on, other relevant historical evidence that is available. This study,
- (55) (60) therefore, will weave together oral and other evidence to create the career biography of Lorenzo Tucker.

1. Which one of the following most accurately summarizes the passage?
- (A) The career biography of Tucker constitutes an important addition to the history of U.S. theater and film mainly because of the innovative methods used in researching this subject, which correct previous misinterpretations of an aspect of U.S. film and theater history.
- (B) Evidence from a variety of sources, including information from Tucker's own oral accounts, has been scrutinized and combined to create a career biography of Tucker that fills certain gaps in the historical record of U.S. theater and film.
- (C) Tucker's interest in preserving a record of the development of African American film and theater and his initiative in making that record public have led to the filling of a gap in the published histories of performing arts.
- (D) The research methods used in creating the biography of Tucker exemplify some of the problems inherent in the quest for objectivity in recording the history of recent or contemporary events and persons.
- (E) Previous theater and film historians have been mistaken in paying too little attention to the extensive nonperforming contributions that Tucker made to the development of African American film and theater.

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2. The author's main purpose in mentioning Tucker's collection of memorabilia (lines 13–14) is to
- (A) indicate a source from which the author drew information about Tucker's life and times
  - (B) provide a counterexample to a general claim about typical scholarly approaches to gathering historical data
  - (C) justify reliance on Tucker's personal memories
  - (D) give evidence of the range and diversity of Tucker's nonprofessional interests and accomplishments
  - (E) indicate the nature of the data that are typically available to scholars who chronicle the lives of entertainers
3. Suppose that a well-known nuclear physicist has written and published a book consisting of that physicist's own recollections of the events surrounding some important scientific discoveries. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to view the physicist's book as
- (A) being at considerable risk of misrepresenting some historical facts
  - (B) a source of information that merely duplicates what is available in the public record
  - (C) a type of source that is rarely used for scholarly history writing
  - (D) a type of source that is appropriate for biographies of entertainers but generally not for histories of scientific discovery
  - (E) an authoritative account that does not require objective verification
4. The passage most strongly supports the inference that the author would agree with which one of the following statements about the text that this passage introduces?
- (A) Its subject matter and methodology make it appropriate for publication by a publisher of popular books but not for publication by an academic press.
  - (B) It should be valuable to scholars not only because of the research-based information it contains, but also because of the innovative research methods developed and implemented by the author.
  - (C) It should be interesting not only because of its account of Tucker's career, but also because of the significant information it provides regarding U.S. entertainment history.
  - (D) It should not be taken mainly as an attempt to report an objectively accurate historical record of events in Tucker's career.
  - (E) It should be accepted as a useful and reliable methodological guide for use in verifying the authenticity of U.S. entertainment memorabilia.
5. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) criticizing and correcting certain political and intellectual traditions with regard to history
  - (B) proposing an alternative method of historical investigation
  - (C) summarizing the main points, and assessing the value, of the historical study that will follow this introduction to a text
  - (D) reexamining a previously held historical point of view, identifying its weaknesses, and outlining the correction that will follow this introduction to a text
  - (E) explaining the author's choice of subject matter and methods used in researching a particular subject
6. Which one of the following does the author mention as a source that was used in gathering information for the text that this passage introduces?
- (A) critics' reviews of productions in which Tucker performed
  - (B) memorabilia concerning Tucker collected by some of his fellow performers
  - (C) scripts of some of the plays and films that Tucker produced
  - (D) interviews with people who performed with Tucker
  - (E) union records of Tucker's activities as a performers' advocate
7. Information in the passage most strongly supports which one of the following inferences regarding the text that this passage introduces?
- (A) It assesses well-known African American films in ways that have little in common with the assessments of previous critics and historians.
  - (B) It was written by a person who participated with Tucker in at least some of the theatrical ventures that Tucker undertook.
  - (C) It was written by a person who does not expect to be recognized as a mainstream participant in scholarship concerning U.S. film and theater history.
  - (D) Its analysis of Tucker's acting technique is not based on a close examination of a preponderance of the films in which Tucker performed.
  - (E) Its rhetorical structure is not closely analogous to the structures of a majority of previous scholarly biographies of African American performers.

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Taking the explication of experience as its object as well as its method, Marjorie Shostak's *Nisa: The Life and Words of a !Kung Woman* weaves together three narrative strands, and in doing so

- (5) challenges the ethnographer's penchant for the general and the anonymous. The first strand, the autobiographical details of a 50-year-old woman's life among the seminomadic !Kung hunter-gatherers of Botswana, adds to the ethnographical literature on the !Kung.
- (10) The second presents Nisa's story as a metaphor for woman's experience, a story that reflects many of the experiences and dilemmas addressed in recent feminist writing. The third tells the story of an intercultural encounter in which the distinction between ethnographer and subject becomes blurred.
- (15)

*Nisa* explains Nisa's personality in terms of !Kung ways and, for the general reader, corrects and qualifies a number of received attitudes about "simple" societies. Michel Leiris' warning that "We are all too inclined to consider a people happy if considering them makes us happy" applies particularly to the !Kung, whose seemingly uncomplicated way of life, enlightened attitudes toward child rearing, and undeniable charm make them prime candidates for

(20) Western appreciation. But Nisa's answer to Shostak's question, "What is it to be a !Kung woman?" makes us feel the force of ugly facts we might otherwise skim over. Only 54 percent of !Kung children live to marry; Nisa loses all four of her children and a cherished husband. Nisa's memories of sibling rivalries, of her terrible rages when denied her mother, of nasty fights over food undermine the idyllic vision Westerners cherish of childhoods lived in such "simple" circumstances.

- (30) Woven into Nisa's autobiography are allusions to Shostak's personal engagement with issues of gender. Nisa's response to "What is it to be a !Kung woman?" also seems to answer another question, "What is it to be a woman?" In fact, Nisa's answers illuminate not just one woman's experience, but women's experience in general. It is a salutary shock to realize how much ethnographic literature omits the perspective of women about women.
- (35)

- (40) Nisa's story is interwoven with Shostak's presentation of their encounter; at times each seems to exist primarily in response to the other. Nisa's autobiography is a distinct narrative in a particular voice, but it is manifestly the product of a collaboration. Indeed, by casting *Nisa* in the shape of a "life,"
- (45) Shostak employs a potent Western literary convention. Real lives, in fact, do not easily arrange themselves as stories that have recognizable shapes: Nisa, for example, often says "We lived in that place, eating things. Then we left and went somewhere else." It is
- (50) in the process of the dialogue between Nisa and Shostak that a shaped story emerges from this seemingly featureless background.
- (55)

8. Shostak's approach to ethnography differs from the approach of most ethnographers in which one of the following ways?
- (A) She observes the culture of one group in order to infer the cultural characteristics of other, similar groups.
- (B) She studies the life experiences of individuals apart from the cultural practices of a group.
- (C) She contrasts individuals' personal histories with information about the individuals' culture.
- (D) She exemplifies her general hypotheses about a culture by accumulating illustrative empirical data.
- (E) She emphasizes the importance of the personal and the individual.
9. Which one of the following best expresses the author's opinion of the way most ethnographic literature deals with women's views of women?
- (A) It is admirable that many ethnographic studies avoid the narrow focus of some recent feminist thought as it deals with women's views of women.
- (B) It is encouraging that most women ethnographers have begun to study and report the views of women in the groups they study.
- (C) It is unfortunate that most ethnographic literature does not deal with women's views of women at all.
- (D) It is surprising that more ethnographic studies of women do not use the information available through individual interviews of women about women.
- (E) It is disappointing that most ethnographic studies of women's views about women fail to connect individual experiences with larger women's issues.
10. It can be inferred that which one of the following best exemplifies the "received attitudes" mentioned in line 18?
- (A) The !Kung are people of undeniable charm.
- (B) Considering the !Kung makes Western observers happy.
- (C) People who live seminomadic lives have few serious problems.
- (D) A large percentage of !Kung children die before reaching adulthood.
- (E) The experience of seminomadic women is much like that of other women.

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11. Which one of the following would most clearly support the author's contention that Nisa's experience as a !Kung woman illuminates women's experience in general?
- (A) A systematic survey of a representative sample of Western women indicates that these women sympathize with Nisa's tragedies.
  - (B) The use of the explication of experience as both a subject and a method becomes an extremely fruitful technique for ethnographers studying issues facing both men and women in non-Western cultures.
  - (C) Critics of feminist writers applaud the use of Shostak's dialogue technique in the study of women's issues.
  - (D) Another ethnographer explores the experiences of individual women in a culture quite different from that of the !Kung and finds many issues that are common to both cultures.
  - (E) Ethnographers studying the !Kung interview !Kung women other than Nisa and find that most of them report experiences similar to those of Nisa.
12. It can be inferred that the "potent Western literary convention" mentioned in line 50 is most probably which one of the following?
- (A) personal revelation
  - (B) dramatic emphasis
  - (C) expository comparison
  - (D) poetic metaphor
  - (E) novelistic storytelling
13. The approach of which one of the following is most similar to Shostak's approach as her approach is described in the passage?
- (A) The producer of a documentary film interacts on film with the film's subject to reveal insights about the subject's life.
  - (B) A work presented as an athlete's autobiography is actually ghostwritten by a famous biographer.
  - (C) An ethnographer describes the day-to-day life of an individual in order to exemplify the way of life of a group of desert dwellers.
  - (D) A writer illustrates her views of women's experience by recounting stories from her own childhood.
  - (E) The developer of a series of textbooks uses anecdotes based on the experiences of people of many cultures to highlight important points in the text.
14. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that the quotation in lines 53–54 best exemplifies which one of the following?
- (A) the cultural values of seminomadic peoples such as the !Kung
  - (B) the amorphous nature of the accounts people give of their lives
  - (C) the less-than-idyllic nature of the lives of nomadic people
  - (D) an autobiographical account that has a recognizable story
  - (E) a distinction between ethnographer and subject

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**Passage A**

Until recently, conservationists were often complacent about the effect of nonindigenous plant and animal species on the ecosystems they invade.

