

**JUNE 2001**  
**FULL-LENGTH LSAT**

SECTION I  
Time—35 minutes  
26 Questions

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

Most authoritarian rulers who undertake democratic reforms do so not out of any intrinsic commitment or conversion to democratic ideals, but rather because they foresee or recognize that certain changes and mobilizations in civil society make it impossible for them to hold on indefinitely to absolute power.

- (5) changes and mobilizations in civil society make it impossible for them to hold on indefinitely to absolute power.
- (10) Three major types of changes can contribute to a society's no longer condoning the continuation of authoritarian rule. First, the values and norms in the society alter over time, reducing citizens' tolerance for repression and concentration of power and thus stimulating their demands for freedom. In some Latin American countries during the 1970s and 1980s, for example, this change in values came about partly as a result of the experience of repression, which brought in its wake a resurgence of democratic values. As people come to place more value on political freedom and civil liberties they also become more inclined to speak out, protest, and organize for democracy, frequently beginning with the denunciation of human rights abuses.

- (20) In addition to changing norms and values, the alignment of economic interests in a society can shift. As one scholar notes, an important turning point in the transition to democracy comes when privileged people in society—landowners, industrialists, merchants, bankers—who had been part of a regime's support base come to the conclusion that the authoritarian regime is dispensable and that its continuation might damage their long-term interests. Such a large-scale shift in the economic interests of these elites was crucial in bringing about the transition to democracy in the Philippines and has also begun occurring incrementally in other authoritarian nations.

- (35) A third change derives from the expanding resources, autonomy, and self-confidence of various segments of society and of newly formed organizations both formal and informal. Students march in the streets demanding change; workers paralyze key industries; lawyers refuse to cooperate any longer in legal charades; alternative sources of information pierce and then shatter the veil of secrecy and disinformation; informal networks of production and exchange emerge that circumvent the state's resources and control. This profound development can radically alter the balance of power in a country, as an authoritarian regime that could once easily dominate and control its citizens is placed on the defensive.

- (50) Authoritarian rule tends in the long run to generate all three types of changes. Ironically, all three types can be accelerated by the authoritarian regime's initial success at producing economic growth and maintaining social order—success that, by creating a period of stability, gives citizens the opportunity to reflect on the circumstances in which they live. The more astute or calculating of authoritarian rulers will recognize this and realize that their only hope of retaining some power in the future is to match these democratic social changes with democratic political changes.
- (55)
- (60)

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

- (A) Authoritarian rulers tend to undertake democratic reforms only after it becomes clear that the nation's economic and social power bases will slow economic growth and disrupt social order until such reforms are instituted.
- (B) Authoritarian regimes tend to ensure their own destruction by allowing opposition groups to build support among the wealthy whose economic interests are easily led away from support for the regime.
- (C) Authoritarian policies tend in the long run to alienate the economic power base in a nation once it becomes clear that the regime's initial success at generating economic growth and stability will be short lived.
- (D) Authoritarian principles tend in the long run to be untenable because they demand from the nation a degree of economic and social stability that is impossible to maintain in the absence of democratic institutions.
- (E) Authoritarian rulers who institute democratic reforms are compelled to do so because authoritarian rule tends to bring about various changes in society that eventually necessitate corresponding political changes.

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2. The author's attitude toward authoritarian regimes is most accurately described as which one of the following?
- (A) uncertainty whether the changes in authoritarian regimes represent genuine progress or merely superficial changes
  - (B) puzzlement about the motives of authoritarian rulers given their tendency to bring about their own demise
  - (C) confidence that most authoritarian regimes will eventually be replaced by a more democratic form of government
  - (D) insistence that authoritarian rule constitutes an intrinsically unjust form of government
  - (E) concern that authoritarian rulers will discover ways to retain power without instituting democratic reforms
3. Which one of the following titles most completely summarizes the content of the passage?
- (A) "Avenues for Change: The Case for Dissent in Authoritarian Regimes"
  - (B) "Human Rights Abuses under Authoritarian Regimes: A Case Study"
  - (C) "Democratic Coalitions under Authoritarian Regimes: Strategies and Solutions"
  - (D) "Why Authoritarian Regimes Compromise: An Examination of Societal Forces"
  - (E) "Growing Pains: Economic Instability in Countries on the Brink of Democracy"
4. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A political phenomenon is linked to a general set of causes; this set is divided into categories and the relative importance of each category is assessed; the possibility of alternate causes is considered and rejected.
  - (B) A political phenomenon is linked to a general set of causes; this set is divided into categories and an explication of each category is presented; the causal relationship is elaborated upon and reaffirmed.
  - (C) A political phenomenon is identified; the possible causes of the phenomenon are described and placed into categories; one possible cause is preferred over the others and reasons are given for the preference.
  - (D) A political phenomenon is identified; similarities between this phenomenon and three similar phenomena are presented; the similarities among the phenomena are restated in general terms and argued for.
  - (E) A political phenomenon is identified; differences between this phenomenon and three similar phenomena are presented; the differences among the phenomena are restated in general terms and argued for.
5. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that
- (A) many authoritarian rulers would eventually institute democratic reform even if not pressured to do so
  - (B) citizen dissatisfaction in authoritarian regimes is highest when authoritarian rule is first imposed
  - (C) popular support for authoritarian regimes is lowest when economic conditions are weak
  - (D) absolute power in an authoritarian society cannot be maintained indefinitely if the society does not condone the regime
  - (E) citizens view human rights abuses as the only objectionable aspect of authoritarian regimes
6. Given the information in the passage, authoritarian rulers who institute democratic reforms decide to do so on the basis of which one of the following principles?
- (A) Rulers should act in ways that allow occasional curbs on their power if the health of the nation requires it.
  - (B) Rulers should act in ways that offer the greatest amount of personal freedoms to citizens.
  - (C) Rulers should act in ways that speed the transition from authoritarian rule to democracy.
  - (D) Rulers should act in ways that ensure the long-term health of the nation's economy.
  - (E) Rulers should act in ways that maximize their long-term political power.

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- The term “blues” is conventionally used to refer to a state of sadness or melancholy, but to conclude from this that the musical genre of the same name is merely an expression of unrelieved sorrow is to miss its deeper meaning. Despite its frequent focus on such themes as suffering and self-pity, and despite the censure that it has sometimes received from church communities, the blues, understood more fully, actually has much in common with the traditional religious music known as spirituals. Each genre, in its own way, aims to bring about what could be called a spiritual transformation: spirituals produce a religious experience and the blues elicits an analogous response. In fact the blues has even been characterized as a form of “secular spiritual.” The implication of this apparently contradictory terminology is clear: the blues shares an essential aspect of spirituals. Indeed, the blues and spirituals may well arise from a common reservoir of experience, tapping into an aesthetic that underlies many aspects of African American culture.

- Critics have noted that African American folk tradition, in its earliest manifestations, does not sharply differentiate reality into sacred and secular strains or into irreconcilable dichotomies between good and evil, misery and joy. This is consistent with the apparently dual aspect of the blues and spirituals. Spirituals, like the blues, often express longing or sorrow, but these plaintive tones are indicative of neither genre’s full scope: both aim at transforming their participants’ spirits to elation and exaltation. In this regard, both musical forms may be linked to traditional African American culture in North America and to its ancestral cultures in West Africa, in whose traditional religions worshippers play an active role in invoking the divine—in creating the psychological conditions that are conducive to religious experience. These conditions are often referred to as “ecstasy,” which is to be understood here with its etymological connotation of standing out from oneself, or rather from one’s background psychological state and from one’s centered concept of self.

- Working in this tradition, blues songs serve to transcend negative experiences by invoking the negative so that it can be transformed through the virtuosity and ecstatic mastery of the performer. This process produces a double-edged irony that is often evident in blues lyrics themselves; consider, for example the lines “If the blues was money, I’d be a millionaire,” in which the singer reconfigures the experience of sorrow into a paradoxical asset through a kind of boasting bravado. One critic has observed that the impulse behind the blues is the desire to keep painful experiences alive in the performer and audience not just for their own sake, but also in order to coax from these experiences a lyricism that is both tragic and comic.

7. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) The emphasis on spiritual transcendence takes the blues out of the realm of folk art and into the realm of organized religion.
  - (B) Little of the transcendent aspect of the blues is retained in its more modern, electronically amplified, urban forms.
  - (C) Other forms of African American folk art rely heavily on uses of irony similar to those observed in the blues.
  - (D) The distinctive musical structure of blues songs is the primary means of producing tensions between sadness and transcendence.
  - (E) The blues may be of psychological benefit to its listeners.
8. Each of the following is indicated by the passage as a shared aspect of the blues and spirituals EXCEPT:
- (A) expressions of sorrow or longing
  - (B) a striving to bring about a kind of spiritual transformation
  - (C) a possible link to ancestral West African cultures
  - (D) the goal of producing exalted emotions
  - (E) the use of traditional religious terminology in their lyrics

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9. Which one of the following most accurately expresses what the author intends “a common reservoir of experience” (line 18) to refer to?
- (A) a set of experiences that members of differing cultures frequently undergo and that similarly affects the music of those cultures
  - (B) a set of ordinary experiences that underlies the development of all musical forms
  - (C) a set of experiences that contributed to the development of both the blues and spirituals
  - (D) a set of musically relevant experiences that serves to differentiate reality into irreconcilable dichotomies
  - (E) a set of experiences arising from the folk music of a community and belonging to the community at large
10. The primary purpose of the second paragraph is to
- (A) uncover the shared origin of both the blues and spirituals
  - (B) examine the process by which ecstasy is produced
  - (C) identify the musical precursors of the blues
  - (D) explore the sacred and secular strains of the blues
  - (E) trace the early development of African American folk tradition
11. The reference to “standing out from oneself” in line 39 primarily serves to
- (A) distinguish the standard from the nonstandard, and thus incorrect, use of a word
  - (B) specify a particular sense of a word that the author intends the word to convey
  - (C) point out a word that incorrectly characterizes experiences arising from blues performance
  - (D) identify a way in which religious participation differs from blues performance
  - (E) indicate the intensity that a good blues artist brings to a performance
12. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to the author’s account of the connections among the blues, spirituals, and certain West African religious practices?
- (A) Two species of cacti, which are largely dissimilar, have very similar flowers; this has been proven to be due to the one’s evolution from a third species, whose flowers are nonetheless quite different from theirs.
  - (B) Two species of ferns, which are closely similar in most respects, have a subtly different arrangement of stem structures; nevertheless, they may well be related to a third, older species, which has yet a different arrangement of stem structures.
  - (C) Two types of trees, which botanists have long believed to be unrelated, should be reclassified in light of the essential similarities of their flower structures and their recently discovered relationship to another species, from which they both evolved.
  - (D) Two species of grass, which may have some subtle similarities, are both very similar to a third species, and thus it can be inferred that the third species evolved from one of the two species.
  - (E) Two species of shrubs, which seem superficially unlike, have a significantly similar leaf structure; this may be due to their relation to a third, older species, which is similar to both of them.

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In the eighteenth century the French naturalist Jean Baptiste de Lamarck believed that an animal's use or disuse of an organ affected that organ's development in the animal's offspring. Lamarck claimed that the giraffe's long neck, for example, resulted from its ancestors stretching to reach distant leaves. But because biologists could find no genetic mechanism to make the transmission of environmentally induced adaptations seem plausible, they have long held that inheritance of acquired characteristics never occurs. Yet new research has uncovered numerous examples of the phenomenon.

In bacteria, for instance, enzymes synthesize and break down rigid cell walls as necessary to accommodate the bacteria's growth. But if an experimenter completely removes the cell wall from a bacterium, the process of wall synthesis and breakdown is disrupted, and the bacterium continues to grow—and multiply indefinitely—without walls. This inherited absence of cell walls in bacteria results from changes in the interactions among genes, without any attendant changes in the genes themselves.

A fundamentally different kind of environmentally induced heritable characteristic occurs when specific genes are added to or eliminated from an organism. For example, a certain virus introduces a gene into fruit flies that causes the flies to be vulnerable to carbon dioxide poisoning, and fruit flies infected with the virus will pass the gene to their offspring. But if infected flies are kept warm while they are producing eggs, the virus is eliminated from the eggs and the offspring are resistant to carbon dioxide. Similarly, if an *Escherichia coli* bacterium carrying a certain plasmid—a small ring of genetic material—comes into contact with an *E. coli* bacterium lacking the plasmid, the plasmid will enter the second bacterium and become part of its genetic makeup, which it then passes to its offspring. The case of the *E. coli* is especially noteworthy for its suggestion that inheritance of acquired characteristics may have helped to speed up evolution: for example, many complex cells may have first acquired the ability to carry out photosynthesis by coming into contact with a bacterium possessing the gene for that trait, an ability that normally would have taken eons to develop through random mutation and natural selection.

The new evidence suggests that genes can be divided into two groups. Most are inherited “vertically,” from ancestors. Some, however, seem to have been acquired “horizontally,” from viruses, plasmids, bacteria, or other environmental agents. The evidence even appears to show that genes can be transmitted horizontally between organisms that are considered to be unrelated: from bacteria to plants, for example, or from bacteria to yeast. Such horizontal transmission may well be the mechanism for inheritance of acquired characteristics that has long eluded biologists, and that may eventually prove Lamarck's hypothesis to be correct.

13. The passage suggests that many biologists no longer believe which one of the following?
- (A) An organ's use or disuse can affect that organ's development.
  - (B) Some but not all genes are inherited horizontally.
  - (C) AH genes are inherited horizontally.
  - (D) Some but not all genes are inherited vertically.
  - (E) All genes are inherited vertically.
14. According to the passage, which one of the following is an acquired characteristic transmitted by altering the interaction among genes rather than by adding or eliminating a gene?
- (A) invulnerability to carbon dioxide poisoning
  - (B) susceptibility to carbon dioxide poisoning
  - (C) lack of cell walls
  - (D) presence of cell walls
  - (E) possession of certain plasmids
15. The primary purpose of the last paragraph is to
- (A) suggest a modification to Lamarck's hypothesis
  - (B) demonstrate the correctness of Lamarck's hypothesis
  - (C) illustrate the significance of Lamarck's hypothesis
  - (D) criticize scientists' rejection of Lamarck's hypothesis
  - (E) explain how recent discoveries may support Lamarck's hypothesis

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16. Which one of the following, if true, offers the most support for Lamarck's hypothesis?
- (A) Deer have antlers because antlers make deer more likely to survive and reproduce.
  - (B) Anteaters developed long snouts because the anteater stretches its snout in order to reach ants hidden well below ground.
  - (C) Potatoes produced from synthetic genes tend to be more resistant to disease than are potatoes produced from natural genes.
  - (D) Lions raised in captivity tend to have a weaker sense of direction than do lions raised in the wild.
  - (E) Pups born to wild dogs tend to be more aggressive than are pups born to dogs bred for hunting.
17. According to the passage, the inheritance of acquired characteristics is particularly significant because this phenomenon
- (A) may affect the speed at which photosynthesis occurs
  - (B) may help to explain the process of natural selection
  - (C) may occur without affecting the composition of genes
  - (D) may influence the rate at which evolution progresses
  - (E) may be changed or stopped under experimental conditions

18. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage about the absence of cell walls in some bacteria?
- (A) It can be reversed by introducing the appropriate gene.
  - (B) It can be brought about by a virally introduced gene.
  - (C) It can be caused by the loss of a cell wall in a single bacterium.
  - (D) It can be halted, but not reversed, by restoring cell walls to a group of bacteria.
  - (E) It can be transmitted horizontally to other bacteria.

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When women are persecuted on account of their gender, they are likely to be eligible for asylum. Persecution is the linchpin of the definition of a refugee set out in the *United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*.

- (5) In this document, a refugee is defined as any person facing persecution “for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” While persecution on the basis of gender is not explicitly listed, this omission does not preclude victims of gender-based persecution from qualifying as refugees, nor does it reflect an intention that such persons be excluded from international protection. Rather, women persecuted on account of gender are eligible for asylum under the category of “social group.” The history of the inclusion of the social-group category in the definition of a refugee indicates that this category was intended to cover groups, such as women facing gender-based persecution, who are otherwise not covered by the definition’s specific categories.

- (10) The original definition of refugee, which came from the constitution of the International Refugee Organization, did not include social group. However, the above-mentioned *United Nations Convention* added the category in order to provide a “safety net” for asylum-seekers who should qualify for refugee status but who fail to fall neatly into one of the enumerated categories. The drafters of the *Convention* intentionally left the precise boundaries of the social-group category undefined to ensure that the category would retain the flexibility necessary to address unanticipated situations.

- (15) A broad interpretation of social group is supported by the *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status* (1979) published by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The *Handbook* describes a social group as persons of similar background, habits, or social status. This expansive interpretation of the category is resonant with the intentions of the *Convention* drafters—a malleable category created for future asylum determinations. Since many women fleeing gender-based persecution share a common background and social status, they should fall within the *Handbook*’s definition of a social group.
- (20) Furthermore, a 1985 UNHCR Executive Committee report counseled member states to use the social-group category to classify women asylum-seekers “who face harsh or inhuman treatment due to their having transgressed the social mores of the society in which they live.”

- (25) Such a pronouncement is particularly significant. A position taken by an organization such as the UNHCR is likely to exert a strong influence on the international community. In particular, the UNHCR’s position is likely to have an impact on the interpretation of national asylum laws, since the terms and definitions used in many national laws have been developed under the international consensus that UNHCR represents.

19. According to the passage, which one of the following is true about both the *United Nations Convention* and the UNHCR *Handbook*?

