

THE DECEMBER 2008 LSAT

Section I.....35 minutes

Section II.....35 minutes

Section III.....35 minutes

Section IV.....35 minutes

Section V.....35 minutes

The test begins on the next page.

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Francis: Failure to become properly registered to vote prevents one-third of the voting-age citizens of Lagonia from voting. If local election boards made the excessively cumbersome registration process easier, more people would register and vote.

Sharon: The high number of citizens not registered to vote has persisted despite many attempts to make registering easier. Surveys show that most of these citizens believe that their votes would not make a difference. Until that belief is changed, simplifying the registration process will not increase the percentage of citizens registering to vote.

The main issue in dispute between Francis and Sharon is

- (A) whether changing the voter registration process would be cumbersome
- (B) why so many citizens do not register to vote
- (C) what percentage of those registered to vote actually vote
- (D) whether local election boards have simplified the registration process
- (E) why the public lacks confidence in the effects of voting

2. Advertisement: Anyone who thinks moisturizers are not important for beautiful skin should consider what happens to the earth, the skin of the world, in times of drought. Without regular infusions of moisture the ground becomes lined and cracked and its lush loveliness fades away. Thus your skin, too, should be protected from the ravages caused by lack of moisture; give it the protection provided by regular infusions of Dewyfresh, the drought-defying moisturizer.

The Dewyfresh advertisement exhibits which one of the following errors of reasoning?

- (A) It treats something that is necessary for bringing about a state of affairs as something that is sufficient to bring about that state of affairs.
- (B) It treats the fact that two things regularly occur together as proof that there is a single thing that is the cause of them both.
- (C) It overlooks the fact that changing what people think is the case does not necessarily change what is the case.
- (D) It relies on the ambiguity of the term “infusion,” which can designate either a process or the product of that process.
- (E) It relies on an analogy between two things that are insufficiently alike in the respects in which they would have to be alike for the conclusion to be supported.

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Questions 3-4

- M: The Greek alphabet must have been invented by some individual who knew the Phoenician writing system and who wanted to have some way of recording Homeric epics and thereby preserving expressions of a highly developed tradition of oral poetry.
- P: Your hypothesis is laughable! What would have been the point of such a person's writing Homeric epics down? Surely a person who knew them well enough to write them down would not need to read them; and no one else could read them, according to your hypothesis.
3. Which one of the following is an argumentative strategy that P uses in responding to M?
- (A) attacking M's understanding of the literary value of oral poetry
 - (B) disagreeing with M's thesis without attempting to refute it
 - (C) challenging M's knowledge of the Phoenician writing system
 - (D) attempting to undermine M's hypothesis by making it appear absurd
 - (E) providing an alternative interpretation of evidence put forward by M
4. P's argument is vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?
- (A) It fails to demonstrate that the Phoenician alphabet alone could have provided the basis for the Greek alphabet.
 - (B) It incorrectly assumes that the first text ever written in Greek was a Homeric poem.
 - (C) It confuses the requirements for a complex oral tradition with the requirements of a written language.
 - (D) It attempts to demonstrate the truth of a hypothesis merely by showing that it is possible.
 - (E) It overlooks the possibility that the person who invented the Greek alphabet did so with the intention of teaching it to others.
5. Bacteria from food can survive for several days on the surface of plastic cutting boards, but bacteria can penetrate wooden cutting boards almost immediately, leaving the surface free of contamination. Therefore, wooden cutting boards, unlike plastic cutting boards, need not be washed in order to prevent their contaminating food that is cut on them; wiping them off to remove food debris is sufficient.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- (A) Washing plastic cutting boards does not remove all bacteria from the surface.
 - (B) Prevention of bacterial contamination is the only respect in which wooden cutting boards are superior to plastic cutting boards.
 - (C) Food that is not already contaminated with bacteria can be contaminated only by being cut on contaminated cutting boards.
 - (D) Bacteria that penetrate into wooden cutting boards do not reemerge on the surface after the cutting boards have been used.
 - (E) Washing wooden cutting boards kills bacteria below the surface of the cutting boards.
6. Asthmagon was long considered the most effective of the drugs known as beta-2 agonists, designed to alleviate asthma attacks. However, studies conducted in Rhiago between 1981 and 1987 revealed that nearly one out of every five of the asthma patients under observation who took asthmagon suffered serious side effects after taking the drug. Citing this statistic, some doctors argue that asthmagon should be banned as an anti-asthma drug.
- Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the case for the proposed ban of asthmagon?
- (A) In Rhiago, where asthmagon had been the most widely prescribed of the beta-2 agonists, the number of asthma deaths increased between 1981 and 1987.
 - (B) Many of the patients under observation to whom asthmagon was administered had not previously taken a beta-2 agonist.
 - (C) Despite the growing concern about the drug, many physicians in Rhiago still prescribe asthmagon to asthma sufferers.
 - (D) Among the patients observed, only those who had very high cholesterol counts suffered side effects after taking asthmagon.
 - (E) Asthmagon increases the severity of asthma attacks in some people because the drug can cause damage to heart tissues.

7. In response to requests made by the dairy industry the government is considering whether to approve the synthetic hormone BST for use in dairy cows. BST increases milk production but also leads to recurring udder inflammation, decreased fertility, and symptoms of stress in cows who receive the hormone. All of these problems can be kept under control with constant veterinary care, but such levels of veterinary help would cost big farms far less per cow than they would small farms.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following claims is most strongly supported by them?

- (A) The government is unlikely to approve the synthetic hormone BST for use in cows.
 - (B) The proportion of cows that suffer from udder inflammation, decreased fertility, and symptoms of stress is currently greater on big dairy farms than on small ones.
 - (C) At the present time milk from cows raised on small farms is safer to drink than milk from cows raised on big farms.
 - (D) The milk from cows who receive BST will not be safe for people to drink.
 - (E) Owners of big farms stand to gain more from government approval of BST than do owners of small farms.
8. Jones is selling a house to Smith. The contract between the two specifies that for up to a year after ownership is transferred, Jones will be responsible for repairing any “major structural defects,” deemed as defects in the roof or roof-supporting components of the house, that might be found. Jones is not responsible for any other repairs. The house has a truss roof, which means that the only walls that support the roof are the exterior walls.