- (5) Many shared Charles Elton's view, introduced in his 1958 book on invasive species, that disturbed habitats are most vulnerable to new arrivals because they contain fewer or less vigorous native species. Now, however, ecologists realize that when humans introduce new species into existing ecosystems, even
- (10) pristine, species-rich habitats are threatened. The rapidly increasing conservation problems and high damage and control costs generated by these invasions merit serious concern.

- (15) Invasive plants profoundly affect ecosystems and threaten biodiversity throughout the world. For example, to the untrained eye, the Everglades National Park in Florida appears wild and natural. Yet this and other unique ecosystems are being degraded as surely as if by chemical pollution. In
- (20) Florida, forests are growing where none existed before. Traditionally, saw grass dominated large regions of Florida's marshes, providing habitat for unique Everglades wildlife. Although saw grass grows over 9 feet tall, introduced Australian melaleuca trees,
- (25) typically 70 feet tall, now outcompete marsh plants for sunlight. As melaleuca trees grow and form dense stands, their leaf litter increases soil elevations, inhibiting normal water flow. Wildlife associated with saw grass marshes declines. Similarly, in Australia,
- (30) the introduction of Scotch broom plants led to the disappearance of a diverse set of native reptiles.

**Passage B**

The real threat posed by so-called invasive species isn't against nature but against humans' ideas of what nature is supposed to be. Species invasion is

(35) not a zero-sum game, with new species replacing old ones at a one-to-one ratio. Rather, and with critical exceptions, it is a positive-sum game, in which ecosystems can accept more and more species. Indeed, in both marine and terrestrial ecosystems, ecologists

(40) have found that invasions often increase biodiversity at the local level: if you add many new species and lose few or no native species, the overall species count goes up.

- (45) Invasions don't cause ecosystems to collapse. Invasions may radically alter the components of an ecosystem, perhaps to a point at which the ecosystem becomes less valuable or engaging to humans. But 50 years of study has failed to identify a clear ecological difference between an ecosystem rich in
- (50) native species and one chock-full of introduced species. Unlike ecosystem destruction—clear cutting of forests, for example—invasions don't make ecosystems shrink or disappear. They simply transform them into different ecosystems.

- (55) When the issue is phrased as one of ecosystem destruction, the stakes are stark: we choose between nature's life and nature's death. In actuality, introduced species present a continuum. A few species do cause costly damage and tragic extinctions. But most plant

- (60) and animal species simply blend in harmlessly. The issue they present for humans is not whether we will be surrounded by nature but rather what kind of nature we will have around us.
15. Both passages are concerned with answering which one of the following questions?
- (A) Why are some ecosystems more vulnerable to introduced species than others?
- (B) What distinguishes introduced species that are harmful from those that are harmless?
- (C) What approach should be taken to protect ecosystems from introduced species?
- (D) How are ecosystems affected by the introduction of new species?
- (E) How are species able to spread beyond their native ecosystems?
16. Passage A, but not passage B, asserts which one of the following regarding ecologists who study introduced species?
- (A) Their research has been limited to studying the economic impact of introduced species.
- (B) They are inconsistent in their use of criteria for determining what defines an ecosystem.
- (C) Most agree that introduced species can cause extinctions.
- (D) Before Elton, most of them were concerned only with preserving biodiversity at the local level.
- (E) They do not share Elton's view that introduced species primarily threaten disturbed habitats.
17. The author of passage B would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the term "natural" as it is used in passage A (line 17)?
- (A) It correctly characterizes a difference between pristine and disturbed environments.
- (B) It contradicts a concept of nature put forth elsewhere in passage A.
- (C) It helps to clarify a difference between the "wild" and the "natural."
- (D) It introduces an unconventional definition of nature.
- (E) It conflates physical nature with an arbitrary ideal of nature.

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18. Which one of the following is most analogous to the main point of passage B?
- (A) The loss of a favorite piece of clothing when it starts to fray after many years is not necessarily a meaningful loss.
  - (B) The alteration of a culture's folk music by the influence of music from other cultures is not always lamentable.
  - (C) The expansion of urban development into previously rural areas is a necessary consequence of progress.
  - (D) Cultures can only benefit when they absorb and adapt ideas that originated in other cultures.
  - (E) While horticulturalists can create new plant species through hybridization, hybridization also occurs in the wild.
19. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the relationship between the two passages?
- (A) Passage A presents a hypothesis about the causes of a particular phenomenon, while passage B presents an alternative hypothesis about the causes of that phenomenon.
  - (B) Passage A questions a common assumption about a particular phenomenon, while passage B shows why that assumption is well-founded.
  - (C) Passage A presents evidence that a particular phenomenon is widely considered to be undesirable, while passage B presents evidence that the same phenomenon is usually considered to be beneficial.
  - (D) Passage A warns about the dangers of a particular phenomenon, while passage B argues that the phenomenon should not generally be considered dangerous.
  - (E) Passage A proposes a particular course of action, while passage B raises questions about the advisability of that approach.

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Can a sovereign have unlimited legal power?  
If a sovereign does have unlimited legal power, then the sovereign presumably has the legal power to limit or even completely abdicate its own legal power.

- (5) But doing so would mean that the sovereign no longer has unlimited legal power, thereby contradicting the initial supposition. This theoretical conundrum is traditionally known as the paradox of omnipotence.

- (10) Social scientists have recognized that sovereign omnipotence can be a source of considerable practical difficulty for sovereigns themselves. Douglass North and Barry Weingast show that English and French monarchies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries confronted a practical challenge created by the paradox of their own omnipotence.

- (15) North and Weingast point out that it is often in a sovereign's best interest to make a credible commitment not to perform certain acts. For example, a sovereign with absolute power can refuse to honor its financial commitments. Yet creditors will not voluntarily lend generous amounts at favorable terms to an absolute monarch who can renege upon debts at will.

- (20) In the struggle to expand their empires, the English and French monarchies required vast amounts of capital. At the outset of the seventeenth century, however, neither regime could credibly commit itself to repay debts or to honor property rights. The absence of limitations upon the legal power of monarchs meant that there was no law or commitment monarchs could make that they could not also unmake or disregard. Consequently, these monarchs earned a reputation for expropriating wealth, repudiating debts, and reneging upon commitments. Not surprisingly, creditors took such behavior into account and demanded higher interest rates from monarchs than from the monarchs' wealthy subjects.

- (25) North and Weingast argue that the constitutional settlement imposed in England by the Glorious Revolution of 1688 halted such faithless conduct. Henceforth, Parliament controlled the Crown's purse strings. Parliament, in turn, represented commercial interests that would not tolerate governmental disregard for property rights. The Crown's newfound inability to dishonor its commitments translated into a newfound ability to borrow: the Crown's borrowing increased and interest rates fell, because lenders concluded that the Crown would honor its debts.

- (30) Thanks to North, Weingast, and others writing in the same vein, it is now conventional to hold that constitutional arrangements benefit sovereigns by limiting their power. But such scholars neglect the extent to which constitutions can fail in this regard. For example, the constitutional settlement imposed by the Glorious Revolution did not solve the paradox of omnipotence but just relocated the problem from one branch of government to another: whereas it was once the Crown that lacked the power to bind itself, it is now Parliament that lacks this power. The

- (60) doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty is a pillar of England's unwritten constitution, and it provides that Parliament lacks legal power over the extent of its own legal power.

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

- (A) The paradox of omnipotence poses a practical problem for governments, which is not necessarily solved by constitutional arrangements.  
(B) Abstract theoretical paradoxes often have practical analogues in the political sphere.  
(C) The paradox of omnipotence ceased to be an acute practical problem for English monarchs after the Glorious Revolution.  
(D) Contrary to what many social scientists believe, the Glorious Revolution did not solve the practical problem of sovereign omnipotence faced by English monarchs.  
(E) The supposition that a sovereign has unlimited legal power leads to a logical contradiction.

21. The passage most strongly supports the claim that creditors in England and France in the years before 1688 held which one of the following views about wealthy subjects in those countries?