- (A) Both documents are likely to exert a strong influence on improving the status of women in countries that are members of the United Nations.
- (B) Both documents explicitly support granting refugee status to women fleeing gender-based persecution.
- (C) Both documents recommend using the social-group category to classify women refugees seeking asylum from persecution.
- (D) Both documents suggest that the social-group category can be applied to a wide variety of asylum-seekers.
- (E) Both documents describe a social group as persons who share a similar background and hold a similar status in society.

20. The passage suggests that which one of the following is true about the drafters of the *United Nations Convention*?

- (A) They wanted to ensure that the United Nations would be consulted as new reasons for seeking refugee status arose.
- (B) They followed the precedent set by the International Refugee Organization concerning the status of refugees seeking asylum from gender-based persecution.
- (C) They recognized that it would be difficult to list every possible reason why a person might seek refuge from persecution in the *Convention*’s definition of a refugee.
- (D) They did not consider persecution on the basis of gender to be as valid a reason for seeking asylum as persecution on the basis of race, nationality, or religion.
- (E) They did not list gender as a category in the *Convention*’s definition of a refugee because gender-based persecution was not a significant problem at the time the *Convention* was drafted.

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21. Which one of the following asylum-seekers would be most likely to qualify for refugee status under the social-group category as it is described in the passage?
- (A) a woman who is unable to earn enough money to support her family because she comes from a poor country
  - (B) a woman who has limited opportunities to improve her socioeconomic status because of racial discrimination in her country
  - (C) a woman who is unable to obtain an education because she is a member of a particular religious group
  - (D) a woman who faces persecution because she rejects the accepted norm in her country concerning arranged marriages
  - (E) a woman who faces persecution because she opposes her government's harsh treatment of political prisoners
22. The author describes the definition of social group in the UNHCR *Handbook* as
- (A) specific but flexible
  - (B) obscure but substantive
  - (C) exhaustive and impartial
  - (D) general and adaptable
  - (E) comprehensive and exemplary
23. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one of the following statements about the definition of a refugee in the constitution of the International Refugee Organization?
- (A) It failed to include some asylum-seekers who should have been considered eligible for refugee status.
  - (B) It provided a strong basis to support the claim that women seeking asylum from gender-based persecution should be eligible for asylum.
  - (C) It reflected an awareness that some groups of refugees seeking asylum do not easily fall into specific categories.
  - (D) It established that a person's social-group membership may be as significant a cause of persecution as a person's race, religion, or nationality.
  - (E) It prevented individual nations from refusing asylum to persons who were clearly eligible for such status on the basis of the definition.
24. The author describes persecution as the "linchpin of the definition of a refugee" (line 3) in order to indicate that
- (A) international acceptance of the definition was dependent on reaching consensus about what constituted persecution
  - (B) international concern about the number of people fleeing persecution was the primary force behind the creation of the definition
  - (C) persecution is a controversial term and it was difficult to reach international agreement about its exact meaning
  - (D) persecution is the primary reason why people are forced to leave their home countries and seek asylum elsewhere
  - (E) persecution is the central factor in determining whether a person is eligible for refugee status
25. The passage suggests that which one of the following is most likely to be true of the relationship between UNHCR documents concerning refugees and many nations' asylum laws?
- (A) The terms and definitions in the United Nations documents are frequently interpreted more narrowly than are similar terms and definitions in many national asylum laws.
  - (B) Many of the specific terms and definitions in the United Nations documents represent a compilation of terms and definitions that were first used in national asylum laws.
  - (C) A new interpretation of a term or definition in one of the United Nations documents is likely to influence the interpretation of a similar term or definition in a national asylum law.
  - (D) A change in the wording of a specific definition in one of the United Nations documents must also be reflected in any similar terms or definitions contained in national asylum laws.
  - (E) The terms and definitions used in many national asylum laws are in direct opposition to the terms and definitions used in the United Nations documents.
26. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) trace the development of the definition of an important term
  - (B) interpret the historical circumstances leading to the development of two documents
  - (C) resolve two apparently contradictory interpretations of a legal document
  - (D) suggest an alternative solution to a much-disputed problem
  - (E) argue against the current definition of a specific term

**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. In his new book on his complex scientific research, R frequently imputes bad faith to researchers disagreeing with him. A troubling aspect of R's book is his stated conviction that other investigators' funding sources often determine what "findings" those investigators report. Add to this that R has often shown himself to be arrogant, overly ambitious, and sometimes plain nasty, and it becomes clear that R's book does not merit attention from serious professionals.

The author of the book review commits which one of the following reasoning errors?

- (A) using an attack on the character of the writer of the book as evidence that this person is not competent on matters of scientific substance
  - (B) taking it for granted that an investigator is unlikely to report findings that are contrary to the interests of those funding the investigation
  - (C) dismissing a scientific theory by giving a biased account of it
  - (D) presenting as facts several assertions about the book under review that are based only on strong conviction and would be impossible for others to verify
  - (E) failing to distinguish between the criteria of being true and of being sufficiently interesting to merit attention
2. Having an efficient, attractive subway system makes good economic sense. So, the city needs to purchase new subway cars, since the city should always do what makes good economic sense.

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

- (A) The city should invest in an efficient, attractive subway system.
- (B) Cost-effective subway cars are an integral part of an efficient subway system.
- (C) Investment in new subway cars makes better economic sense than many of the other investment options open to the city.
- (D) New subway cars are financially affordable.
- (E) New subway cars are required in order for the city to have a subway system that is efficient and attractive.

3. Restaurant manager: In response to requests from our patrons for vegetarian main dishes, we recently introduced three: an eggplant and zucchini casserole with tomatoes, brown rice with mushrooms, and potatoes baked with cheese. The first two are frequently ordered, but no one orders the potato dish, although it costs less than the other two. Clearly, then, our patrons prefer not to eat potatoes.

Which one of the following is an error of reasoning in the restaurant manager's argument?

- (A) concluding that two things that occur at the same time have a common cause
- (B) drawing a conclusion that is inconsistent with one premise of the argument
- (C) ignoring possible differences between what people say they want and what they actually choose
- (D) attempting to prove a claim on the basis of evidence that a number of people hold that claim to be true
- (E) treating one of several plausible explanations of a phenomenon as the only possible explanation

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4. For newborns of age four to six weeks whose mothers have been the primary caregivers, the following is true: When the newborns are crying due to hunger or other similar discomfort, merely hearing the mother's voice will lead to a temporary halt in crying, while the voices of others do not have this effect.

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

- (A) Babies more easily learn to recognize the voices of their mothers than the voices of other people.
  - (B) A mother's voice is the first thing a baby learns to recognize.
  - (C) Babies associate the voice of the primary caregiver with release from discomfort.
  - (D) Often only a primary caregiver can provide comfort to a newborn.
  - (E) Discomfort in newborns is best relieved by hearing the mother's voice.
5. Many elementary schools have recently offered computer-assisted educational programs. Students' reactions after several years have been decidedly mixed. Whereas students have found computers very useful in studying arithmetic, they have found them of little help in studying science, and of no help at all with their reading and writing skills.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the students' mixed reactions?

- (A) Students in these schools began reading and doing arithmetic before learning to use computers.
- (B) Of the disciplines and skills mentioned, the exactness of arithmetic makes it most suitable to computer-assisted education.
- (C) Many elementary school teachers are reluctant to use computer technology in their classrooms.
- (D) Young students are more likely to maintain interest in training programs that use the newest computers and video graphics than in those that do not.
- (E) The elementary schools have offered more computer-assisted programs in reading and writing than in arithmetic and science.

6. The notion that one might be justified in behaving irrationally in the service of a sufficiently worthy end is incoherent. For if such an action is justified, then one would be behaving rationally, not irrationally.

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

- (A) A representative of the law, such as a judge or a police officer, ought not to commit crimes. For if representatives of the law commit crimes, they will be ineffective in preventing crime.
- (B) One cannot intend to spill a glass of water accidentally. Spilling it accidentally means that the act will not have been done intentionally.
- (C) One cannot live the good life and be unhappy. If one's own neighbors see that one is unhappy, then they will see that one is not living the good life.
- (D) Doctors cannot perform self-diagnosis, for they cannot objectively evaluate their own symptoms, and thus will be practicing poor medicine.
- (E) One ought not to have both a cat and a goldfish. The goldfish is the natural prey of the cat, so it is unethical to place it at the cat's disposal.

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7. A certain moral system holds that performing good actions is praiseworthy only when one overcomes a powerful temptation in order to perform them. Yet this same moral system also holds that performing good actions out of habit is sometimes praiseworthy.

Which one of the following, if true, does the most to reconcile the apparent conflict in the moral system described above?

- (A) People who perform good actions out of habit have often acquired this habit after years of having resisted temptation.
- (B) Most people face strong moral temptation from time to time but few people have to endure it regularly.
- (C) People virtually always perform actions they think are good, regardless of what other people may think.
- (D) Since it is difficult to tell what is going on in another person's mind, it is often hard to know exactly how strongly a person is tempted.
- (E) It is far more common for people to perform good actions out of habit than for them to do so against strong temptation.