It can be properly concluded from the information above that

- (A) Jones did not know of any defects in the roof or roof-supporting components of the house at the time the contract was written
- (B) although other components of the house may contain defects, the roof and roof-supporting components of the house are currently free from such defects
- (C) the contract does not oblige Jones to repair any defects in the house’s nonexterior walls after ownership of the house has been transferred
- (D) Smith will be obliged to repair all structural defects in the house within a year after ownership is transferred, except those for which Jones is responsible
- (E) in the past Jones has had to make repairs to some of the house’s exterior walls

9. The play *Mankind* must have been written between 1431 and 1471. It cannot have been written before 1431, for in that year the rose noble, a coin mentioned in the play, was first circulated. The play cannot have been written after 1471, since in that year King Henry VI died, and he is mentioned as a living monarch in the play’s dedication.

The argument would be most seriously weakened if which one of the following were discovered?

- (A) The Royal Theatre Company includes the play on a list of those performed in 1480.
 - (B) Another coin mentioned in the play was first minted in 1422.
 - (C) The rose noble was neither minted nor circulated after 1468.
 - (D) Although Henry VI was deposed in 1461, he was briefly restored to the throne in 1470.
 - (E) In a letter written in early 1428, a merchant told of having seen the design for a much-discussed new coin called the “rose noble.”
10. All material bodies are divisible into parts, and everything divisible is imperfect. It follows that all material bodies are imperfect. It likewise follows that the spirit is not a material body.

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

- (A) Everything divisible is a material body.
 - (B) Nothing imperfect is indivisible.
 - (C) The spirit is divisible.
 - (D) The spirit is perfect.
 - (E) The spirit is either indivisible or imperfect.
11. Special kinds of cotton that grow fibers of green or brown have been around since the 1930s but only recently became commercially feasible when a long-fibered variety that can be spun by machine was finally bred. Since the cotton need not be dyed, processing plants avoid the expense of dyeing and the ecological hazards of getting rid of leftover dye and by-products.

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

- (A) It is ecologically safer to process long-fibered cotton than short-fibered cotton.
- (B) Green and brown cottons that can be spun only by hand are not commercially viable.
- (C) Hand-spun cotton is more ecologically safe than machine-spun cotton.
- (D) Short-fibered regular cottons are economically competitive with synthetic fabrics.
- (E) Garments made of green and brown cottons are less expensive than garments made of regular cotton.

12. People in the tourist industry know that excessive development of seaside areas by the industry damages the environment. Such development also hurts the tourist industry by making these areas unattractive to tourists, a fact of which people in the tourist industry are well aware. People in the tourist industry would never knowingly do anything to damage the industry. Therefore, they would never knowingly damage the seaside environment, and people who are concerned about damage to the seaside environment thus have nothing to fear from the tourist industry.

The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) No support is provided for the claim that excessive development hurts the tourist industry.
 - (B) That something is not the cause of a problem is used as evidence that it never coexists with that problem.
 - (C) The argument shifts from applying a characteristic to a few members of a group to applying the characteristic to all members of that group.
 - (D) The possibility that the tourist industry would unintentionally harm the environment is ignored.
 - (E) The argument establishes that a certain state of affairs is likely and then treats that as evidence that the state of affairs is inevitable.
13. Health officials claim that because the foods and beverages mentioned or consumed on many television programs are extremely low in nutritional value, watching television has a bad influence on the dietary habits of television viewers.
- The claim by health officials depends on the presupposition that
- (A) the eating and drinking habits of people on television programs are designed to mirror the eating and drinking habits of television viewers
 - (B) seeing some foods and beverages being consumed on, or hearing them mentioned on, television programs increases the likelihood that viewers will consume similar kinds of foods and beverages
 - (C) the food and beverage industry finances television programs so that the foods and beverages that have recently appeared on the market can be advertised on those programs
 - (D) television viewers are only interested in the people on television programs who have the same eating and drinking habits as they do
 - (E) the eating and drinking habits of people on television programs provide health officials with accurate predictions about the foods and beverages that will become popular among television viewers

14. In an effort to boost sales during the summer months, which are typically the best for soft-drink sales, Foamy Soda lowered its prices. In spite of this, however, the sales of Foamy Soda dropped during the summer months.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to reconciling the apparent discrepancy indicated above EXCEPT:

- (A) The soft-drink industry as a whole experienced depressed sales during the summer months.
 - (B) Foamy Soda's competitors lowered their prices even more drastically during the 'summer months.
 - (C) Because of an increase in the price of sweeteners, the production costs of Foamy Soda rose during the summer months.
 - (D) A strike at Foamy Soda's main plant forced production cutbacks that resulted in many stores not receiving their normal shipments during the summer months.
 - (E) The weather during the summer months was unseasonably cool, decreasing the demand for soft drinks.
15. Dr. Z: Many of the characterizations of my work offered by Dr. Q are imprecise, and such characterizations do not provide an adequate basis for sound criticism of my work.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from Dr. Z's statement?

- (A) Some of Dr. Q's characterizations of Dr. Z's work provide an adequate basis for sound criticism of Dr. Z's work.
- (B) All of Dr. Q's characterizations of Dr. Z's work that are not imprecise provide an adequate basis for sound criticism of Dr. Z's work.
- (C) All of the characterizations of Dr. Z's work by Dr. Q that do not provide an adequate basis for sound criticism of Dr. Z's work are imprecise.
- (D) If the characterization of someone's work is precise, then it provides a sound basis for criticizing that work.
- (E) At least one of Dr. Q's characterizations of Dr. Z's work fails to provide an adequate basis for sound criticism of that work.

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16. K, a research scientist, was accused of having falsified laboratory data. Although the original data in question have disappeared, data from K's more recent experiments have been examined and clearly none of them were falsified. Therefore, the accusation should be dismissed.

Which one of the following contains questionable reasoning that is most similar to that in the argument above?

- (A) L, an accountant, was charged with having embezzled funds from a client. The charge should be ignored, however, because although the records that might reveal this embezzlement have been destroyed, records of L's current clients show clearly that there has never been any embezzlement from them.
- (B) M, a factory supervisor, was accused of failing to enforce safety standards. This accusation should be discussed, because although the identity of the accuser was not revealed, a survey of factory personnel revealed that some violations of the standards have occurred.
- (C) N, a social scientist, was charged with plagiarism. The charge is without foundation because although strong similarities between N's book and the work of another scholar have been discovered, the other scholar's work was written after N's work was published.
- (D) O, an auto mechanic, has been accused of selling stolen auto parts. The accusation seems to be justified since although no evidence links O directly to these sales, the pattern of distribution of the auto parts points to O as the source.
- (E) P, a politician, has been accused of failing to protect the public interest. From at least some points of view, however, the accusation will undoubtedly be considered false, because there is clearly disagreement about where the public interest lies.