- (A) They did not contribute their fair share to the cost of expanding the empires.  
(B) They focused on short-term gains at the expense of their own credibility.  
(C) They were trying to establish a government that would respect property rights.  
(D) They clearly understood the paradox of sovereign omnipotence.  
(E) They were more likely than their monarchs to honor financial commitments.

22. Based on the passage, which one of the following considerations would be most important for an English creditor after the Glorious Revolution who is deciding whether to lend money to the Crown at a relatively low interest rate?

- (A) whether most members of Parliament are aware of the paradox of sovereign omnipotence  
(B) whether Parliament can be depended on to adequately represent commercial interests when the most recent Parliamentary elections were held  
(C) how many new laws Parliament has enacted in the past year  
(D) whether the Crown's borrowing has increased in recent years



23. Which one of the following principles underlies the author's argument in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The adequacy of a solution to a political problem should be judged in terms of practical consequences rather than theoretical considerations.
  - (B) A genuine solution to a political problem must eliminate the problem's fundamental cause rather than just its effects.
  - (C) A problem inherent in a certain form of government can be solved only if that form of government is completely abandoned.
  - (D) In terms of practical consequences, it is preferable for unlimited legal power to rest with an elected body rather than an unelected monarch.
  - (E) A country's constitution should explicitly specify the powers of each branch of government.
24. According to the passage, which one of the following was a consequence of the absence of limitations on the legal power of English and French monarchs in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
- (A) It was difficult for those monarchs to finance the expansion of their empires.
  - (B) Those monarchs enacted new laws to specify the obligations of creditors.
  - (C) It became increasingly easy for wealthy subjects in England and France to borrow money.
  - (D) Those monarchs borrowed more money than they would have if their power had been restricted.
  - (E) Those monarchs were forced to demonstrate a willingness to respect property rights.
25. The author mentions the English and French monarchies' need for capital (lines 24–26) primarily in order to
- (A) cast doubt on the claim that it is in a sovereign's interest to make a commitment not to perform certain acts
  - (B) illustrate the low opinion that creditors had of monarchs
  - (C) emphasize the unlimited nature of the legal power of monarchs
  - (D) help explain why the paradox of omnipotence was an acute practical problem for those monarchies
  - (E) reinforce the claim that sovereigns have historically broken their commitments for short-term gain
26. Suppose the Parliament in England makes a commitment to become a permanent member of a multinational body. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) the commitment will undermine Parliament's ability to obtain credit on favorable terms
  - (B) lenders will become more confident that Parliament will honor its debts
  - (C) Parliament has the legal authority to end the commitment at any time
  - (D) the commercial interests represented by Parliament will disapprove of the commitment
  - (E) the commitment will increase Parliament's legal power
27. Which one of the following claims would be accepted by North and Weingast but not by the author of the passage?
- (A) After 1688, commercial interests in England trusted Parliament to protect their property rights.
  - (B) The paradox of omnipotence is no longer a practical problem for any actual government.
  - (C) In England, the Crown was able to borrow money at lower interest rates after the Glorious Revolution than before.
  - (D) In the seventeenth century, English and French monarchs had a reputation for failing to uphold financial commitments.
  - (E) The constitutional settlement imposed by the Glorious Revolution solved the problem of sovereign omnipotence.

## 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

25 Questions

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

1. Planting peach trees on their farm makes more sense for the Johnsons than planting apricot trees. Although fresh, locally grown apricots are very popular in this area, the same is true of peaches. However, individual peach trees cost much less to purchase and plant than do apricot trees, and peach trees also begin bearing fruit at a much younger age.

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

- (A) Fresh, locally grown apricots sell at a much higher price than do fresh, locally grown peaches.
  - (B) Apricot trees tend to stop being productive at a younger age than do peach trees.
  - (C) It costs as much to water and fertilize peach trees as it does to water and fertilize apricot trees.
  - (D) The market for fresh, locally grown apricots has grown in recent years as awareness of the health benefits of eating fresh fruit has increased.
  - (E) Peach production has decreased dramatically over the last several years.
2. For years, a rare variety of camel was endangered because much of its habitat was used as a weapons testing range. After the testing range closed, however, the population of these camels began falling even more quickly.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increased rate of population loss?

- (A) The weapons tests had kept wildlife poachers out of the testing range.
- (B) Weapons testing in the range did more harm to the camels in the first years of the testing than in later years.
- (C) Because of unexploded bombs, the land within the testing range was still somewhat dangerous after the range closed down.
- (D) The camels had to overcome two different outbreaks of disease during the time the testing range was in operation.
- (E) The weapons tests were most harmful to the camels in years when food was scarce.

3. A person reading a new book for pleasure is like a tourist traveling to a new place. The reader reads, just as the tourist travels, to enlarge understanding rather than simply to acquire information. Thus, it is better to read fewer books and spend more time on each rather than to quickly read as many as one can, just as it is better to travel to fewer places and spend more time in each rather than to spend a small amount of time in many different places.

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

- (A) Tourists typically learn something about the places they visit even when they are there only to relax.
- (B) Tourists gain much more understanding of a place once they have spent several days at that place than they do in their first few days there.
- (C) Many people report that they can learn far more about a place by visiting it than they can by reading about it.
- (D) Tourists who have read about a place beforehand tend to stay longer in that place.
- (E) Some tourists are unconcerned about gaining information about a place other than what is necessary for their immediate enjoyment.

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4. One way to furnish a living room is with modular furniture. Instead of buying a standard sofa, for example, one can buy a left end, a right end, and a middle piece that can be combined to create an L-shaped sofa. Modular furniture, however, is far more expensive than standard furniture. On average, a three-piece modular sofa costs almost twice as much as a standard sofa of comparable size and quality.

Each of the following, if true, helps to account for the greater cost of modular furniture EXCEPT:

- (A) Modular furniture, unlike standard furniture, is not mass-produced.
  - (B) The consumer demand for sofas sometimes increases more quickly than the supply.
  - (C) The most fashionable designers tend to use modular furniture designs.
  - (D) Because modular furniture pieces are custom ordered, they are never put on sale.
  - (E) Modular sofas, on average, have a greater area of upholstered surfaces than do standard sofas.
5. The hormone testosterone protects brain cells from injury and reduces levels of the protein beta-amyloid in the brain. Beta-amyloid causally contributes to Alzheimer's disease, and people whose brain cells are susceptible to injury are probably more susceptible to Alzheimer's disease. So there is reason to think that \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) anyone whose brain cells are susceptible to injury will eventually develop Alzheimer's disease
- (B) whether a person develops Alzheimer's disease is dependent entirely on the level of beta-amyloid in his or her brain
- (C) Alzheimer's disease leads to a reduction in testosterone level
- (D) only people with Alzheimer's disease are at risk for injury to brain cells
- (E) a decline in testosterone level puts one at increased risk for Alzheimer's disease

6. The profitability of a business is reduced by anything that undermines employee morale. This is why paying senior staff with stock options, which allows them to earn more when the enterprise prospers, is not a wise policy because it increases dramatically the difference in income between senior staff and employees who are paid only a fixed salary.

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

- (A) Large income differences between fixed-salary employees and senior staff tend to undermine employee morale.
  - (B) Reductions in the profitability of a company are usually due to low employee morale.
  - (C) Business firms that pay senior staff with stock options are less profitable than other firms.
  - (D) Reducing the difference in income between senior staff and employees paid only a fixed salary invariably increases a company's profitability.
  - (E) Employees whose incomes rise as the profits of their employers rise are more productive than those paid only a fixed salary.
7. Antibiotics are standard ingredients in animal feed because they keep animals healthy and increase meat yields. However, scientists have recommended phasing out this practice, believing it may make antibiotics less effective in humans. If meat yields are reduced, however, some farmers will go out of business.

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

- (A) If scientists are correct that antibiotic use in animal feed makes antibiotics less effective in humans, then some farmers will go out of business.
- (B) If antibiotic use in animal feed is not phased out, some antibiotics will become ineffective in humans.
- (C) If the scientists' recommendation is not heeded, no farmers will go out of business due to reduced meat yields.
- (D) If the health of their animals declines, most farmers will not be able to stay in business.
- (E) If antibiotic use in animal feed is phased out, some farmers will go out of business unless they use other means of increasing meat yields.

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8. Guideline: It is improper for public officials to influence the award of contracts or to perform other acts related to their office in a way that benefits themselves. Even the appearance of such impropriety should be avoided.

Application: Greenville's mayor acted improperly in urging the award of the city's street maintenance contract to a company owned and operated by one of the mayor's relatives, whose business would have been in serious financial trouble had it not been awarded the contract.

Which one of the following principles most helps in justifying the application of the guideline?