8. Conservationist: The risk to airplane passengers from collisions between airplanes using the airport and birds from the wildlife refuge is negligible. In the 10 years since the refuge was established, only 20 planes have been damaged in collisions with birds, and no passenger has been injured as a result of such a collision. The wildlife refuge therefore poses no safety risk.

Pilot: You neglect to mention that 17 of those 20 collisions occurred within the past 2 years, and that the number of birds in the refuge is rapidly increasing. As the number of collisions between birds and airplanes increases, so does the likelihood that at least one such collision will result in passenger injuries.

The pilot counters the conservationist by

- (A) attempting to show that the conservationist's description of the facts is misleading
- (B) questioning the conservationist's motives for reaching a certain conclusion
- (C) asserting that dangerous situations inevitably become more dangerous with the passage of time
- (D) discrediting the moral principle on which the conservationist's argument is based
- (E) disputing the accuracy of the figures cited by the conservationist

9. A university study reported that between 1975 and 1983 the length of the average workweek in a certain country increased significantly. A governmental study, on the other hand, shows a significant decline in the length of the average workweek for the same period. Examination of the studies shows, however, that they used different methods of investigation; thus there is no need to look further for an explanation of the difference in the studies' results.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument fails to

- (A) distinguish between a study produced for the purposes of the operation of government and a study produced as part of university research
  - (B) distinguish between a method of investigation and the purpose of an investigation
  - (C) recognize that only one of the studies has been properly conducted
  - (D) recognize that two different methods of investigation can yield identical results
  - (E) recognize that varying economic conditions result in the average workweek changing in length
10. Although the charter of Westside School states that the student body must include some students with special educational needs, no students with learning disabilities have yet enrolled in the school. Therefore, the school is currently in violation of its charter.
- The conclusion of the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?
- (A) All students with learning disabilities have special educational needs.
  - (B) The school currently has no students with learning disabilities.
  - (C) The school should enroll students with special educational needs.
  - (D) The only students with special educational needs are students with learning disabilities.
  - (E) The school's charter cannot be modified in order to avoid its being violated.

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11. Some psychologists claim that, in theory, the best way to understand another person would be through deep empathy, whereby one would gain a direct and complete grasp of that person's motivations. But suppose they are right; then there would be no way at all to achieve understanding, since it is psychologically impossible to gain a direct and complete grasp of another person's motivations. But obviously one can understand other people; thus these psychologists are wrong.

The argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- (A) fails to adequately define the key phrase "deep empathy"
  - (B) assumes something that it later denies, resulting in a contradiction
  - (C) confuses a theoretically best way of accomplishing something with the only way of accomplishing it
  - (D) accepts a claim on mere authority, without requiring sufficient justification
  - (E) fails to consider that other psychologists may disagree with the psychologists cited
12. The five senses have traditionally been viewed as distinct yet complementary. Each sense is thought to have its own range of stimuli that are incapable of stimulating the other senses. However, recent research has discovered that some people taste a banana and claim that they are tasting blue, or see a color and say that it has a specific smell. This shows that such people, called synesthiacs, have senses that do not respect the usual boundaries between the five recognized senses.

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

- (A) Synesthiacs demonstrate a general, systematic impairment in their ability to use and understand words.
- (B) Recent evidence strongly suggests that there are other senses besides sight, touch, smell, hearing, and taste.
- (C) The particular ways in which sensory experiences overlap in synesthiacs follow a definite pattern.
- (D) The synesthetic phenomenon has been described in the legends of various cultures.
- (E) Synesthiacs can be temporarily rid of their synesthetic experiences by the use of drugs.

13. Essayist: One of the claims of laissez-faire economics is that increasing the minimum wage reduces the total number of minimum-wage jobs available. In a recent study, however, it was found that after an increase in the minimum wage, fast-food restaurants kept on roughly the same number of minimum-wage employees as before the increase. Therefore, laissez-faire economics is not entirely accurate.

The essayist's argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) If laissez-faire economics makes an incorrect prediction about the minimum wage, then all the doctrines of laissez-faire economics are inaccurate.
  - (B) Minimum-wage job availability at fast-food restaurants included in the study was representative of minimum-wage job availability in general.
  - (C) No study has ever found that a business has decreased the number of its minimum-wage employees after an increase in the minimum wage.
  - (D) The fast-food restaurants included in the study did not increase the average wage paid to employees.
  - (E) The national unemployment rate did not increase following the increase in the minimum wage.
14. Some people claim that every human discovery or invention is an instance of self-expression. But what they seem to ignore is that, trivially, anything we do is self-expressive. So, until they can give us a more interesting interpretation of their claim, we are not obliged to take their claim seriously.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the reasoning above?

- (A) All claims that are trivial are uninteresting.
- (B) Most people do not take trivial claims seriously.
- (C) No claims that are trivial are worthy of serious consideration.
- (D) Every claim is open to both interesting and uninteresting interpretations.
- (E) Every interpretation is either trivial or uninteresting.

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Questions 15-16

Camera manufacturers typically advertise their products by citing the resolution of their camera's lenses, the resolution of a lens being the degree of detail the lens is capable of reproducing in the image it projects onto the film. Differences between cameras in this respect are irrelevant for practical photography, however, since all modern lenses are so excellent that they project far more detail onto the film than any photographic film is capable of reproducing in a developed image.

15. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the argument?
- (A) Camera manufacturers ought to concentrate on building other desirable qualities into their cameras' lenses, rather than concentrating only on the lenses' resolution.
  - (B) Apart from differences in resolution, there is no practical difference among modern cameras in the quality of the images that they produce.
  - (C) Advertised differences among cameras in the resolution of their lenses have no practical bearing on the cameras' relative quality as photographic tools.
  - (D) In concentrating their advertising on the issue of image quality, manufacturers are making a mistake about the interests of potential purchasers of cameras.
  - (E) Differences among photographic films in the amount of detail they reproduce have a more significant effect on the quality of the developed image than do differences in the resolution of camera lenses.
16. The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?
- (A) The definition of the term "resolution" does not capture an important determinant of the quality of photographic instruments and materials.
  - (B) In determining the amount of detail reproduced in the developed photographic image, differences in the resolutions of available lenses do not compound the deficiencies of available film.
  - (C) Variations in the method used to process the film do not have any significant effect on the film's resolution.
  - (D) Flawless photographic technique is needed to achieve the maximum image resolution possible with the materials and equipment being used.
  - (E) The only factors important in determining the degree of detail reproduced in the final photographic print are the resolution of the camera's lens and the resolution of the film.

17. Dietary researcher: A recent study reports that laboratory animals that were fed reduced-calorie diets lived longer than laboratory animals whose caloric intake was not reduced. In response, some doctors are advocating reduced-calorie diets, in the belief that North Americans' life spans can thereby be extended. However, this conclusion is not supported. Laboratory animals tend to eat much more than animals in their natural habitats, which leads to their having a shorter life expectancy. Restricting their diets merely brings their caloric intake back to natural, optimal levels and reinstates their normal life spans.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the dietary researcher's argument?

- (A) North Americans, on average, consume a higher number of calories than the optimal number of calories for a human diet.
- (B) North Americans with high-fat, low-calorie diets generally have a shorter life expectancy than North Americans with low-fat, low-calorie diets.
- (C) Not all scientific results that have important implications for human health are based on studies of laboratory animals.
- (D) Some North Americans who follow reduced calorie diets are long-lived.
- (E) There is a strong correlation between diet and longevity in some species of animals.

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18. Editorialist: The positions advanced by radical environmentalists often contain hypotheses that are false and proposals that are economically infeasible. But there is a positive role to be played even by these extremists, for the social and political inertia that attends environmental issues is so stubborn that even small areas of progress can be made only if the populace fears environmental disaster, however untenable the reasons for those fears may be.

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

- (A) The little progress that has been made in improving the environment is mainly due to the fear created by radical environmentalists.
  - (B) Radical environmentalists, by promoting their views, stimulate progress on environmental issues.
  - (C) Social and political inertia is most effectively overcome by an extremely fearful populace, regardless of whether its fears are well-founded.
  - (D) Radical environmentalists often put forth untenable positions in order to produce the fear that is required to bring about moderate reforms.
  - (E) Radical environmentalists advocate positions without regard for factual support or economic feasibility.
19. People should avoid taking the antacid calcium carbonate in doses larger than half a gram, for despite its capacity to neutralize stomach acids, calcium carbonate can increase the calcium level in the blood and thus impair kidney function. Moreover, just half a gram of it can stimulate the production of gastrin, a stomach hormone that triggers acid secretion.

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

- (A) Cessation of gastrin production is a more effective method of controlling excess stomach acid than is direct neutralization of stomach acid.
- (B) People who avoid taking more than half a gram of calcium carbonate are less likely than average to suffer from impaired kidney function.
- (C) Doses of calcium carbonate smaller than half a gram can reduce stomach acid more effectively than much larger doses do.
- (D) Half a gram of calcium carbonate can causally contribute to both the secretion and the neutralization of stomach acids.
- (E) Impaired kidney function may increase the level of calcium in the blood.