Questions 17-18

The widespread staff reductions in a certain region's economy are said to be causing people who still have their jobs to cut back on new purchases as though they, too, had become economically distressed. Clearly, however, actual spending by such people is undiminished, because there has been no unusual increase in the amount of money held by those people in savings accounts.

17. The argument in the passage proceeds by doing which one of the following?
- (A) concluding that since an expected consequence of a supposed development did not occur, that development itself did not take place
 - (B) concluding that since only one of the two predictable consequences of a certain kind of behavior is observed to occur, this observed occurrence cannot, in the current situation, be a consequence of such behavior
 - (C) arguing that since people's economic behavior is guided by economic self-interest, only misinformation or error will cause people to engage in economic behavior that harms them economically
 - (D) arguing that since two alternative developments exhaust all the plausible possibilities, one of those developments occurred and the other did not
 - (E) concluding that since the evidence concerning a supposed change is ambiguous, it is most likely that no change is actually taking place
18. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?
- (A) If people in the region who continue to be employed have debts, they are not now paying them off at an accelerated rate.
 - (B) People in the region who continue to be employed and who have relatives who have lost their jobs commonly assist those relatives financially.
 - (C) If people in the region who have lost jobs get new jobs, the new jobs generally pay less well than the ones they lost.
 - (D) People in the region who continue to be employed are pessimistic about their prospects for increasing their incomes.
 - (E) There exist no statistics about sales of goods in the region as a whole.

19. Every student who walks to school goes home for lunch. It follows that some students who have part-time jobs do not walk to school.

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

- (A) Some students who do not have part-time jobs go home for lunch.
 - (B) Every student who goes home for lunch has a part-time job.
 - (C) Some students who do not have part-time jobs do not go home for lunch.
 - (D) Some students who do not go home for lunch have part-time jobs.
 - (E) Every student who goes home for lunch walks to school.
20. When the Pinecrest Animal Shelter, a charitable organization, was in danger of closing because it could not pay for important repairs, its directors appealed to the townspeople to donate money that would be earmarked to pay for those repairs. Since more funds were ultimately donated than were used for the repairs, the directors plan to donate the surplus funds to other animal shelters. But before doing so, the directors should obtain permission from those who made the donations.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the position advocated above and yet places the least restriction on the allocation of funds by directors of charitable organizations?

- (A) The directors of charitable organizations cannot allocate publicly solicited funds to any purposes for which the directors had not specifically earmarked the funds in advance.
- (B) People who solicit charitable donations from the public for a specific cause should spend the funds only on that cause or, if that becomes impossible, should dispose of the funds according to the express wishes of the donors.
- (C) Directors of charitable organizations who solicit money from the public must return all the money received from an appeal if more money is received than can practicably be used for the purposes specified in the appeal.
- (D) Donors of money to charitable organizations cannot delegate to the directors of those organizations the responsibility of allocating the funds received to various purposes consonant with the purposes of the organization as the directors of the organization see fit.
- (E) People who contribute money to charitable organizations should be considered to be placing their trust in the directors of those organizations to use the money wisely according to whatever circumstance might arise.

21. The amount of electricity consumed in Millville on any day in August is directly proportional to peak humidity on that day. Since the average peak humidity this August was three points higher than the average peak humidity last August, it follows that more energy was consumed in Millville this August than last August.

Which one of the following arguments has a pattern of reasoning most similar to the one in the argument above?

- (A) The amount of art supplies used in any of the Aesthetic Institute's 25 classes is directly proportional to the number of students in that class. Since in these classes the institute enrolled 20 percent more students overall last year than in the previous year, more art supplies were used in the institute's classes last year than in the previous year,
- (B) The number of courses in painting offered by the Aesthetic Institute in any term is directly proportional to the number of students enrolled in the institute in that term. But the institute offers the same number of courses in sculpture each term. Hence, the institute usually offers more courses in painting than in sculpture.
- (C) The number of new students enrolled at the Aesthetic Institute in any given year is directly proportional to the amount of advertising the institute has done in the previous year. Hence, if the institute seeks to increase its student body it must increase the amount it spends on advertising.
- (D) The fees paid by a student at the Aesthetic Institute are directly proportional to the number of classes in which that student enrolls. Since the number of students at the Aesthetic Institute is increasing, it follows that the institute is collecting a greater amount in fees paid by students than it used to.
- (E) The number of instructors employed by the Aesthetic Institute in any term is directly proportional to the number of classes offered in that term and also directly proportional to the number of students enrolled at the institute. Thus, the number of classes offered by the institute in any term is directly proportional to the number of students enrolled in that term.

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22. Letter to the editor: After Baerton's factory closed, there was a sharp increase in the number of claims filed for job-related injury compensation by the factory's former employees. Hence there is reason to believe that most of those who filed for compensation after the factory closed were just out to gain benefits they did not deserve, and filed only to help them weather their job loss.

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

- (A) Workers cannot file for compensation for many job-related injuries, such as hearing loss from factory noise, until they have left the job.
 - (B) In the years before the factory closed, the factory's managers dismissed several employees who had filed injury claims.
 - (C) Most workers who receive an injury on the job file for compensation on the day they suffer the injury.
 - (D) Workers who incur partial disabilities due to injuries on the job often do not file for compensation because they would have to stop working to receive compensation but cannot afford to live on that compensation alone.
 - (E) Workers who are aware that they will soon be laid off from a job often become depressed, making them more prone to job-related injuries.
23. Historians of North American architecture who have studied early nineteenth-century houses with wooden floors have observed that the boards used on the floors of bigger houses were generally much narrower than those used on the floors of smaller houses. These historians have argued that, since the people for whom the bigger houses were built were generally richer than the people for whom the smaller houses were built, floors made out of narrow floorboards were probably once a status symbol, designed to proclaim the owner's wealth.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to strengthen the historians' argument?