- (A) Public officials, when fulfilling their duties, should be held to higher standards than private individuals.
  - (B) Publicly funded contracts should be awarded based primarily on cost and the reliability of the contractor.
  - (C) Creating the appearance of impropriety is as blameworthy as acting improperly.
  - (D) Awarding a contract to a financially troubled business should be regarded as taking excessive risk.
  - (E) Benefiting one's family or friends should be regarded as benefiting oneself.
9. To use the pool at City Gym, one must have a membership there. Sarah has a membership at City Gym. She must therefore use the pool there at least occasionally.
- The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument
- (A) mistakes a policy that is strictly enforced for a policy to which exceptions are made
  - (B) treats a statement whose truth is required for the conclusion to be true as though it were a statement whose truth ensures that the conclusion is true
  - (C) presumes that one or the other of two alternatives must be the case without establishing that no other alternative is possible
  - (D) concludes that a person has a certain attribute simply because that person belongs to a group most of whose members have that attribute
  - (E) draws a conclusion that merely restates a claim presented in support of that conclusion

10. Annie: Our university libraries have been sadly neglected. Few new books have been purchased during the last decade, and most of the older books are damaged. The university's administrators should admit that their library policies have been in error and should remedy this situation in the fastest way possible, which is to charge students a library fee and use the funds for library improvements.

Matilda: The current poor condition of the university libraries is the fault of the library officials, not the students. Students should not have to pay for the mistakes of careless library administrators.

Annie and Matilda disagree about whether

- (A) library administrators are to blame for the poor condition of the university libraries
  - (B) library improvements could be most quickly effected through charging students additional fees
  - (C) students will ultimately benefit from the library improvements that could be funded by additional student fees
  - (D) those not responsible for the current condition of the libraries should bear the cost for remedying it
  - (E) funds for library improvements could be raised without additional student fees
11. Scientists examined diamonds that were formed on Earth about 2.9 billion years ago. These diamonds had a higher-than-normal concentration of sulfur-33. This concentration can be explained only by certain chemical reactions that are stimulated by ultraviolet light. If there had been more than a trace of oxygen in Earth's atmosphere 2.9 billion years ago, then not enough ultraviolet light would have reached Earth's surface to stimulate the chemical reactions.
- The information above most strongly supports which one of the following?
- (A) Most diamonds with higher-than-normal concentrations of sulfur-33 were formed at least 2.9 billion years ago.
  - (B) Ultraviolet light causes the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere to react chemically with sulfur-33.
  - (C) Earth's atmosphere contained very little, if any, oxygen 2.9 billion years ago.
  - (D) Sulfur-33 is rarely found in diamonds that were formed more recently than 2.9 billion years ago.
  - (E) The formation of diamonds occurs only in the presence of ultraviolet light.

12. When a patient failed to respond to prescribed medication, the doctor hypothesized that the dosage was insufficient. The doctor first advised doubling the dosage, but the patient's symptoms remained. It was then learned that the patient regularly drank an herbal beverage that often inhibits the medication's effect. The doctor then advised the patient to resume the initial dosage and stop drinking the beverage. The patient complied, but still showed no change. Finally, the doctor advised the patient to double the dosage and not drink the beverage. The patient's symptoms disappeared. Hence, the doctor's initial hypothesis was correct.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the manner in which the doctor's second set of recommendations and the results of its application support the doctor's initial hypothesis?

- (A) They establish that the doctor's concerns about the healthfulness of the beverage were well founded.
- (B) They make it less plausible that the beverage actually contributed to the ineffectiveness of the prescribed medication.
- (C) They give evidence that the beverage was responsible for the ineffectiveness of the prescribed medication.
- (D) They suggest that the beverage was not the only cause of the ineffectiveness of the prescribed dosage.
- (E) They rule out the possibility that the doctor had initially prescribed the wrong medication for the patient's ailments.

13. Although most builders do not consider the experimental building material papercrete to be a promising material for large-scale construction, those who regularly work with it, primarily on small-scale projects, think otherwise. Since those who regularly use papercrete are familiar with the properties of the material, it is likely that papercrete is indeed promising for large-scale construction.

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

- (A) confuses what is promising for small-scale construction with what is promising for large-scale construction
- (B) presumes that what the majority of builders thinks is promising must in fact be promising
- (C) equivocates between two different meanings of the term "promising"
- (D) does not consider the views of the builders who have the most experience working with the material
- (E) fails to consider that most builders might not regularly use papercrete precisely because they are familiar with its properties

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14. Drama critic: There were many interesting plays written last year. Surely some will gain widespread popularity for at least a few years, and some will even receive high critical acclaim, but none will be popular several centuries from now. The only plays that continue to be performed regularly over many decades and centuries are those that skillfully explore human nature, and none of the plays written last year examine human nature in a particularly skillful way.

The argument relies on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) No play will be popular several centuries from now unless it continues to be performed regularly during the intervening time.
  - (B) For a play to deserve high critical acclaim it must be popular for more than just a few years.
  - (C) There were no plays written last year that the drama critic has neither read nor seen performed.
  - (D) If a play does not skillfully explore human nature, it will not receive critical acclaim.
  - (E) Any play that skillfully examines human nature will be performed regularly over the centuries.
15. Doctor: It is wrong for medical researchers to keep their research confidential, even if the companies for which they work would rather that they do so. If research results are not shared, the development of effective medical treatments may be delayed, and thus humans may suffer unnecessarily.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the doctor's argument?

- (A) Medical researchers should never engage in any behavior that they know will cause humans to suffer.
- (B) If the most important moral principle is to prevent human suffering, then it is wrong for medical researchers to keep their research confidential.
- (C) Medical researchers should not keep information confidential if it is possible that sharing that information would prevent some unnecessary human suffering.
- (D) Medical researchers should always attempt to develop effective medical treatments as rapidly as they can while fulfilling their other moral obligations.
- (E) It is wrong for any company to ask its medical researchers to keep their research confidential, if failure to share the research might delay development of effective medical treatments.

16. Marife: That was a bad movie because, by not providing viewers with all the information necessary for solving the murder, it violated a requirement of murder mysteries.

Nguyen: But the filmmaker wanted viewers to focus on the complex relationship between the chief detective and her assistant. The murder just provided the context in which the relationship developed, and should not be taken as a defining characteristic of the film.

Marife's and Nguyen's comments indicate that they disagree about

- (A) whether the movie was a bad one
  - (B) whether the relationship between the chief detective and her assistant was an important part of the movie
  - (C) whether the movie should be classified as a murder mystery
  - (D) the appropriateness of trying to find criteria that all mystery movies must meet
  - (E) whether the filmmaker wanted viewers to be able to solve the murder
17. Educator: Some experimental educational programs, based on the principle that children's first education should take place at home, instruct parents in how to be their child's "first teacher." The school performance of the children in these programs is better than average. This shows that these programs are successful and should be expanded.

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

- (A) Not all small children enjoy being taught by their parents.
- (B) Most of the parents participating in the programs have prior experience as educators.
- (C) Surveys show that most parents would approve expanding the programs.
- (D) The cost of expanding the programs has not been precisely determined.
- (E) Some children who did not participate in the programs performed exceptionally well in school.

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18. Censor: All anarchist novels have two objectionable characteristics: a subversive outlook and the depiction of wholesale violence. Therefore, it is permissible to ban any anarchist novel that would do more harm than good to society.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the censor's reasoning?

- (A) If a novel has a subversive outlook but does not depict wholesale violence, it is impermissible to ban it.
- (B) If a novel depicts wholesale violence, then it is permissible to ban it if doing so would do more good than harm to society.
- (C) It is permissible to ban a novel only if the novel has a subversive outlook and would do more harm than good to society.
- (D) It is permissible to ban a novel that would cause society more harm than good if the novel has two or more objectionable characteristics.
- (E) It is permissible to ban a novel that depicts wholesale violence only if that novel has at least one other objectionable characteristic.

19. In 1996, all ResearchTech projects were funded either by the government or by private corporations. The Gilman Survey, a ResearchTech project, was not funded by the government but was conducted in 1996. It must therefore have been funded by private corporations.

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

- (A) Legal restrictions on consumer purchases have a variety of aims; for example, some are paternalistic, and others are designed to protect civil liberties. Ordinance 304, a legal restriction on alcohol sales, does not protect civil liberties. It must therefore be paternalistic.
- (B) Legal restrictions on consumer purchases, such as Ordinance 304, are either paternalistic or protect civil liberties. Ordinance 304 is not paternalistic, so it must protect civil liberties.
- (C) Ordinance 304 is not paternalistic. Since all legal restrictions on consumer purchases are either paternalistic or designed to protect the environment, the purpose of Ordinance 304 must not be to protect the environment.
- (D) Legal restrictions on consumer purchases are either paternalistic or designed to protect civil liberties. All ordinances passed in 1993 are paternalistic. Since Ordinance 304 was passed in 1993, it must be a legal restriction on consumer purchases.
- (E) Ordinance 304 should be exercised only in order to protect civil liberties or to protect consumers from self-harm. The mayor's last exercise of Ordinance 304 does not protect civil liberties, so it must have been intended to protect consumers from self-harm.

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20. Astronomer: Earth was bombarded repeatedly by comets and asteroids early in its history. This bombardment probably sterilized the surface and prevented life from originating during this early period in Earth's geological history. Meanwhile, Mars escaped severe bombardment, and so there could have been microbial life on Mars prior to there being such life on Earth. Because many meteorites originating from Mars have landed on Earth, life on Earth may have started when living microbes were carried here from Mars on a meteorite.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the astronomer's argument by the statement that there could have been microbial life on Mars prior to there being such life on Earth?