#### Questions 20-21

Professor Chan: The literature department's undergraduate courses should cover only true literary works, and not such frivolous material as advertisements.

Professor Wigmore: Advertisements might or might not be true literary works but they do have a powerfully detrimental effect on society—largely because people cannot discern their real messages. The literature department's courses give students the critical skills to analyze and understand texts. Therefore, it is the literature department's responsibility to include the study of advertisements in its undergraduate courses.

20. Which one of the following principles most strongly supports Professor Wigmore's argument?
- (A) Advertisements ought to be framed in such a way that their real messages are immediately clear.
  - (B) Any text that is subtly constructed and capable of affecting people's thought and action ought to be considered a form of literature.
  - (C) All undergraduate students ought to take at least one course that focuses on the development of critical skills.
  - (D) The literature department's courses ought to enable students to analyze and understand any text that could have a harmful effect on society.
  - (E) Any professor teaching an undergraduate course in the literature department ought to be free to choose the material to be covered in that course.
21. Which one of the following is an assumption on which Professor Wigmore's argument depends?
- (A) Texts that are true literary works never have a detrimental effect on society.
  - (B) Courses offered by the literature department cannot include both true literary works and material such as advertisements.
  - (C) Students who take courses in the literature department do not get from those courses other skills besides those needed to analyze and understand texts.
  - (D) Forms of advertising that convey their message entirely through visual images do not have a detrimental effect on society.
  - (E) The literature department's responsibility is not limited to teaching students how to analyze true literary works.

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22. Sociologist: Some people argue that capital punishment for theft was an essential part of the labor discipline of British capitalism. Critics of such a view argue that more people were executed for theft in preindustrial England than were executed in England after industrialization. But such a criticism overlooks the fact that industrialization and capitalism are two very different social phenomena, and that the latter predated the former by several centuries.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the passage by the point that capitalism and industrialization are distinct?

- (A) It is cited as some evidence against the claim that capital punishment for theft was an essential part of the labor discipline of British capitalism.
- (B) It is cited as a direct contradiction of the claim that capital punishment for theft was an essential part of the labor discipline of British capitalism.
- (C) It is an attempt to conclusively prove the claim that capital punishment for theft was an essential part of the labor discipline of British capitalism.
- (D) It is cited as a fact supporting the critics of the view that capital punishment for theft was an essential part of the labor discipline of British capitalism.
- (E) It is an attempt to undermine the criticism cited against the claim that capital punishment for theft was an essential part of the labor discipline of British capitalism.

23. To be horrific, a monster must be threatening. Whether or not it presents psychological, moral, or social dangers, or triggers enduring infantile fears, if a monster is physically dangerous then it is threatening. In fact, even a physically benign monster is horrific if it inspires revulsion.

Which one of the following logically follows from the statements above?

- (A) Any horror-story monster that is threatening is also horrific.
- (B) A monster that is psychologically dangerous, but that does not inspire revulsion, is not horrific.
- (C) If a monster triggers infantile fears but is not physically dangerous, then it is not horrific.
- (D) If a monster is both horrific and psychologically threatening, then it does not inspire revulsion.
- (E) All monsters that are not physically dangerous, but that are psychologically dangerous and inspire revulsion, are threatening.

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24. Lawyer: The defendant wanted to clear the snow off his car and in doing so knocked snow on the sidewalk. This same snow melted and refroze, forming ice on which the plaintiff fell, breaking her hip. We argue that the defendant maliciously harmed the plaintiff, because malice is intention to cause harm and the defendant intentionally removed the snow from his car and put it on the sidewalk, which, unbeknownst to the defendant at the time, would subsequently cause the injury suffered by the plaintiff.

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

- (A) Alice asked her sister to lie in court. Unbeknownst to Alice's sister, lying in court is against the law. So what Alice asked her sister to do was illegal.
- (B) Bruce wanted to eat the mincemeat pie. Unbeknownst to Bruce, the mincemeat pie was poisonous. So Bruce wanted to eat poison.
- (C) Cheryl denigrated the wine. Cheryl's sister had picked out the wine. So though she may not have realized it, Cheryl indirectly denigrated her sister.
- (D) Deon had lunch with Ms. Osgood. Unbeknownst to Deon, Ms. Osgood is generally thought to be an industrial spy. So Deon had lunch with an industrial spy.
- (E) Edwina bought a car from Mr. Yancy, then resold it. Unbeknownst to Edwina, Mr. Yancy had stolen the car. So Edwina sold a stolen car.

25. Although wood-burning stoves are more efficient than open fireplaces, they are also more dangerous. The smoke that wood-burning stoves release up the chimney is cooler than the smoke from an open flame. Thus it travels more slowly and deposits more creosote, a flammable substance that can clog a chimney-or worse, ignite inside it.

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

- (A) The most efficient wood-burning stoves produce less creosote than do many open fireplaces.
- (B) The amount of creosote produced depends not only on the type of flame but on how often the stove or fireplace is used.
- (C) Open fireplaces pose more risk of severe accidents inside the home than do wood-burning stoves.
- (D) Open fireplaces also produce a large amount of creosote residue.
- (E) Homeowners in warm climates rarely use fireplaces or wood-burning stoves.

## S T O P

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

SECTION III  
Time—35 minutes  
26 Questions

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

1. If a doctor gives a patient only a few options for lifestyle modification, the patient is more likely to adhere to the doctor's advice than if the doctor gives the patient many options.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the principle illustrated above?

- (A) People are especially likely to ignore the advice they get from doctors if they are confused about that advice.
- (B) People dislike calculating the best of a variety of choices unless they can see a clear difference among the benefits that would result from each choice.
- (C) The tendency people have to alter their behavior varies inversely with the number of alternatives available to them for behavior modification.
- (D) Most people are unlikely to follow their doctor's advice unless they can vividly imagine the consequences of not following the advice.
- (E) In getting good results, the clarity with which a doctor instructs a patient is of equal importance to the accuracy of the doctor's diagnosis on which that instruction is based.

2. To acquire a better understanding of the structure and development of the human personality, some psychologists study the personalities of animals.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the practice mentioned above EXCEPT:

- (A) The actions of humans and animals are believed to be motivated by similar instincts, but these instincts are easier to discern in animals.
- (B) The law forbids certain experiments on humans but permits them on animals.
- (C) It is generally less expensive to perform experiments on animals than it is to perform them on humans.
- (D) Proper understanding of human personality is thought to provide a model for better understanding the personality of animals.
- (E) Field observations of the behavior of young animals often inspire insightful hypotheses about human personality development.

3. Sigatoka disease drastically reduces the yield of banana trees and is epidemic throughout the areas of the world where bananas are grown. The fungus that causes the disease can be controlled with fungicides, but the fungicides can pose a health hazard to people living nearby. The fungicides are thus unsuitable for small banana groves in populated areas. Fortunately, most large banana plantations are in locations so isolated that fungicides can be used safely there. Therefore, most of the world's banana crop is not seriously threatened by Sigatoka disease.

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

- (A) It will eventually be possible to breed strains of bananas that are resistant to Sigatoka disease.
- (B) Large plantations produce most or all of the world's bananas.
- (C) Sigatoka disease spreads more slowly on large plantations than in small banana groves.
- (D) Sigatoka disease is the only disease that threatens bananas on a worldwide scale.
- (E) Most of the banana trees that have not been exposed to the Sigatoka fungus grow in small banana groves.

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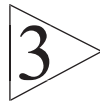
4. A group of 1,000 students was randomly selected from three high schools in a medium-sized city and asked the question, “Do you plan to finish your high school education?” More than 89 percent answered “Yes.” This shows that the overwhelming majority of students want to finish high school, and that if the national dropout rate among high school students is high, it cannot be due to a lack of desire on the part of the students.

The reasoning of the argument above is questionable because the argument

- (A) fails to justify its presumption that 89 percent is an overwhelming majority
  - (B) attempts to draw two conflicting conclusions from the results of one survey
  - (C) overlooks the possibility that there may in fact not be a high dropout rate among high school students
  - (D) contradicts itself by admitting that there may be a high dropout rate among students while claiming that most students want to finish high school
  - (E) treats high school students from a particular medium-sized city as if they are representative of high school students nationwide
5. Columnist: A democratic society cannot exist unless its citizens have established strong bonds of mutual trust. Such bonds are formed and strengthened only by participation in civic organizations, political parties, and other groups outside the family. It is obvious then that widespread reliance on movies and electronic media for entertainment has an inherently corrosive effect on democracy.