- (A) More original floorboards have survived from big early nineteenth-century houses than from small early nineteenth-century houses.
- (B) In the early nineteenth century, a piece of narrow floorboard was not significantly less expensive than a piece of wide floorboard of the same length.
- (C) In the early nineteenth century, smaller houses generally had fewer rooms than did bigger houses.
- (D) Some early nineteenth-century houses had wide floorboards near the walls of each room and narrower floorboards in the center, where the floors were usually carpeted.
- (E) Many of the biggest early nineteenth-century houses but very few small houses from that period had some floors that were made of materials that were considerably more expensive than wood, such as marble.

24. Ethicist: A society is just when, and only when, first, each person has an equal right to basic liberties, and second, inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth are not tolerated unless these inequalities are to everyone's advantage and are attached to jobs open to everyone.

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

- (A) Society S guarantees everyone an equal right to basic liberties, while allowing inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth that are to the advantage of everyone. Further, the jobs to which these inequalities are attached are open to most people. Thus, society S is just.
- (B) Society S gives everyone an equal right to basic liberties, but at the expense of creating inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth. Thus, society S is not just.
- (C) Society S allows inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth, although everyone benefits, and these inequalities are attached to jobs that are open to everyone. Thus, society S is just.
- (D) Society S distributes income and wealth to everyone equally, but at the expense of creating inequalities in the right to basic liberties. Thus, society S is not just.
- (E) Society S gives everyone an equal right to basic liberties, and although there is an inequality in the distribution of income and wealth, the jobs to which these inequalities are attached are open to all. Thus, society S is just.

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25. Economist: In order to decide what to do about protecting the ozone layer, we must determine the monetary amount of the economic resources that we would willingly expend to protect it. Such a determination amounts to a calculation of the monetary value of the ozone layer. Environmentalists argue that the ozone layer does not have a calculable monetary value. However, we would not willingly expend an amount equal to all of the world's economic resources to protect the ozone layer, so the ozone layer is demonstrably worth less than that amount. Thus, the ozone layer has a calculable monetary value.

The reasoning in the economist's argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) uses evidence that the monetary value of a particular natural resource is less than a certain amount in order to establish that the monetary value of any natural resource is less than that amount
- (B) presupposes that the ozone layer should not be protected and then argues to that claim as a conclusion
- (C) takes advantage of an ambiguity in the term "value" to deflect the environmentalists' charge
- (D) gives no reason for thinking that merely establishing an upper limit on a certain monetary value would allow the calculation of that monetary value
- (E) does not directly address the argument of the environmentalists

26. Columnist on the arts: My elected government representatives were within their rights to vote to support the arts with tax dollars. While funded by the government, however, some artists have produced works of art that are morally or aesthetically offensive to many taxpayers. Nonetheless, my conclusion is that no taxpayers have been treated unjustly whose tax dollars are used to fund some particular work of art that they may find abominable.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most supports the columnist's argument?

- (A) Taxpayers should be allowed to decide whether a portion of their tax dollars is to be used to fund the arts.
- (B) The funding of a particular activity is warranted if it is funded by elected representatives who legitimately fund that activity in general.
- (C) Elected representatives are within their rights to fund any activity that is supported by a majority of their constituents.
- (D) Those who resent taxation to subsidize offensive art should vote against their incumbent government representatives.
- (E) Since taxpayers are free to leave their country if they disapprove of their representatives' decisions, they have no right to complain about arts funding.

S T O P

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

SECTION II
Time—35 minutes
23 Questions

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

Questions 1-6

Individual hour-long auditions will be scheduled for each of six saxophonists—Fujimura, Gabrieli, Herman, Jackson, King, and Lauder. The auditions will all take place on the same day. Each audition will begin on the hour, with the first beginning at 1 P.M. and the last at 6 P.M. The schedule of auditions must conform to the following conditions:

Jackson auditions earlier than Herman does.

Gabrieli auditions earlier than King does.

Gabrieli auditions either immediately before or immediately after Lauder does.

Exactly one audition separates the auditions of Jackson and Lauder.

- Which one of the following is an acceptable schedule for the auditions, listed in order from 1 P.M. through 6 P.M.?
 - Fujimura, Gabrieli, King, Jackson, Herman, Lauder
 - Fujimura, King, Lauder, Gabrieli, Jackson, Herman
 - Fujimura, Lauder, Gabrieli, King, Jackson, Herman
 - Herman, Jackson, Gabrieli, Lauder, King, Fujimura
 - Jackson, Gabrieli, Lauder, Herman, King, Fujimura
- Which one of the following must be true?
 - Lauder is scheduled to audition earlier than Herman.
 - Lauder is scheduled to audition earlier than King.
 - Jackson's audition is scheduled to begin at either 1 P.M. or 5 P.M.
 - Fujimura and Jackson are not scheduled to audition in consecutive hours.
 - Gabrieli and King are not scheduled to audition in consecutive hours.
- The earliest King's audition could be scheduled to begin is
 - 5 P.M.
 - 4 P.M.
 - 3 P.M.
 - 2 P.M.
 - 1 P.M.
- The order in which the saxophonists are scheduled to audition is completely determined if which one of the following is true?
 - Herman's audition is scheduled to begin at 4 P.M.
 - Jackson's audition is scheduled to begin at 1 P.M.
 - Jackson's audition is scheduled to begin at 5 P.M.
 - Lauder's audition is scheduled to begin at 1 P.M.
 - Lauder's audition is scheduled to begin at 2 P.M.
- If Fujimura's audition is not scheduled to begin at 1 P.M., which one of the following could be true?
 - Herman's audition is scheduled to begin at 6 P.M.
 - Gabrieli's audition is scheduled to begin at 5 P.M.
 - Herman's audition is scheduled to begin at 3 P.M.
 - Jackson's audition is scheduled to begin at 2 P.M.
 - Jackson's audition is scheduled to begin at 5 P.M.
- Which one of the following must be true?
 - Gabrieli's audition is scheduled to begin before 5 P.M.
 - Herman's audition is scheduled to begin after 2 P.M.
 - Herman's audition is scheduled to begin before 6 P.M.
 - King's audition is scheduled to begin before 6 P.M.
 - Lauder's audition is scheduled to begin before 5 P.M.

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Questions 7-11

Four people—Grace, Heather, Josh, and Maria—will help each other move exactly three pieces of furniture—a recliner, a sofa, and a table. Each piece of furniture will be moved by exactly two of the people, and each person will help move at least one of the pieces of furniture, subject to the following constraints:

Grace helps move the sofa if, but only if, Heather helps move the recliner.