- (A) It is a claim for which no justification is provided but that is required in order to establish the argument's main conclusion.
- (B) It is a claim for which no justification is provided and that, if true, ensures the truth of the argument's main conclusion.
- (C) It is a claim for which some justification is provided and that is required in order to establish the argument's main conclusion.
- (D) It is a claim for which justification is provided and that, if true, establishes the truth of the argument's main conclusion.
- (E) It is a claim that provides some support for the argument's conclusion but that neither ensures the truth of that conclusion nor is required in order to establish that conclusion.

21. The presence of bees is necessary for excellent pollination, which, in turn, usually results in abundant fruits and vegetables. Establishing a beehive or two near one's garden ensures the presence of bees. Keeping bees is economical, however, only if the gardener has a use for homegrown honey. Thus, gardeners who have no use for homegrown honey will tend not to have beehives, so their gardens will fail to have excellent pollination.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the reasoning of the argument?

- (A) The argument fails to consider the possibility that obtaining homegrown honey is only one of several advantages of beehives.
- (B) The argument confuses what is necessary for pollination to take place with what would guarantee that it takes place.
- (C) The argument confuses what is necessary for an abundance of fruits and vegetables with what is usually conducive to it.
- (D) The argument fails to consider that bees might be present even in the absence of a particular condition that would ensure their presence.
- (E) The argument bases a claim that there is a causal connection between beehives and excellent pollination on a mere association between them.

22. People often praise poems for their truth. But to argue that expressing true propositions contributes to the aesthetic merit of a poem is misguided. Most of the commonplace beliefs of most people are true. Whatever the basis of poetic excellence is, it must certainly be rare rather than common.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that whatever the basis of poetic excellence is, it must certainly be rare rather than common?

- (A) It is the overall conclusion drawn by the argument.
- (B) It is a premise that, in conjunction with another premise, is intended to support the argument's conclusion.
- (C) It is a premise offered as the sole support for the argument's conclusion.
- (D) It is background information that, in itself, does not provide support for the argument's conclusion.
- (E) It is a proposition for which the argument seeks to advance an explanation.

23. Three million dollars was recently stolen from the City Treasurer's Office, and, from what we know so far, we can conclude that some members of the mayor's staff are suspects. The suspects are all former employees of the City Treasurer's Office, and the mayor's staff includes former employees of that office.

The flawed nature of the argument above can most effectively be demonstrated by noting that, by parallel reasoning, we could conclude that

- (A) some painters are sculptors since some sculptors are famous and some painters are famous
  - (B) some cabins are skyscrapers since all skyscrapers are buildings and some buildings are cabins
  - (C) some tables are chairs since all tables are furniture and all chairs are furniture
  - (D) all supermarkets sell asparagus since all supermarkets sell food and asparagus is a food
  - (E) all animals are dogs since some dogs are pets and some animals are pets
24. Why are violins made by Stradivarius in the early 1700s far superior to most other violins? Some experts suggest secret varnishes, but there is no evidence for this. However, climatologists have found that in the 1600s and early 1700s weather patterns in the region of Italy where Stradivarius worked affected tree growth to produce wood with special acoustic properties. Therefore, it is likely that \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) some other Italian violin makers in the early 1700s produced violins that equaled the quality of Stradivarius violins
- (B) Stradivarius was the only violin maker in the early 1700s to use the wood produced in that part of Italy
- (C) no violin made from present-day materials could rival a Stradivarius violin for sound quality
- (D) the special qualities of Stradivarius violins are due in part to the wood used to make them
- (E) Stradivarius did not employ any secret techniques in making his violins

25. Principle: Only if a professor believes a student knowingly presented someone else's ideas without attribution should the professor make an official determination that the student has committed plagiarism.

Application: It is not the case that Professor Serfin should make an official determination that Walters committed plagiarism in the term paper about Willa Cather that Walters wrote for Serfin's class.

Which one of the following, if true, justifies the above application of the principle?

- (A) Professor Serfin does not have completely compelling evidence to conclude that Walters presented someone else's ideas as if they were his own in the term paper about Willa Cather.
- (B) If Walters had realized that the main thesis of his term paper is identical to the main thesis of a book he had read, Walters would have attributed the idea to the book.
- (C) Although the main thesis of Walters's term paper is identical to that of a book that he did not cite, Professor Serfin is convinced that Walters did not knowingly try to pass anyone else's ideas off as his own.
- (D) Walters does not believe that Professor Serfin should make an official determination that he plagiarized.
- (E) Professor Serfin has no intention of making an official determination that Walters plagiarized in the class.

## S T O P

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



## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

Five students—Manolo, Nadia, Owen, Peng, and Rana—are each to deliver exactly one speech. Speeches are on exactly one of two topics—friendship and liberty. Each student has only one major: two major in geology, two in history, and one in journalism. The following conditions must apply:

Exactly two of the students speak on friendship.

A geology major and a history major speak on friendship.

Manolo speaks on friendship.

Rana speaks on liberty.

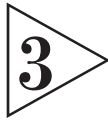
Neither Peng nor Rana is a geology major.

Nadia is a geology major.

1. Which one of the following could be a list of the majors of Manolo, Nadia, Owen, Peng, and Rana, respectively?

- (A) geology, geology, journalism, journalism, history
- (B) geology, geology, history, history, history
- (C) history, geology, geology, journalism, history
- (D) history, geology, journalism, geology, history
- (E) history, history, geology, journalism, history

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2. If Peng speaks on friendship, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) Manolo is a history major.  
(B) Nadia speaks on friendship.  
(C) Owen speaks on friendship.  
(D) Owen is a journalism major.  
(E) Peng is a journalism major.

3. If Owen is a geology major who speaks on friendship, then which one of the following must be true?

(A) Manolo is a history major.  
(B) Nadia speaks on friendship.  
(C) Peng speaks on friendship.  
(D) Peng is a history major.  
(E) Rana is a journalism major.



4. If Nadia speaks on friendship, then which one of the following must be false?

(A) Manolo is a geology major.  
(B) Manolo is a history major.  
(C) Owen is a geology major.  
(D) Peng is a history major.  
(E) Rana is a history major.

5. Rana must be a journalism major if which one of the following is true?

(A) Manolo is a geology major and Peng is a history major.  
(B) Owen is a geology major and Manolo is a history major.  
(C) Owen is a geology major and Peng is a history major.  
(D) Both Manolo and Nadia speak on friendship.  
(E) Both Manolo and Peng speak on friendship.



Questions 6–12

Each of exactly seven professors—Powell, Shihab, Taylor, Vaughan, Wood, Young, and Zabel—gives exactly one guest lecture in the literary theory course. The lectures are ordered from first through seventh, and their order must conform to the following:

Powell lectures before Wood.

Taylor lectures before Shihab.

Vaughan lectures before Zabel.

Shihab is no later than third.

Young is not seventh.

Powell lectures first if, but only if, Young lectures before Vaughan.

6. Which one of the following could be the order in which the professors lecture, from first to last?
- (A) Powell, Young, Taylor, Shihab, Vaughan, Zabel, Wood
  - (B) Taylor, Powell, Shihab, Wood, Vaughan, Young, Zabel
  - (C) Taylor, Vaughan, Shihab, Wood, Powell, Young, Zabel
  - (D) Vaughan, Taylor, Shihab, Powell, Wood, Zabel, Young
  - (E) Young, Taylor, Shihab, Powell, Vaughan, Zabel, Wood

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7. Which one of the following could lecture first?

- (A) Shihab
- (B) Vaughan
- (C) Wood
- (D) Young
- (E) Zabel

8. Which one of the following CANNOT give the second guest lecture?

- (A) Powell
- (B) Shihab
- (C) Taylor
- (D) Vaughan
- (E) Wood

9. If Shihab lectures second and Zabel lectures fourth, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Powell lectures sixth.
- (B) Taylor lectures third.
- (C) Vaughan lectures fifth.
- (D) Wood lectures fifth.
- (E) Young lectures third.

10. Which one of the following CANNOT be the guest lecture that Vaughan gives?

- (A) second
- (B) third
- (C) fourth
- (D) sixth
- (E) seventh

11. If Young lectures fourth and Taylor lectures first, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Powell lectures no earlier than sixth.
- (B) Shihab lectures second.
- (C) Vaughan lectures no later than third.
- (D) Wood lectures seventh.
- (E) Zabel lectures no earlier than sixth.

12. If Zabel lectures fourth, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Powell lectures second.
- (B) Powell lectures seventh.
- (C) Wood lectures third.
- (D) Young lectures second.
- (E) Young lectures sixth.

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Questions 13–17

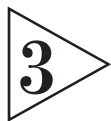
A toy retailer is opening a small satellite store with exactly three aisles, numbered from 1 (lowest) to 3 (highest). Six sections—Fantasy, Hobbies, Music, Puzzles, Reading, and Science—will each be confined to exactly one aisle, with each aisle containing at least one of the sections. The following conditions hold:

Reading must be located in the same aisle as either Fantasy or Music.