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

- (A) Anyone who relies on movies and electronic media for entertainment is unable to form a strong bond of mutual trust with a citizen.
- (B) Civic organizations cannot usefully advance their goals by using electronic media.
- (C) Newspapers and other forms of print media strengthen, rather than weaken, democratic institutions.
- (D) Relying on movies and electronic media for entertainment generally makes people less likely to participate in groups outside their families.
- (E) People who rely on movies and electronic media for entertainment are generally closer to their families than are those who do not.



6. Standard archaeological techniques make it possible to determine the age of anything containing vegetable matter, but only if the object is free of minerals containing carbon. Prehistoric artists painted on limestone with pigments composed of vegetable matter, but it is impossible to collect samples of this prehistoric paint without removing limestone, a mineral containing carbon, with the paint. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the age of prehistoric paintings on limestone using standard archaeological techniques.

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

- (A) There exist several different techniques for collecting samples of prehistoric pigments on limestone.
- (B) Laboratory procedures exist that can remove all the limestone from a sample of prehistoric paint on limestone.
- (C) The age of the limestone itself can be determined from samples that contain no vegetable-based paint.
- (D) Prehistoric artists did not use anything other than vegetable matter to make their paints.
- (E) The proportion of carbon to other elements in limestone is the same in all samples of limestone.

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Questions 7-8

Dr. Jones: The new technology dubbed “telemedicine” will provide sustained improvement in at least rural patient care since it allows rural physicians to televise medical examinations to specialists who live at great distances—specialists who will thus be able to provide advice the rural patient would otherwise not receive.

Dr. Carabella: Not so. Telemedicine might help rural patient care initially. However, small hospitals will soon realize that they can minimize expenses by replacing physicians with technicians who can use telemedicine to transmit examinations to large medical centers, resulting in fewer patients being able to receive traditional, direct medical examinations. Eventually, it will be the rare individual who ever gets truly personal attention. Hence, rural as well as urban patient care will suffer.

7. Which one of the following is a point at issue between Dr. Jones and Dr. Carabella?
  - (A) whether medical specialists in general offer better advice than rural physicians
  - (B) whether telemedicine technology will be installed only in rural hospitals and rural medical centers
  - (C) whether telemedicine is likely to be widely adopted in rural areas in future years
  - (D) whether the patients who most need the advice of medical specialists are likely to receive it through telemedicine
  - (E) whether the technology of telemedicine will benefit rural patients in the long run
8. Dr. Carabella uses which one of the following strategies in responding to Dr. Jones?
  - (A) listing a set of considerations to show that a prescribed treatment that seems to be benefiting a patient in fact harms that patient
  - (B) describing the application of the technology discussed by Dr. Jones as one step that initiates a process that leads to an undesirable end
  - (C) citing evidence that Dr. Jones lacks the professional training to judge the case at issue
  - (D) invoking medical statistics that cast doubt on the premises used in Dr. Jones’s argument
  - (E) providing grounds for dismissing Dr. Jones’s interpretation of a key term in medical technology

9. Lines can be parallel in a Euclidean system of geometry. But the non-Euclidean system of geometry that has the most empirical verification is regarded by several prominent physicists as correctly describing the universe we inhabit. If these physicists are right, in our universe there are no parallel lines.

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

- (A) There are no parallel lines in the non-Euclidean system of geometry that has the most empirical verification.
  - (B) Most physicists have not doubted the view that the universe is correctly described by the non-Euclidean system of geometry that has the most empirical verification.
  - (C) There are no parallel lines in every non-Euclidean system of geometry that has any empirical verification.
  - (D) The universe is correctly described by the non-Euclidean system of geometry that has the most empirical verification if prominent physicists maintain that it is.
  - (E) Only physicists who are not prominent doubt the view that the universe is correctly described by the non-Euclidean system of geometry that has the most empirical verification.
10. Philosopher: People are not intellectually well suited to live in large, bureaucratic societies. Therefore, people can find happiness, if at all, only in smaller political units such as villages.

The reasoning in the philosopher’s argument is flawed because the argument takes for granted that

- (A) no one can ever be happy living in a society in which she or he is not intellectually well suited to live
  - (B) the primary purpose of small political units such as villages is to make people happy
  - (C) all societies that are plagued by excessive bureaucracy are large
  - (D) anyone who lives in a village or other small political unit that is not excessively bureaucratic can find happiness
  - (E) everyone is willing to live in villages or other small political units

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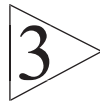
11. The present goal of the field of medicine seems to be to extend life indefinitely. Increasingly, the ability to transplant such organs as hearts, lungs, livers, and kidneys will allow us to live longer. But we can never achieve brain transplants. There are, for a start, ten million nerves running from the brain down the neck, not to mention the millions joining the brain to the sensing organs. Clearly, then, as the transplantation of organs allows more and more people to live longer, those with degenerative brain disorders will form an ever-increasing proportion of the population.
- The argument above is based on which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) Degenerative brain disorders will increasingly strike younger and younger patients.
  - (B) It is still quite rare for people to live long enough to need more than one transplant of any given organ.
  - (C) There are degenerative brain disorders that will not be curable without brain transplants.
  - (D) Degenerative brain disorders account for a very small proportion of deaths in the population at large.
  - (E) More is being spent on research into degenerative brain disorders than on research into transplantation.

12. Politician: My opponents argue that the future of our city depends on compromise—that unless the city’s leaders put aside their differences and work together toward common goals, the city will suffer. However, the founders of this city based the city’s charter on definite principles, and anyone who compromises those principles betrays the city founders’ goals. What my opponents are advocating, therefore, is nothing less than betraying the goals of the city’s founders.

Critic: I’m afraid your argument is flawed. Unless you’re assuming that the differences among the city’s leaders are differences of principle, your argument depends on a misleading use of the term

Which one of the following provides the most logical completion of the critic’s statement?

- (A) betray
- (B) common
- (C) compromise
- (D) principles
- (E) opponents



13. Though many insects die soon after reproducing for the first time, some may live for years after the survival of the next generation has been secured. Among the latter are some insects that work for the benefit of the ecosystem—for example, bees.

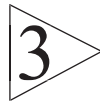
Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the information above?

- (A) Survival of the species, rather than of the individual, is the goal of most insect populations.
  - (B) Insects that do not play a vital role in the ecosystem are more likely to die after reproducing for the first time.
  - (C) Most bees live well beyond the onset of the generation that follows them.
  - (D) Those bees that reproduce do not always die soon after reproducing for the first time.
  - (E) Most insects are hatched self-sufficient and do not need to be cared for by adult insects.
14. People’s political behavior frequently does not match their rhetoric. Although many complain about government intervention in their lives, they tend not to reelect inactive politicians. But a politician’s activity consists largely in the passage of laws whose enforcement affects voters’ lives. Thus, voters often reelect politicians whose behavior they resent.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that people tend not to reelect inactive politicians?

- (A) It describes a phenomenon for which the argument’s conclusion is offered as an explanation.
- (B) It is a premise offered in support of the conclusion that voters often reelect politicians whose behavior they resent.
- (C) It is offered as an example of how a politician’s activity consists largely in the passage of laws whose enforcement interferes with voters’ lives.
- (D) It is a generalization based on the claim that people complain about government intervention in their lives.
- (E) It is cited as evidence that people’s behavior never matches their political beliefs.

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15. Lea: Contemporary art has become big business. Nowadays art has less to do with self-expression than with making money. The work of contemporary artists is utterly bereft of spontaneity and creativity, as a visit to any art gallery demonstrates.

Susan: I disagree. One can still find spontaneous, innovative new artwork in most of the smaller, independent galleries.

Lea's and Susan's remarks provide the most support for holding that they disagree about whether

- (A) large galleries contain creative artwork
  - (B) most galleries contain some artwork that lacks spontaneity and creativity
  - (C) contemporary art has become big business
  - (D) some smaller art galleries still exhibit creative new artwork
  - (E) contemporary art, in general, is much less concerned with self-expression than older art is
16. Ethicist: In a recent judicial decision, a contractor was ordered to make restitution to a company because of a bungled construction job, even though the company had signed a written agreement prior to entering into the contract that the contractor would not be financially liable should the task not be adequately performed. Thus, it was morally wrong for the company to change its mind and seek restitution.

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

- (A) It is morally wrong for one party not to abide by its part of an agreement only if the other party abides by its part of the agreement.
- (B) It is morally wrong to seek a penalty for an action for which the agent is unable to make restitution.
- (C) It is morally wrong for one person to seek to penalize another person for an action that the first person induced the other person to perform.
- (D) It is morally wrong to ignore the terms of an agreement that was freely undertaken only if there is clear evidence that the agreement was legally permissible.
- (E) It is morally wrong to seek compensation for an action performed in the context of a promise to forgo such compensation.

17. Zoologist: Animals can certainly signal each other with sounds and gestures. However, this does not confirm the thesis that animals possess language, for it does not prove that animals possess the ability to use sounds or gestures to refer to concrete objects or abstract ideas.