If Josh helps move the table, then Maria helps move the recliner.

No piece of furniture is moved by Grace and Josh together.

7. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of each piece of furniture to the two people who help each other move it?
 - (A) recliner: Grace and Maria; sofa: Heather and Josh; table: Grace and Heather
 - (B) recliner: Grace and Maria; sofa: Heather and Maria; table: Grace and Josh
 - (C) recliner: Heather and Josh; sofa: Grace and Heather; table: Josh and Maria
 - (D) recliner: Heather and Josh; sofa: Heather and Maria; table: Grace and Maria
 - (E) recliner: Josh and Maria; sofa: Grace and Heather; table: Grace and Maria
8. If Josh and Maria help each other move the recliner, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Heather helps move the sofa.
 - (B) Josh helps move the sofa.
 - (C) Maria helps move the sofa.
 - (D) Grace helps move the table.
 - (E) Heather helps move the table.
9. If Heather helps move each of the pieces of furniture, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Grace helps move the recliner.
 - (B) Maria helps move the recliner.
 - (C) Josh helps move the sofa.
 - (D) Maria helps move the sofa.
 - (E) Grace helps move the table.
10. Which one of the following could be a pair of people who help each other move both the recliner and the table?
 - (A) Grace and Josh
 - (B) Grace and Maria
 - (C) Heather and Josh
 - (D) Heather and Maria
 - (E) Josh and Maria
11. If Josh and Maria help each other move the sofa, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Heather and Josh help each other move the recliner.
 - (B) Heather and Maria help each other move the recliner.
 - (C) Grace and Josh help each other move the table.
 - (D) Grace and Maria help each other move the table.
 - (E) Heather and Maria help each other move the table.

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Questions 12-16

A town has exactly two public parks—Graystone Park and Landing Park—which are to be planted with North American trees. There are exactly four varieties of trees available—maples, oaks, sycamores, and tamaracks. The planting of the trees must be in accord with the following:

Each of the parks is planted with exactly three of the varieties.

At least one of the parks is planted with both maples and sycamores.

Any park that is planted with oaks will also be planted with tamaracks.

Graystone Park is planted with maples.

12. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the varieties of trees planted in each of the parks?
- (A) Graystone Park: maples, oaks, sycamores
Landing Park: maples, oaks, sycamores
 - (B) Graystone Park: maples, oaks, tamaracks
Landing Park: maples, oaks, tamaracks
 - (C) Graystone Park: maples, sycamores, tamaracks
Landing Park: maples, oaks, sycamores
 - (D) Graystone Park: maples, sycamores, tamaracks
Landing Park: maples, oaks, tamaracks
 - (E) Graystone Park: oaks, sycamores, tamaracks
Landing Park: maples, sycamores, tamaracks
13. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Graystone Park is planted with sycamores.
 - (B) Landing Park is planted with maples.
 - (C) Landing Park is planted with tamaracks.
 - (D) The number of the parks planted with maples is equal to the number of the parks planted with sycamores.
 - (E) The number of the parks planted with maples is greater than the number of the parks planted with sycamores.

14. If both parks are planted with sycamores, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The number of the parks planted with maples is equal to the number of the parks planted with oaks.
- (B) The number of the parks planted with maples is greater than the number of the parks planted with sycamores.
- (C) The number of the parks planted with oaks is equal to the number of the parks planted with sycamores.
- (D) Graystone Park is planted with both maples and oaks.
- (E) Landing Park is planted with both maples and oaks.

15. Which one of the following must be false?

- (A) Both parks are planted with oaks.
- (B) Both parks are planted with sycamores.
- (C) Both parks are planted with tamaracks.
- (D) Exactly one of the parks is planted with maples.
- (E) Exactly one of the parks is planted with sycamores.

16. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The number of the parks planted with oaks is equal to the number of the parks planted with tamaracks.
- (B) The number of the parks planted with oaks is greater than the number of the parks planted with sycamores.
- (C) Exactly one of the parks is planted with tamaracks.
- (D) Neither park is planted with tamaracks.
- (E) Both parks contain exactly the same three varieties of trees as each other.

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Questions 17-23

Five executives—Quinn, Rodriguez, Sasada, Taylor, and Vandercar—are being scheduled to make site visits to three of their company's manufacturing plants—Farmington, Homestead, and Morningside. Each site will be visited by at least one of the executives and each executive will visit just one site. Each of the three site visits will take place on a different day. The schedule of site visits must conform to the following requirements:

The Farmington visit must take place before the Homestead visit.

The Farmington visit will include only one of the executives.

The site visit that includes Quinn must take place before any site visit that includes either Rodriguez or Taylor.

The site visit that includes Sasada cannot take place after any site visit that includes Vandercar.

17. Which one of the following could be the executives included in each of the site visits, with the sites listed in the order in which they are visited?
 - (A) Farmington: Quinn
Homestead: Rodriguez, Sasada
Morningside: Taylor, Vandercar
 - (B) Farmington: Quinn
Homestead: Rodriguez, Vandercar
Morningside: Sasada, Taylor
 - (C) Farmington: Rodriguez
Morningside: Quinn, Taylor
Homestead: Sasada, Vandercar
 - (D) Homestead: Sasada
Farmington: Quinn
Morningside: Rodriguez, Taylor, Vandercar
 - (E) Morningside: Quinn
Farmington: Rodriguez, Sasada
Homestead: Taylor, Vandercar
18. If the second of the three site visits includes both Rodriguez and Taylor, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The Farmington visit includes Quinn.
 - (B) The Homestead visit includes Vandercar.
 - (C) The Morningside visit includes Sasada.
 - (D) The second of the three site visits includes Sasada.
 - (E) The second of the three site visits includes exactly three of the executives.
19. If one of the site visits includes both Quinn and Sasada, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) The Farmington visit is the first of the three site visits.
 - (B) The Homestead visit is the second of the three site visits.
 - (C) One of the site visits includes only Vandercar.
 - (D) The second of the three site visits includes Sasada.
 - (E) The second of the three site visits includes exactly two of the executives.
20. The executives who visit Homestead CANNOT be
 - (A) Quinn and Vandercar only
 - (B) Rodriguez and Taylor only
 - (C) Sasada and Taylor only
 - (D) Quinn, Sasada, and Vandercar
 - (E) Rodriguez, Sasada, and Taylor
21. If the Morningside visit includes both Quinn and Vandercar, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) One of the site visits includes both Rodriguez and Sasada.
 - (B) The second of the three site visits includes exactly three of the executives.
 - (C) The last of the three site visits includes exactly three of the executives.
 - (D) The Homestead visit takes place earlier than the Morningside visit.
 - (E) The Morningside visit takes place earlier than the Farmington visit.
22. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The Farmington visit takes place earlier than the Morningside visit.
 - (B) The site visit that includes Vandercar takes place earlier than the site visit that includes Rodriguez.
 - (C) One of the first two site visits includes Sasada.
 - (D) The second of the three site visits includes at least two of the executives.
 - (E) At least one of the first two site visits includes only one of the executives.
23. If the Farmington visit includes Sasada, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) One of the site visits includes exactly three of the executives.
 - (B) The last of the three site visits includes Rodriguez.
 - (C) The Homestead visit includes Quinn.
 - (D) The Morningside visit includes Taylor.
 - (E) The site visit that includes Vandercar also includes Quinn.