Fantasy must be located in a lower-numbered aisle than both Music and Puzzles.

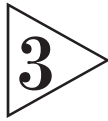
Science must be located in a lower-numbered aisle than Puzzles.

Science cannot be located in a lower-numbered aisle than Hobbies.



13. If aisle 1 contains Hobbies only, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Fantasy is located in aisle 3.
  - (B) Music is located in aisle 2.
  - (C) Puzzles is located in aisle 2.
  - (D) Reading is located in aisle 3.
  - (E) Science is located in aisle 3.

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14. If aisle 3 contains Puzzles only, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Fantasy is located in aisle 1.
  - (B) Hobbies is located in aisle 1.
  - (C) Music is located in aisle 1.
  - (D) Reading is located in aisle 1.
  - (E) Science is located in aisle 2.
15. If each aisle contains exactly two of the six sections, then Science must be located in the same aisle as
- (A) Fantasy
  - (B) Hobbies
  - (C) Music
  - (D) Puzzles
  - (E) Reading



16. Which one of the following CANNOT be the list of the sections located in aisle 2?
- (A) Hobbies, Music
  - (B) Music, Reading
  - (C) Music, Science
  - (D) Hobbies, Music, Science
  - (E) Music, Reading, Science
17. If aisle 2 contains Science only, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Fantasy is located in aisle 1.
  - (B) Hobbies is located in aisle 1.
  - (C) Music is located in aisle 3.
  - (D) Puzzles is located in aisle 3.
  - (E) Reading is located in aisle 1.



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Questions 18–23

Millville has created three new development zones: Z1, Z2, and Z3. Within these zones, subzones can be designated for housing, industrial, or retail use, with no subzone designated for more than one use. By city regulation, a total of no more than three subzones can be designated for each of the three uses. The following restrictions are in place:

Retail subzones are not allowed in Z1.

No more than two subzones for housing are allowed in any particular zone.

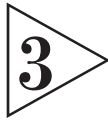
No more than one retail subzone is allowed in any zone in which a subzone is designated for housing.

Industrial subzones are not allowed in any zone in which a subzone is designated for housing or three subzones are designated for retail use.



18. Which one of the following is an allowable way of designating subzones within the three zones?
- (A) Z1: no designated subzones  
Z2: one housing subzone, two retail subzones  
Z3: one industrial subzone, one retail subzone
  - (B) Z1: one housing subzone, one industrial subzone  
Z2: two housing subzones, one retail subzone  
Z3: one industrial subzone, one retail subzone
  - (C) Z1: one housing subzone, one retail subzone  
Z2: two housing subzones, one retail subzone  
Z3: one industrial subzone, one retail subzone
  - (D) Z1: one industrial subzone  
Z2: three housing subzones  
Z3: three retail subzones
  - (E) Z1: one industrial subzone  
Z2: two housing subzones, one retail subzone  
Z3: one industrial subzone, two retail subzones

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19. Which one of the following CANNOT be true within a single zone?
- (A) Two subzones are designated, one housing and one retail.
  - (B) Two subzones are designated, one industrial and one retail.
  - (C) Three subzones are designated, all of them retail.
  - (D) Four subzones are designated, none of them industrial.
  - (E) Four subzones are designated, two retail and two industrial.
20. What is the maximum number of designated subzones allowed in Z3?
- (A) 2
  - (B) 3
  - (C) 4
  - (D) 5
  - (E) 6
21. If three subzones are designated for each use, then which one of the following is allowed?
- (A) Exactly one subzone in Z3 is designated for industrial use and exactly one subzone in Z3 is designated for retail use.
  - (B) Exactly two subzones in Z2 are designated for housing.
  - (C) Three subzones in Z1 are designated for industrial use.
  - (D) Three subzones in Z2 are designated for industrial use and exactly one subzone in Z2 is designated for retail use.
  - (E) Three subzones in Z3 are designated for retail use.
22. If one subzone in each of the zones is designated for industrial use, then which one of the following is allowed?
- (A) More subzones are designated for retail use in Z2 than in Z3.
  - (B) A subzone in one of the zones is designated for housing.
  - (C) Exactly two subzones are designated in Z1.
  - (D) Exactly three subzones each are designated in Z2 and Z3.
  - (E) Exactly four subzones are designated in Z3.
23. If three subzones in all are designated for retail use and a subzone in Z2 is designated for housing, then which one of the following is allowed?
- (A) Two subzones in Z1 are designated for housing.
  - (B) More subzones are designated for industrial use in Z2 than in Z3.
  - (C) More subzones are designated for retail use in Z2 than in Z3.
  - (D) The same number of subzones are designated for retail use in Z2 and Z3.
  - (E) A subzone in Z3 is designated for housing.

## 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

25 Questions

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

1. Economist: Prosperity is a driving force behind increases in the release of carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming. As incomes rise, more people spend money on energy-consuming devices such as cars, thereby producing more carbon dioxide. Also, in countries that experienced deep economic recessions, there were steep drops in carbon dioxide emissions.

Which one of the following most accurately states the overall conclusion drawn in the economist's argument?

- (A) Carbon dioxide is the main cause of global warming.
  - (B) Prosperity is an important cause of increases in the release of carbon dioxide.
  - (C) When incomes rise, more people spend money on energy-consuming devices.
  - (D) Countries that experienced deep economic recessions also experienced steep drops in carbon dioxide emissions.
  - (E) When people spend money on energy-consuming devices, more carbon dioxide is produced as a result.
2. Spokesperson: Contrary to what some have claimed, our group's "Clean City" campaign has been a rousing success. After all, the amount of trash on the city's streets today is significantly lower than when the campaign began.

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

- (A) The amount of trash on the city's streets was not declining at the same rate or faster before the campaign began than it did during the campaign.
- (B) Those who claim that the campaign has not been a rousing success are unaware of the degree of the decline in the amount of trash since the campaign began.
- (C) The campaign has been more successful in reducing the amount of trash on the city's streets than has any other campaign in the past.
- (D) The spokesperson's group did not receive any special funding to support the planning or execution of the campaign.
- (E) The amount of trash on the city's streets has declined steadily throughout the course of the campaign.

3. Consumption of sugar affects the level of unmetabolized sugar in the blood; the level rises following consumption of sugar. Yet people who consume large amounts of sugar tend to have below-average levels of unmetabolized sugar in their blood.

Which one of the following, if true, helps most to resolve the apparent paradox described above?

- (A) Persons who are overweight tend to have below-average levels of unmetabolized sugar in their blood.
- (B) Fruits, vegetables, meats, and dairy products often contain as much sugar as sweets.
- (C) Consuming large amounts of sugar causes the body to secrete abnormally high amounts of insulin, a sugar-metabolizing enzyme.
- (D) Consuming large amounts of sugar can lead eventually to the failure of the body to produce enough insulin, a sugar-metabolizing enzyme.
- (E) Sugar passes into the bloodstream before it can be metabolized.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



4. An economist has argued that consumers often benefit when government permits a corporation to obtain a monopoly. Without competition, a corporation can raise prices without spending nearly as much on advertising. The corporation can then invest the extra money in expensive research or industrial infrastructure that it could not otherwise afford, passing the fruits of these investments on to consumers.

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

- (A) The benefits to consumers are typically greater if a corporation invests in expensive research or industrial infrastructure than if that corporation spends the same amount of money in any other way.
  - (B) The government's permitting a corporation to obtain a monopoly is advantageous for consumers only if that corporation passes the fruits of at least some of its investments on to consumers.
  - (C) If a corporation obtains a monopoly, the disadvantage to consumers of any higher prices will be outweighed by the advantages from extra investments in expensive research or industrial infrastructure made by that corporation.
  - (D) Even if a corporation is not permitted to obtain a monopoly, it typically invests some money in expensive research or industrial infrastructure.
  - (E) If obtaining a monopoly enables a corporation to raise its prices and invest less money in advertising, that corporation will almost inevitably do so.
5. A natural history museum contains several displays of wild animals. These displays are created by drying and mounting animal skins. In some of the older displays, the animals' skins have started to deteriorate because of low humidity and the heat of the lights. The older displays are lit by tungsten lamps but the newer ones are lit by compact fluorescent lamps designed for use in museums. These lamps give off as much light as the tungsten lamps but less heat.

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

- (A) Some of the older displays will last longer if the tungsten lamps that illuminate them are replaced by compact fluorescent lamps.
- (B) The displays that are lit by many compact fluorescent lamps are more prone to deterioration than the displays that are lit by a few tungsten lamps.
- (C) More of the displays are lit by compact fluorescent lamps than are lit by tungsten lamps.
- (D) The newer displays will not be subject to deterioration because of low humidity.
- (E) The humidity in the museum is lower today than it was when the older displays were first put in place.

6. Columnist: Contrary to what many people believe, the number of species on Earth is probably not dwindling. Extinction is a natural process, and about as many species are likely to go extinct this year as went extinct in 1970. But the emergence of new species is also a natural process; there is no reason to doubt that new species are emerging at about the same rate as they have been for the last several centuries.