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

- (A) Animals do not have the cognitive capabilities to entertain abstract ideas.
  - (B) If an animal's system of sounds or gestures is not a language, then that animal is unable to entertain abstract ideas.
  - (C) When signaling each other with sounds or gestures, animals refer neither to concrete objects nor abstract ideas.
  - (D) If a system of sounds or gestures contains no expressions referring to concrete objects or abstract ideas, then that system is not a language.
  - (E) Some animals that possess a language can refer to both concrete objects and abstract ideas.
18. A person is more likely to become disabled as that person ages. Among adults in the country of East Wendell, however, the proportion receiving disability benefit payments shrinks from 4 percent among 55 to 64 year olds to 2 percent for those aged 65 to 74 and 1 percent for those aged 75 and older. The explanation of this discrepancy is that the proportion of jobs offering such a disability benefit has greatly increased in recent years.

Which one of the following, if true about East Wendell, shows that the explanation above is at best incomplete?

- (A) The treatment of newly incurred disabilities is more successful now than in the past in restoring partial function in the affected area within six months.
- (B) Some people receive disability benefit payments under employers' insurance plans, and some receive them from the government.
- (C) Medical advances have prolonged the average lifespan beyond what it was 20 years ago.
- (D) For persons receiving disability benefit payments, those payments on average represent a smaller share of their predisability income now than was the case 20 years ago.
- (E) Under most employers' plans, disability benefit payments stop when an employee with a disability reaches the usual retirement age of 65.



19. Light is registered in the retina when photons hit molecules of the pigment rhodopsin and change the molecules' shape. Even when they have not been struck by photons of light, rhodopsin molecules sometimes change shape because of normal molecular motion, thereby introducing error into the visual system. The amount of this molecular motion is directly proportional to the temperature of the retina.

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

- (A) The temperature of an animal's retina depends on the amount of light the retina is absorbing.
- (B) The visual systems of animals whose body temperature matches that of their surroundings are more error-prone in hot surroundings than in cold ones.
- (C) As the temperature of the retina rises, rhodopsin molecules react more slowly to being struck by photons.
- (D) Rhodopsin molecules are more sensitive to photons in animals whose retinas have large surface areas than in animals whose retinas have small surface areas.
- (E) Molecules of rhodopsin are the only pigment molecules that occur naturally in the retina.

20. Critic: Political utility determines the popularity of a metaphor. In authoritarian societies, the metaphor of society as a human body governed by a head is pervasive. Therefore, the society-as-body metaphor, with its connection between society's proper functioning and governance by a head, promotes greater acceptance of authoritarian repression than do other metaphors, such as likening society to a family.

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

- (A) In authoritarian societies, the metaphor of society as a family is just as pervasive as the society-as-body metaphor.
- (B) Every society tries to justify the legitimacy of its government through the use of metaphor.
- (C) The metaphor of society as a human body is sometimes used in nonauthoritarian societies.
- (D) Authoritarian leaders are always searching for new metaphors for society in their effort to maintain their power.
- (E) The metaphor of society as a human body governed by a head is rarely used in liberal democracies.



21. Thirty years ago, the percentage of their income that single persons spent on food was twice what it is today. Given that incomes have risen over the past thirty years, we can conclude that incomes have risen at a greater rate than the price of food in that period.

Which one of the following, if assumed, helps most to justify the conclusion drawn above?

- (A) The amount of food eaten per capita today is identical to the amount of food eaten per capita thirty years ago.
- (B) In general, single persons today eat healthier foods and eat less than their counterparts of thirty years ago.
- (C) Single persons today, on average, purchase the same kinds of food items in the same quantities as they did thirty years ago.
- (D) The prices of nonfood items single persons purchase have risen faster than the price of food over the past thirty years.
- (E) Unlike single persons, families today spend about the same percentage of their income on food as they did thirty years ago.

22. Viruses can have beneficial effects. For example, some kill more-complex microorganisms, some of which are deadly to humans. But viruses have such simple structures that replacing just a few of a beneficial virus's several million atoms can make it deadly to humans. Clearly, since alterations of greater complexity than this are commonly produced by random mutations, any virus could easily become dangerous to humans.

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

- (A) Random mutation makes some deadly viruses beneficial to humans.
- (B) Some organisms of greater complexity than viruses are no more likely than viruses to undergo significant alterations through random mutation.
- (C) Some microorganisms that are more complex than viruses are beneficial to humans.
- (D) Some viruses that fail to kill other viruses that are deadly to humans are nevertheless beneficial to humans.
- (E) No virus that is deadly to organisms of greater complexity than itself is beneficial to humans.

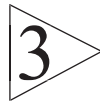
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23. Societies in which value is measured primarily in financial terms invariably fragment into isolated social units. But since money is not the main measure of value in nonindustrial societies, they must tend in contrast to be socially unified.

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

- (A) Animals of different genera cannot interbreed. But that does not prove that jackals and wolves cannot interbreed, for they belong to the same genus.
- (B) Ecosystems close to the equator usually have more species than those closer to the poles. Thus, the Sahara Desert must contain more species than Siberia does, since the latter is farther from the equator.
- (C) Insects pass through several stages of maturation: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Since insects are arthropods, all arthropods probably undergo similar maturation processes.
- (D) Poets frequently convey their thoughts via nonliteral uses of language such as metaphors and analogies. But journalists are not poets, so surely journalists always use language literally.
- (E) Technologically sophisticated machines often cause us more trouble than simpler devices serving the same function. Since computers are more technologically sophisticated than pencils, they must tend to be more troublesome.



24. Ringtail opossums are an Australian wildlife species that is potentially endangered. A number of ringtail opossums that had been orphaned and subsequently raised in captivity were monitored after being returned to the wild. Seventy-five percent of these opossums were killed by foxes, a species not native to Australia. Conservationists concluded that the native ringtail opossum population was endangered not by a scarcity of food, as had been previously thought, but by non-native predator species against which the opossum had not developed natural defenses.

Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the conservationists' argument?

- (A) There are fewer non-native predator species that prey on the ringtail opossum than there are native species that prey on the ringtail opossum.
- (B) Foxes, which were introduced into Australia over 200 years ago, adapted to the Australian climate less successfully than did some other foreign species.
- (C) The ringtail opossums that were raised in captivity were fed a diet similar to that which ringtail opossums typically eat in the wild.
- (D) Few of the species that compete with the ringtail opossum for food sources are native to Australia.
- (E) Ringtail opossums that grow to adulthood in the wild defend themselves against foxes no more successfully than do ringtail opossums raised in captivity.

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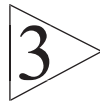


25. Jordan: If a business invests the money necessary to implement ecologically sound practices, its market share will decrease. But if it doesn't implement these practices, it pollutes the environment and wastes resources.

Terry: But if consumers demand environmental responsibility of all businesses, no particular business will be especially hurt.

In which one of the following exchanges is the logical relationship between Jordan's and Terry's statements most similar to the logical relationship between their statements above?

- (A) Jordan: Either it will rain and our plans for a picnic will be thwarted or it won't rain and the garden will go yet another day without much-needed watering.  
Terry: But if it doesn't rain, we can buy a hose and water the garden with the hose.
- (B) Jordan: Each person can have either an enjoyable life or a long life, for one must eat vegetables and exercise continuously to stay healthy.  
Terry: That's not true: there are many happy health-conscious people.
- (C) Jordan: If taxes are raised, many social problems could be solved, but if they're lowered, the economy will grow again. So we can't have both social reform and a growing economy.  
Terry: But if taxes remain at their current level, neither social problems nor the economy will get worse.
- (D) Jordan: If we remodel the kitchen, the house will be more valuable, but even if we do, there's no guarantee that we'll actually get more for the house when we sell it.  
Terry: But if we don't remodel the kitchen, we might get even less for the house than we paid for it.
- (E) Jordan: If the dam's spillway is opened, the river might flood the eastern part of town, but if the spillway is not opened, the dam might burst.  
Terry: There's no real danger of the dam's bursting, but if we get more heavy rain, opening the spillway is the most prudent policy.



26. The media now devote more coverage to crime than they did ten years ago. Yet this is not because the crime rate has increased, but rather because the public is now more interested in reading and hearing about crime. After all, a crucial factor in the media's decisions about what issues to cover and to what extent to cover them is the interests of their audiences.

The proposition that the public is now more interested in reading and hearing about crime plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It supports the conclusion that the media now devote more coverage to crime than the crime rate alone justifies.
- (B) It is presented as evidence that the media decide what to cover and to what extent to cover it depending on the interests of the public.
- (C) It is a counterexample to the claim that the media devote more coverage to crime now than they did ten years ago.
- (D) It is a generalization based on the claim that the crime rate has increased over the past ten years.
- (E) It is offered as an alternative explanation of why the media devote more coverage to crime now than they did ten years ago.



## 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  
24 Questions

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

**Questions 1-7**

Jill, Kurt, Larisa, Manny, and Olga are the clerks in a supermarket. The supermarket has exactly nine parallel aisles, numbered consecutively 1 through 9 from one end of the store to the other. Each aisle is stocked by exactly one clerk and no clerk stocks more than two aisles. Stocking assignments must meet the following conditions:

Olga stocks exactly one aisle.