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
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. This region's swimmers generally swim during the day because they are too afraid of sharks to swim after dark but feel safe swimming during daylight hours. Yet all recent shark attacks on swimmers in the area have occurred during the day, indicating that, contrary to popular opinion, it is not more dangerous to swim here at night than during the day.

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

- (A) overlooks the possibility that some sharks are primarily nocturnal hunters
 - (B) bases its conclusion on evidence from an unreliable source
 - (C) overlooks the possibility that swimmers might feel anxiety caused by not being able to see one's surroundings in the dark
 - (D) presumes, without providing justification, that swimmers cannot be the most knowledgeable about which times of day are safest for swimming
 - (E) fails to take into account the possibility that the number of shark attacks at night would increase dramatically if more people swam at night
2. Denise: Crime will be reduced only when punishment is certain and is sufficiently severe to give anyone considering committing a crime reason to decide against doing so.

Reshmi: No, crime will be most effectively reduced if educational opportunities are made readily available to everyone, so that those who once viewed criminal activity as the only means of securing a comfortable lifestyle will choose a different path.

Their dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Denise and Reshmi agree that

- (A) people are capable of choosing whether or not to commit crimes
- (B) crime is the most important issue facing modern society
- (C) reducing crime requires fair and consistent responses to criminal behavior
- (D) crimes are committed in response to economic need
- (E) reducing crime requires focusing on assured punishments

3. Acme Corporation offers unskilled workers excellent opportunities for advancement. As evidence, consider the fact that the president of the company, Ms. Garon, worked as an assembly line worker, an entry-level position requiring no special skills, when she first started at Acme.

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

- (A) Acme's vice president of operations also worked as an assembly line worker when he first started at Acme.
- (B) Acme regularly hires top graduates of business schools and employs them briefly in each of a succession of entry-level positions before promoting them to management.
- (C) Acme promotes its own employees to senior management positions much more frequently than it hires senior managers from other companies.
- (D) Ms. Garon worked at Acme for more than 20 years before she was promoted to president.
- (E) Acme pays entry-level employees slightly higher wages than most other businesses in the same industry.

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4. The song of the yellow warbler signals to other yellow warblers that a particular area has been appropriated by the singer as its own feeding territory. Although the singing deters other yellow warblers from taking over the feeding territory of the singer, other yellow warblers may range for food within a portion of the singer's territory. However, a warbler sings a special song when it molts (sheds its feathers). Other yellow warblers will not enter the smaller core territory of a yellow warbler singing its molting song. Therefore yellow warblers, which can only fly short distances during molting, have no competition for the food supply within the range of their restricted flying.

The argument makes which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) The core areas contain just enough food to sustain one yellow warbler while it molts.
- (B) Warblers are the only molting birds that lay claim to core areas of feeding territories by singing.
- (C) There are no birds other than yellow warblers that compete with yellow warblers for food.
- (D) Warblers often share their feeding areas with other kinds of birds, which often do not eat the same insects or seeds as warblers do.
- (E) The core areas of each feeding territory are the same size for each molting warbler.

5. Chinh: Television producers should not pay attention to the preferences of the viewing public when making creative decisions. Great painters do not consider what the museum-going public wants to see.

Lana: But television is expressly for the viewing public. So a producer is more like a CEO than like an artist. Just as a company would be foolhardy not to consider consumers' tastes when developing products, the TV producer must consider viewers' preferences.

According to Lana, Chinh's argument is flawed in that it

- (A) is circular
- (B) relies on a sample of consumers that is unrepresentative of consumers in general
- (C) infers from the effect produced by an action that the action is intended to produce that effect
- (D) fails to consider the possibility that painters may in fact try to please the museum-going public
- (E) offers a faulty analogy



6. Dietitian: High consumption of sodium increases some people's chances of developing heart disease. To maintain cardiac health without lowering sodium consumption, therefore, these people should eat fresh, rather than canned or frozen, fruit and vegetables, since the potassium in plant foods helps to prevent sodium's malign effects.

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

- (A) Fresh fruits and vegetables contain more potassium than sodium.
 - (B) Food processing businesses often add sodium to foods being canned or frozen.
 - (C) Potassium is the only mineral that helps to prevent sodium's malign effects.
 - (D) Potassium in fruits and vegetables has few negative side effects.
 - (E) Fresh fruits and vegetables contain more potassium than do canned or frozen ones.
7. Dana intentionally watered the plant every other day. But since the plant was a succulent, and needed dry soil, the frequent watering killed the plant. Therefore Dana intentionally killed the plant.

Which one of the following arguments exhibits a flawed pattern of reasoning most similar to the flawed pattern of reasoning exhibited in the argument above?

- (A) Jack stole \$10 from Kelly and bet it on a race. The bet returned \$100 to Jack. Therefore Jack really stole \$100 from Kelly.
- (B) Celeste knows that coffee is grown in the mountains in Peru and that Peru is in South America. Therefore Celeste should know that coffee is grown in South America.
- (C) The restaurant owner decided to take an item off her restaurant's menu. This decision disappointed Jerry because that item was his favorite dish. Therefore the restaurant owner decided to disappoint Jerry.
- (D) The heavy rain caused the dam to break, and the breaking of the dam caused the fields downstream to be flooded. Therefore the heavy rain caused the flooding of the fields.
- (E) The power plant raised the water temperature, and whatever raised the water temperature is responsible for the decrease in fish. Therefore the power plant is responsible for the decrease in fish.