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

- (A) In 1970 fewer new species emerged than went extinct.
  - (B) The regions of the world where new species tend to emerge at the highest rate are also where species tend to go extinct at the highest rate.
  - (C) The vast majority of the species that have ever existed are now extinct.
  - (D) There is no more concern now about extinction of species than there was in 1970.
  - (E) Scientists are now better able to identify species facing serious risk of extinction than they were in 1970.
7. Even though MacArthur's diet book helped many people lose weight, MacArthur should not have published it. It recommended such small portions of fruits and vegetables that it undoubtedly damaged the health of many who followed the diet. MacArthur is a physician, so MacArthur either knew or should have known that diets low in fruits and vegetables are unhealthful.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the argument's reasoning?

- (A) One should not undertake an action if one knows that doing so would seriously damage the health of many people.
- (B) One should not follow a particular method for achieving some end if doing so has the potential to damage one's health.
- (C) One should publish a book recommending certain health-related measures if doing so is likely to improve many people's lives without also causing harm.
- (D) One should not publish a book recommending a particular means of attaining a goal unless one knows that the particular means can bring about that goal.
- (E) One should not publish a book recommending a particular course of action if one either knows or ought to know that taking that course of action would be unhealthful.

8. Principle: If the burden of a proposed policy change would fall disproportionately on people with low incomes, that policy change should not be made.

Application: The city of Centerburgh plans to reintroduce rock salt as a road de-icing agent, after having stopped its use several years ago on the grounds that it accelerated the corrosion of automobiles. Although the city claims that cars are now better protected from salt's corrosive properties than they were even as recently as five years ago, the city's plan should be halted.

Which one of the following, if true of Centerburgh, most justifies the above application of the principle?

- (A) Individuals with low incomes are more likely to use public transportation and are less likely to drive cars than are individuals with higher incomes.
  - (B) Road maintenance is primarily funded by local sales taxes, which disproportionately burden people with low incomes.
  - (C) Cars now cost twice what they did when rock salt was last used as a road de-icing agent.
  - (D) People with low incomes are more likely to purchase older vehicles than are people with higher incomes.
  - (E) Among drivers, those with low incomes are less likely than those with higher incomes to use roads that have been treated with de-icing agents.
9. In a medical study of all of the residents of Groverhill, 35 people reported consulting their physician last year seeking relief from severe headaches. Those same physicians' records, however, indicate that 105 consultations occurred last year with Groverhill patients seeking relief from severe headaches. Obviously, then, many residents who consulted physicians for this condition did not remember doing so.

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

- (A) generalizes inappropriately from an unrepresentative sample of residents of Groverhill
- (B) fails to consider whether any residents of Groverhill visit physicians who are not located in Groverhill
- (C) overlooks the possibility that residents of Groverhill visited their physicians more than once during the year for the same condition
- (D) fails to provide any evidence to support the claim that the residents of Groverhill have an unusually high occurrence of severe headaches
- (E) takes for granted that every resident of Groverhill who suffers from severe headaches would consult a physician about this condition

10. Economist: In free market systems, the primary responsibility of corporate executives is to determine a nation's industrial technology, the pattern of work organization, location of industry, and resource allocation. They also are the decision makers, though subject to significant consumer control, on what is to be produced and in what quantities. In short, a large category of major decisions is turned over to business executives. Thus, business executives have become public officials.

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

- (A) Most of the decisions made by business executives in free market systems are made by the government in countries with centrally planned economies.
- (B) Making decisions about patterns of work organization, resource allocation, and location of industry is not the core of a public official's job.
- (C) The salaries of business executives are commensurate with the salaries of high-ranking public officials.
- (D) What a country produces and in what quantities is not always completely controlled by corporate executives.
- (E) Public officials and business executives often cooperate in making decisions of national importance.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. Science fiction creates an appetite for interstellar space exploration among certain people. Unfortunately, this appetite cannot be satisfied with any technology humanity will soon possess. Since gaps between expectations and reality spur discontent, no doubt one effect of science fiction has been to create an unproductive dissatisfaction with the way the world actually is.

Which one of the following is an assumption the argument requires?

- (A) The fact that the appetite for interstellar space exploration cannot be satisfied with any technology humanity will soon possess has created a gap between reality and some people's expectations.
- (B) If science fiction has created an unproductive dissatisfaction with the way the world actually is, it has done so only by creating an appetite for interstellar space exploration among certain people.
- (C) Few if any of the appetites that science fiction has created in people could be satisfied with any technology humanity will soon possess.
- (D) Most people unrealistically expect that technology that humanity will soon possess could satisfy the appetite for interstellar space exploration.
- (E) If the appetites science fiction has created in people could all be satisfied with technologies that humanity will soon possess, then science fiction could not create an unproductive dissatisfaction with the way the world is.

12. Tamika: Many people have been duped by the claims of those who market certain questionable medical products. Their susceptibility is easy to explain: most people yearn for easy solutions to complex medical problems but don't have the medical knowledge necessary to see through the sellers' fraudulent claims. However, the same explanation cannot be given for a recent trend among medical professionals toward a susceptibility to fraudulent claims. They, of course, have no lack of medical knowledge.

Tamika's argument proceeds by

- (A) showing by analogy that medical professionals should not be susceptible to the fraudulent claims of those who market certain medical products
  - (B) arguing against a hypothesis by showing that the hypothesis cannot account for the behavior of everyone
  - (C) explaining the susceptibility of medical professionals to the fraudulent claims of those marketing certain medical products by casting doubt on the expertise of the professionals
  - (D) arguing that since two groups are disanalogous in important respects, there must be different explanations for their similar behavior
  - (E) arguing that an explanation should be accepted in spite of apparent evidence against it
13. Business ethicist: Managers of corporations have an obligation to serve shareholders as the shareholders would want to be served. Therefore, corporate managers have an obligation to act in the shareholders' best interest.

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

- (A) Corporate managers are always able to discern what is in the best interest of shareholders.
- (B) Shareholders would want to be served only in ways that are in their own best interest.
- (C) A corporate manager's obligations to shareholders take precedence over any other obligations the manager may have.
- (D) The shareholders have interests that can best be served by corporate managers.
- (E) All shareholders want to be served in identical ways.

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14. Astronomer: Does a recent meteorite from Mars contain fossilized bacteria? Professor Tagar, a biologist, argues that the bacteria-like structures found in the meteorite cannot be fossilized bacteria, on the grounds that they are one-tenth of 1 percent the volume of the smallest earthly bacteria. However, Tagar's view cannot be right. Tagar does not accept the views of biologists Swiderski and Terrada, who maintain that Martian bacteria would shrink to one-tenth of 1 percent of their normal volume when water or other nutrients were in short supply.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the reasoning in the astronomer's argument?

- (A) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the authorities cited have always held the views attributed to them.
  - (B) The argument provides no justification for giving preference to the views of one rather than the other of two competing sets of authorities.
  - (C) The argument takes for granted that the number of authorities supporting a particular hypothesis is an indication of how accurate that hypothesis is.
  - (D) The argument appeals to views that contradict rather than support one another.
  - (E) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the opinions of all experts are equally justified.
15. Any good garden compost may appropriately be used for soil drainage and fertility. The best compost is 40 to 60 percent organic matter and is dark brown in color. However, compost that emits a strong ammonia smell should not be used for drainage and fertility, for that smell means that the organic matter has not sufficiently decomposed.

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

- (A) Compost that is 80 percent organic matter has probably not decomposed sufficiently.
- (B) If compost is less than 40 percent organic matter and is not dark brown in color, then it will make soil less fertile and will worsen soil drainage.
- (C) If compost is 50 percent organic matter and that organic matter is sufficiently decomposed, then the compost is good.
- (D) In the best garden compost, the organic matter is completely decomposed.
- (E) Compost that is dark brown in color and emits a strong ammonia smell is not good garden compost.

16. Professor: Unfortunately, pharmaceutical companies and other profit-driven institutions provide nearly all of the funding for the chemistry department's research. Moreover, unless we can secure more funding for basic science research, it is highly unlikely that any significant advances in basic research will come out of the department. Thus, without increased funding from sources other than profit-driven institutions, the chemistry department is unlikely to gain the prestige that only achievements in basic science research confer.

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

- (A) If the chemistry department secures more funding for basic science research, its members will make significant advances in basic science.
- (B) If the chemistry department's prestige increases substantially, then it is highly likely that the department's funding from sources other than profit-driven institutions will subsequently increase.
- (C) Members of the chemistry department are unlikely to make significant advances in basic science research if the department does not forego the funding it currently receives from profit-driven institutions.
- (D) The chemistry department's funding for basic science research is not likely to increase if its funding from sources other than profit-driven institutions does not increase.
- (E) The profit-driven institutions that currently provide almost all of the chemistry department's funding are not likely to benefit from basic scientific research.