Kurt stocks aisle 2.

Manny does not stock aisle 1.

Jill does not stock consecutive aisles.

Kurt stocks the only aisle between the two aisles Manny stocks.

Exactly one of Larisa's aisles is an end aisle.

Olga's aisle is numbered higher than either of Kurt's aisles, and lower than at least one of Larisa's.

- Which one of the following clerks could stock two consecutive aisles?
  - Jill
  - Kurt
  - Larisa
  - Manny
  - Olga
- Which one of the following is a pair of clerks, neither of whom could stock aisle 5?
  - Jill and Manny
  - Kurt and Olga
  - Larisa and Manny
  - Kurt and Manny
  - Larisa and Olga
- Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of clerks, anyone of whom could stock aisle 3?
  - Jill, Kurt, Larisa
  - Jill, Larisa, Manny
  - Jill, Larisa, Olga
  - Jill, Kurt, Larisa, Manny
  - Jill, Kurt, Larisa, Olga
- Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of aisles, anyone of which could be one of the aisles Manny stocks?
  - 1, 3, 4, 5
  - 3, 5, 7, 9
  - 3, 4, 5, 6
  - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
  - 3, 5, 7
- If Larisa's aisles are separated by the maximum number of aisles that could separate her aisles, which one of the following could be true?
  - Jill stocks aisle 6.
  - Manny stocks aisle 7.
  - Both of Jill's aisles are numbered lower than Olga's.
  - Jill stocks only even-numbered aisles.
  - Only one clerk stocks a higher numbered aisle than Olga does.
- If Jill stocks aisle 3, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - Jill stocks aisle 9.
  - Kurt stocks aisle 6.
  - Larisa stocks aisle 4.
  - Manny stocks aisle 4.
  - Olga stocks aisle 6.
- Suppose that, rather than just one, Larisa stocks both end aisles; all other conditions remaining in effect, which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - Jill stocks aisle 3.
  - Olga stocks aisle 6.
  - Olga stocks the only aisle between the two aisles that Jill stocks.
  - Kurt stocks only even-numbered aisles.
  - One of Larisa's aisles is immediately next to Olga's.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 8-12

A five-week adult education course consists of exactly five lectures with a different lecture given each week. No lecture is given more than once. Each lecture is delivered by a different speaker. The following conditions are true about the speakers and their lectures:

Each speaker lectures on a philosopher in whom he or she specializes.

No two speakers lecture on the same philosopher.

The first week's speaker specializes in Kant, Locke, and Mill, and no other philosophers.

The second week's speaker specializes in Kant, Locke, Mill, and Nietzsche, and no other philosophers.

The third week's and fourth week's speakers each specialize in Mill and Nietzsche, and no other philosophers.

The fifth week's speaker specializes in Nietzsche, Ockham, and Plato, and no other philosophers.

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

- (A) The first speaker lectures on Mill.
- (B) The second speaker lectures on Mill.
- (C) The second speaker lectures on Nietzsche.
- (D) The fifth speaker lectures on Nietzsche.
- (E) The fifth speaker lectures on Ockham.

9. What is the maximum possible number of different schedules for the five lectures in which those philosophers who are discussed are discussed in alphabetical order?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) 6

10. Which one of the following, if known, would allow one to determine the entire lecture schedule and identify for each week the philosopher who is lectured on that week?

- (A) the weeks that Kant, Locke, and Mill are lectured on
- (B) the weeks that Kant, Mill, and Nietzsche are lectured on
- (C) the weeks that Kant, Mill, and Ockham are lectured on
- (D) the weeks that Mill, Nietzsche, and Ockham are lectured on
- (E) the weeks that Mill, Nietzsche, and Plato are lectured on

11. Assume that, of the six philosophers, Kant and Nietzsche are the only German philosophers, and Locke, Mill, and Ockham are the only British philosophers. Each of the following statements could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) The first and fourth speakers lecture on British philosophers.
- (B) The first and fourth speakers lecture on German philosophers.
- (C) The second and third speakers lecture on British philosophers.
- (D) The third and fourth speakers lecture on German philosophers.
- (E) The fourth and fifth speakers lecture on British philosophers.

12. Suppose the third speaker were a specialist not only in Mill and Nietzsche, but also in Sartre. If all of the other conditions remained the same, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Mill is lectured on in the first lecture and Nietzsche in the fourth.
- (B) Mill is lectured on in the second lecture and Nietzsche in the third.
- (C) Mill is lectured on in the second lecture and Nietzsche in the fourth.
- (D) Mill is lectured on in the fourth lecture and Nietzsche in the fifth.
- (E) Nietzsche is lectured on in the second lecture and Mill in the fourth.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 13-18

Exactly seven different trains—Quigley, Rockville, Sunnydale, Tilbury, Victoria, Wooster, and York—arrive at Middlebrook Station on Saturday. The following conditions govern their arrivals:

The trains arrive one at a time.

Either the York or the Wooster arrives fourth.

The Sunnydale arrives at some time after the Wooster but at some time before the York.

Both the Tilbury and the Victoria arrive at some time after the Rockville.

The Tilbury does not arrive next after the Victoria; nor does the Victoria arrive next after the Tilbury.

13. Which one of the following could be the order in which the trains arrive, from first to last?

- (A) Rockville, Tilbury, Victoria, Wooster, Sunnydale, York, Quigley
- (B) Rockville, Wooster, Quigley, York, Tilbury, Sunnydale, Victoria
- (C) Rockville, Tilbury, Quigley, Wooster, Sunnydale, York, Victoria
- (D) Quigley, Rockville, Wooster, Sunnydale, Victoria, York, Tilbury
- (E) Tilbury, Rockville, Quigley, Wooster, Sunnydale, York, Victoria

14. If the Wooster arrives at some time before the Rockville, then exactly how many different orders are there in which the seven trains could arrive?

- (A) four
- (B) five
- (C) six
- (D) seven
- (E) eight

15. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) The first train to arrive is the Rockville.
- (B) The Quigley arrives at some time before the Sunnydale.
- (C) The Rockville arrives at some time before the Wooster.
- (D) The Victoria arrives at some time before the York.
- (E) The Wooster arrives at some time before the York.

16. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The Sunnydale is the next train to arrive after the Quigley.
- (B) The Rockville is the next train to arrive after the Sunnydale.
- (C) The Rockville is the next train to arrive after the Tilbury.
- (D) The Quigley is the next train to arrive after the Sunnydale.
- (E) The Quigley is the next train to arrive after the Wooster.

17. If exactly one of the trains arrives after the Wooster but before the York, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The sixth train to arrive is the Sunnydale.
- (B) The sixth train to arrive is the Tilbury.
- (C) The third train to arrive is the Rockville.
- (D) The second train to arrive is the Sunnydale.
- (E) The first train to arrive is the Rockville.

18. If the Quigley arrives at some time before the Rockville, then the Wooster must arrive

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 19-24

Each of exactly six doctors—Juarez, Kudrow, Longtree, Nance, Onawa, and Palermo—is at exactly one of two clinics: Souderton or Randsborough. The following conditions must be satisfied:

Kudrow is at Randsborough if Juarez is at Souderton.

Onawa is at Souderton if Juarez is at Randsborough.

If Longtree is at Souderton, then both Nance and Palermo are at Randsborough.

If Nance is at Randsborough, then so is Onawa.

If Palermo is at Randsborough, then both Kudrow and Onawa are at Souderton.

19. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the doctors that are at Souderton?
- (A) Juarez, Kudrow, Onawa
  - (B) Juarez, Nance, Onawa, Palermo
  - (C) Kudrow, Longtree, Onawa
  - (D) Nance, Onawa
  - (E) Nance, Palermo
20. If Palermo is at Randsborough, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Juarez is at Randsborough.
  - (B) Kudrow is at Randsborough.
  - (C) Longtree is at Souderton.
  - (D) Nance is at Randsborough.
  - (E) Onawa is at Randsborough.
21. What is the minimum number of doctors that could be at Souderton?
- (A) zero
  - (B) one
  - (C) two
  - (D) three
  - (E) four

22. If Nance and Onawa are at different clinics, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Juarez is at Souderton.
- (B) Kudrow is at Souderton.
- (C) Palermo is at Randsborough.
- (D) Four doctors are at Souderton.
- (E) Four doctors are at Randsborough.

23. Which one of the following CANNOT be a pair of the doctors at Randsborough?

- (A) Juarez and Kudrow
- (B) Juarez and Palermo
- (C) Kudrow and Onawa
- (D) Nance and Onawa
- (E) Nance and Palermo

24. If Kudrow is at Souderton, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Juarez is at Souderton.
- (B) Nance is at Souderton.
- (C) Onawa is at Randsborough.
- (D) Palermo is at Souderton.
- (E) Palermo is at Randsborough.

**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 2LSS52

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

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

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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