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8. This boulder is volcanic in origin and yet the rest of the rock in this area is sedimentary. Since this area was covered by southward-moving glaciers during the last ice age, this boulder was probably deposited here, hundreds of miles from its geological birthplace, by a glacier.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the conclusion drawn in the argument above?

- (A) Most boulders that have been moved by glaciers have not been moved more than 100 miles.
 - (B) The closest geological source of volcanic rock is 50 miles south of this boulder.
 - (C) The closest geological source of volcanic rock is 50 miles north of this boulder.
 - (D) There are no geological sources of volcanic rock north of this boulder.
 - (E) No other boulders of volcanic origin exist within 50 miles of this boulder.
9. Rifka: We do not need to stop and ask for directions. We would not need to do that unless, of course, we were lost.

Craig: The fact that we are lost is precisely why we need to stop.

In the exchange above, the function of Craig's comment is to

- (A) contradict the conclusion of Rifka's argument without offering any reason to reject any of Rifka's implicit premises
- (B) deny one of Rifka's implicit premises and thereby arrive at a different conclusion
- (C) imply that Rifka's argument is invalid by accepting the truth of its premises while rejecting its conclusion
- (D) provide a counterexample to Rifka's generalization
- (E) affirm the truth of the stated premise of Rifka's argument while remaining noncommittal about its conclusion



10. Critic: The idealized world portrayed in romance literature is diametrically opposed to the debased world portrayed in satirical literature. Nevertheless, the major characters in both types of works have moral qualities that reflect the worlds in which they are presented. Comedy and tragedy, meanwhile, require that the moral qualities of major characters change during the course of the action. Therefore, neither tragedy nor comedy can be classified as satirical literature or romance literature.

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

- (A) Some characters in comedies and tragedies are neither debased nor idealized.
- (B) The visions of the world portrayed in works of tragedy and works of comedy change during the course of the action.
- (C) If a character in a tragedy is idealized at the beginning of the action depicted in the tragedy, he or she must be debased at the end.
- (D) In romance literature and satirical literature, characters' moral qualities do not change during the course of the action.
- (E) Both comedy and tragedy require that the moral qualities of minor characters change during the course of the action.

11. Lance: If experience teaches us nothing else, it teaches us that every general rule has at least one exception.

Frank: What you conclude is itself a general rule. If we assume that it is true, then there is at least one general rule that has no exceptions. Therefore, you must withdraw your conclusion.

Frank's argument is an attempt to counter Lance's conclusion by

- (A) demonstrating that Lance assumes the very thing he sets out to prove
- (B) showing that Lance's conclusion involves him in a contradiction
- (C) showing that no general rule can have exceptions
- (D) establishing that experience teaches us the opposite of what Lance concludes
- (E) showing that it has no implications for any real cases



12. Throughout a certain nation, electricity has actually become increasingly available to people in urban areas while energy production has been subsidized to help residents of rural areas gain access to electricity. However, even with the subsidy, many of the most isolated rural populations still have no access to electricity. Thus, the energy subsidy has failed to achieve its intended purpose.

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

- (A) takes for granted that the subsidy's intended purpose could have been achieved if the subsidy had not existed
 - (B) takes for granted that if a subsidy has any benefit for those whom it was not intended to benefit, then that subsidy has failed to achieve its intended purpose
 - (C) presumes, without providing justification, that the intended purpose of the subsidy was to benefit not only rural populations in the nation who have no electricity, but other people in the nation as well
 - (D) overlooks the possibility that even many of the people in the nation who live in urban areas would have difficulty gaining access to electricity without the subsidy
 - (E) fails to take into account that the subsidy could have helped many of the rural residents in the nation gain access to electricity even if many other rural residents in the nation were not helped in this way
13. Heart attacks are most likely to occur on Mondays. The accepted explanation is that because Monday is the first day of the workweek, people feel more stress on Mondays than on other days. However, research shows that even unemployed retired people are more likely to have heart attacks on Mondays than on other days.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increased likelihood that an unemployed retiree will have a heart attack on a Monday?

- (A) Because they associate Monday with work, retired people are more likely to begin large projects on Mondays.
- (B) Many retired people take up part-time jobs after they retire from their careers.
- (C) People seldom change their dietary and other health habits after retirement.
- (D) Stress is the major factor influencing the risk of heart attack.
- (E) Unemployed retired people are even more likely to have heart attacks than are people who have jobs.



14. Psychologist: We asked 100 entrepreneurs and 100 business managers to answer various questions and rate how confident they were that their responses were correct. While members of each group were overconfident, in general the entrepreneurs were much more so than the business managers. This indicates that people who are especially overconfident are more likely to attempt to start a business in spite of the enormous odds against success than people who are less confident.

Which one of the following, if true, lends the most support to the psychologist's conclusion?

- (A) The questions asked of the entrepreneurs and business managers included personal, political, and business questions.
- (B) At least some of the entrepreneurs surveyed had accurately determined before attempting to start their businesses what the odds were against their attempts being successful.
- (C) Another survey showed that degree of confidence was highly correlated with success in business.
- (D) The business managers who were most overconfident were found to have attempted to start businesses in the past.
- (E) How confident each person surveyed was that his or her answers to the questions asked were correct corresponded closely to that person's confidence in his or her business acumen.

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15. If Agnes's research proposal is approved, the fourth-floor lab must be cleaned out for her use. Immanuel's proposal, on the other hand, requires less space. So if his proposal is approved, he will continue to work in the second-floor lab. Only those proposals the director supports will be approved. So since the director will support both proposals, the fourth-floor lab must be cleaned out.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that the fourth-floor lab is bigger than the second-floor lab
 - (B) fails to consider the possibility that a proposal will be rejected even with the director's support
 - (C) presumes, without providing justification, that the director will support both proposals with equal enthusiasm
 - (D) fails to consider the possibility that Immanuel will want to move to a bigger lab once his proposal is approved
 - (E) presumes, without providing justification, that no lab other than the fourth-floor lab would be adequate for Agnes's research
16. In order to expand its mailing lists for e-mail advertising, the Outdoor Sports Company has been offering its customers financial incentives if they provide the e-mail addresses of their friends. However, offering such incentives is an unethical business practice, because it encourages people to exploit their personal relationships for profit, which risks damaging the integrity of those relationships.