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17. In order to save money, many consumers redeem coupons that are distributed by retail stores. However, in general, retail stores that distribute and accept store coupons as a way of discounting the prices on certain products charge more for their products, on average, than other retail stores charge for the same products—even after lower prices available on coupon-discounted products are factored in. This is because producing and distributing coupons usually costs a great deal. To compensate for this expense without reducing profits, retail stores must pass it on to consumers.

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

- (A) Many consumers who redeem coupons save little if any money, overall, by doing so.
- (B) Retail stores that distribute coupons generally compensate for the expense of producing and distributing coupons by charging higher prices for certain products.
- (C) The profits of retail stores that use coupons are not significantly lower, on average, than the profits of similar stores that do not use coupons.
- (D) At least some retail stores that do not use coupons do not have expenses that they pass on to consumers.
- (E) The undiscounted price charged for a good for which a retail store offers a coupon will be higher than the price charged for that same good by a retail store that does not offer a coupon for it.

18. Psychologist: Birth-order effects, the alleged effects of when one was born relative to the births of siblings, have not been detected in studies of adult personality that use standard personality tests. However, they have been detected in birth-order studies that are based on parents' and siblings' reports of the subjects' personalities. All of these birth-order studies, taken together, show that birth order has no lasting effect on personality; instead, birth order affects merely how a sibling's behavior is perceived.

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

- (A) Standard personality tests will detect at least some birth-order effects on personality, if those effects exist.
- (B) The behavior patterns people display when they are with family are significantly different from those they display otherwise.
- (C) Parents' and siblings' perceptions of a person's personality tend not to change between that person's early childhood and adulthood.
- (D) Standard personality tests have detected significant birth-order effects in some studies of young children's personalities.
- (E) Parents and siblings have accurate perceptions of the behavior patterns of other family members.

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19. If the jury did not return a verdict, there would still be media trucks outside the courthouse. There are no media trucks outside the courthouse, so the jury must have returned a verdict.

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

- (A) If a hurricane arises off the coast this summer, our town will see less tourism than usual. But since there will be no hurricane this summer, there will be no less tourism than usual.
  - (B) If Peter did not buy a house, he would have rented an apartment. Peter did not rent an apartment, so he must have bought a house.
  - (C) Renate promised Linus that if his car was not working, she would drive him to work. Linus's car is not working, so Renate must have driven him to work.
  - (D) If Kay's television was not working last night, she would have gone to a movie. Her television has not been working for the past week, so she must have gone to a movie last night.
  - (E) If Ralph had told Manuela about the problem, Manuela would have solved it. But Ralph did not tell Manuela about the problem, so someone else must have solved it.
20. A salesperson who makes a sale does not change the desires of the customer. Rather, the salesperson finds out what these desires are and then convinces the customer that a particular product will satisfy them. Persuading people to vote for a politician to whom they are initially indifferent is not significantly different. After discovering what policies the prospective voter would like to see in place, one tries to \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) show that the opponents of the politician in question do not favor all of those policies
- (B) disguise any difference between the policies the politician supports and the policies supported by other candidates
- (C) convince the voter that the policies favored by the politician in question are preferable to those favored by the voter
- (D) demonstrate that the politician is a person of outstanding character and is interested in some of the same issues as the voter
- (E) persuade the voter that voting for the politician in question is the best way to get these policies adopted

21. Farmer: My neighbor claims that my pesticides are spreading to her farm in runoff water, but she is wrong. I use only organic pesticides, and there is no evidence that they harm either people or domestic animals. Furthermore, I am careful to avoid spraying on my neighbor's land.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a reasoning flaw in the farmer's argument?

- (A) It treats lack of evidence that organic pesticides harm people or domestic animals as proof that they cannot do so.
  - (B) It presumes, without providing justification, that being careful to avoid something usually results in its avoidance.
  - (C) It does not address the neighbor's claim that pesticides used by the farmer are spreading onto her land.
  - (D) It fails to provide an alternative explanation for the presence of pesticides on the neighbor's land.
  - (E) It ignores the possibility that pesticides might have dangerous effects other than harming people or domestic animals.
22. Linguist: One group of art critics claims that postimpressionist paintings are not really art and so should be neither studied nor displayed. Another group of critics disagrees, insisting that these paintings are works of art. But since the second group grants that there are paintings that are not works of art and should therefore be ignored in the manner suggested by the first group, their disagreement is not over the meaning of the word "art."

The claim that there are paintings that are not works of art plays which one of the following roles in the linguist's argument?

- (A) It is a contention that the argument purports to show is the main point of disagreement between the two groups of critics mentioned.
- (B) It is cited as a commonly accepted reason for accepting a hypothesis for which the argument offers independent evidence.
- (C) It is a claim whose acceptance by critics who differ on other issues is cited by the argument as evidence of its truth.
- (D) It is a claim about the nature of art that according to the argument accounts for disputes that only appear to concern the aesthetic merits of certain types of paintings.
- (E) It is a claim whose acceptance by both of the two disputing parties is cited as evidence for a conclusion the argument draws about the disagreement.



23. Biologists found that off the northeast coast of a certain country the P-plankton population has recently dropped 10 percent. Additionally, fish species X, Y, and Z are beginning to show extraordinarily high death rates in the region. Since these species of fish are known to sometimes eat P-plankton, biologists believe the two phenomena are connected, but the exact nature of the connection is unknown. No other species in the ecosystem appear to be affected.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the biologists' findings?

- (A) Several major pharmaceutical companies in the region have been secretly dumping large amounts of waste into the ocean for many years.
  - (B) A new strain of bacteria is attacking P-plankton by destroying their cell walls and is attacking the respiratory systems of fish species X, Y, and Z.
  - (C) A powerful toxin in the water is killing off P-plankton by inhibiting their production of a chemical they use in reproduction.
  - (D) Fish species X, Y, and Z are all experiencing widespread starvation within the affected region, and the loss of P-plankton is driving their death rates up even higher.
  - (E) Global warming has changed the climatic conditions of the ocean all along the northeast coast of the country.
24. *Nightbird* is an unsigned painting that some attribute to the celebrated artist Larocque. Experts agree that it was painted in a style indistinguishable from that of Larocque and that if it was not painted by Larocque, it was undoubtedly painted by one of his students. A recent analysis showed that the painting contains orpiment, a pigment never yet found in a work attributed to Larocque. Therefore, the painting must have been done by one of Larocque's students.

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

- (A) Few of Larocque's students ever used painting techniques that differed from Larocque's.
- (B) Larocque never signed any of his paintings.
- (C) No painting currently recognized as the work of one of Larocque's students contains orpiment.
- (D) None of Larocque's students is considered to be an important artist.
- (E) The use of orpiment became more popular in the years after Larocque's death.

25. Advertisement: The dental profession knows that brushing with Blizzard toothpaste is the best way to fight cavities. We surveyed five dentists, and each agreed that the tartar control formula found in Blizzard is the most effective cavity-fighting formula available in a toothpaste.

The flawed reasoning in which one of the following is most similar to the flawed reasoning in the advertisement?

- (A) The nation's voters know that Gomez is the candidate whose policies would be best for the nation. Of ten voters polled, each said that Gomez would be a very popular leader.
- (B) Some of the nation's voters believe that Gomez is the candidate who would be best for the nation. Of the ten voters we surveyed, each agreed that the policies Gomez is committed to would be the best policies for the nation to adopt.
- (C) The nation's voters generally believe that Gomez is the candidate who would be best for the nation. We polled thousands of voters in the nation, and they agreed that the policies Gomez is committed to would help the nation more than those supported by any of the other candidates.
- (D) The nation's voters know that electing Gomez would be the best way to help the nation. The ten voters we polled all agreed that the policies Gomez is committed to would help the nation more than any other policies.
- (E) We know that electing Gomez would be the best course for the nation to follow because, of ten voters we surveyed, each agreed that electing Gomez would help the nation.

**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 2LSN099		
Reported Score	Raw Score	
	Lowest	Highest
180	99	100
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	95	95
175	—*	—*
174	94	94
173	93	93
172	92	92
171	91	91
170	90	90
169	88	89
168	87	87
167	86	86
166	84	85
165	83	83
164	81	82
163	80	80
162	78	79
161	76	77
160	75	75
159	73	74
158	71	72
157	69	70
156	67	68
155	65	66
154	63	64
153	62	62
152	60	61
151	58	59
150	56	57
149	54	55
148	52	53
147	50	51
146	49	49
145	47	48
144	45	46
143	43	44
142	42	42
141	40	41
140	38	39
139	37	37
138	35	36
137	34	34
136	32	33
135	31	31
134	29	30
133	28	28
132	27	27
131	26	26
130	24	25
129	23	23
128	22	22
127	21	21
126	20	20
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	17	17
122	16	16
121	15	15
120	0	14

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



# ANSWER KEY

## SECTION I

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 8. E  | 15. D | 22. B |
| 2. A | 9. C  | 16. E | 23. B |
| 3. A | 10. C | 17. E | 24. A |
| 4. C | 11. D | 18. B | 25. D |
| 5. E | 12. E | 19. D | 26. C |
| 6. D | 13. A | 20. A | 27. E |
| 7. D | 14. B | 21. E |       |

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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