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

- (A) It is unethical for people to exploit their personal relationships for profit if in doing so they risk damaging the integrity of those relationships.
- (B) If it would be unethical to use information that was gathered in a particular way, then it is unethical to gather that information in the first place.
- (C) It is an unethical business practice for a company to deliberately damage the integrity of its customers' personal relationships in any way.
- (D) It is unethical to encourage people to engage in behavior that could damage the integrity of their personal relationships.
- (E) Providing a friend's personal information to a company in exchange for a financial reward will almost certainly damage the integrity of one's personal relationship with that friend.

17. Glen: An emphasis on law's purely procedural side produces a concern with personal rights that leads to the individual's indifference to society's welfare. Law's primary role should be to create virtuous citizens.

Sara: But such a role would encourage government to decide which modes of life are truly virtuous; that would be more dangerous than government's being overprotective of individuals' rights.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Glen and Sara disagree about whether

- (A) citizens can be assumed to be capable of making good choices without governmental interference
- (B) virtuousness on the part of citizens is more important than the protection of citizens' rights
- (C) there is an inherent danger in allowing government to decide what constitutes virtuous behavior among citizens
- (D) an emphasis on law's purely procedural side results in government's being overprotective of citizens' rights
- (E) the cultivation of virtue among citizens should be the primary role of law

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18. Some credit card companies allow cardholders to skip payments for up to six months under certain circumstances, but it is almost never in a cardholder's interest to do so. Finance charges accumulate during the skipped-payment period, and the cost to the cardholder is much greater in the long run.

Which one of the following arguments illustrates a principle most similar to the principle underlying the argument above?

- (A) Although insecticides are effective in ridding the environment of insect pests, they often kill beneficial insects at the same time. Since these beneficial insects are so important, we must find other ways to combat insect pests.
 - (B) Increasing the base salary of new employees is good for a company. Although the company's payroll will increase, it will be easier for the company to recruit new employees.
 - (C) It is unwise to use highway maintenance funds for construction of new roads. There is some immediate benefit from new roads, but if these funds are not used for maintenance, the total maintenance cost will be greater in the long run.
 - (D) It is better to invest in a used piece of equipment than to purchase a new one. Although used equipment requires more repairs and is sometimes more costly in the long run, buying a new machine requires a far greater initial outlay of capital.
 - (E) Sports cars are impractical for most drivers. While there is undoubtedly a certain thrill associated with driving these cars, their small size makes them incapable of transporting any but the smallest amounts of cargo.
19. None of the students taking literature are taking physics, but several of the students taking physics are taking art. In addition, none of the students taking rhetoric are taking physics.

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

- (A) There are students who are taking art but not literature.
- (B) None of the students taking literature are taking art.
- (C) There are students who are taking rhetoric but not literature.
- (D) None of the students taking rhetoric are taking literature.
- (E) There are students who are taking both art and literature.



20. Psychologist: Psychotherapists who attempt to provide psychotherapy on radio or television talk shows are expected to do so in ways that entertain a broad audience. However, satisfying this demand is nearly always incompatible with providing high-quality psychological help. For this reason, psychotherapists should never provide psychotherapy on talk shows.

Which one of the following principles must be assumed in order for the psychologist's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) It is never appropriate for psychotherapists to attempt to entertain a broad audience.
- (B) The context in which psychological help is presented has a greater impact on its quality than the nature of the advice that is given.
- (C) Psychotherapy should never be provided in a context in which there is any chance that the therapy might be of less than high quality.
- (D) Most members of radio and television talk show audiences are seeking entertainment rather than high-quality psychological help.
- (E) Psychotherapists should never attempt to provide psychological help in a manner that makes it unlikely to be of high quality.

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21. Tania: A good art critic is not fair in the ordinary sense; it is only about things that do not interest one that one can give a truly unbiased opinion. Since art is a passion, good criticism of art cannot be separated from emotion.

Monique: Art is not simply a passion. The best art critics passionately engage with the artwork, but render their criticism only after shedding all of their biases and consulting general principles of aesthetics.

The dialogue most strongly supports the claim that Tania and Monique disagree about whether

- (A) art is not simply a passion
 - (B) good art criticism is sometimes unbiased
 - (C) art critics should not feel emotion toward artworks
 - (D) fairness generally requires minimizing the influence of bias
 - (E) the passionate engagement of the art critic with the artwork is the most important aspect of art criticism
22. The writing styles in works of high literary quality are not well suited to the avoidance of misinterpretation. For this reason, the writing in judicial decisions, which are primarily intended as determinations of law, is rarely of high literary quality. However, it is not uncommon to find writing of high literary quality in dissenting opinions, which are sometimes included in written decisions in cases heard by a panel of judges.
- Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the statements above?
- (A) It is not uncommon for more than one judge to have an influence on the way a dissenting opinion is written.
 - (B) Unlike literary works, legal opinions rely heavily on the use of technical terminology.
 - (C) The law is not to any great extent determined by dissenting opinions.
 - (D) Judges spend much more time reading judicial decisions than reading works of high literary quality.
 - (E) Judicial decisions issued by panels of judges are likely to be more widely read than are judicial decisions issued by a single judge who hears a case alone.



23. Ecologist: Without the intervention of conservationists, squirrel monkeys will become extinct. But they will survive if large tracts of second-growth forest habitat are preserved for them. Squirrel monkeys flourish in second-growth forest because of the plentiful supply of their favorite insects and fruit.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the ecologist's statements?

- (A) No habitat other than second-growth forest contains plentiful supplies of squirrel monkeys' favorite insects and fruit.
- (B) At least some of the conservationists who intervene to help the squirrel monkeys survive will do so by preserving second-growth forest habitat for the monkeys.
- (C) Without plentiful supplies of their favorite insects and fruit, squirrel monkeys will become extinct.
- (D) If conservationists intervene to help squirrel monkeys survive, then the squirrel monkeys will not become extinct.
- (E) Without the intervention of conservationists, large tracts of second-growth forest habitat will not be preserved for squirrel monkeys.



24. Over 40,000 lead seals from the early Byzantine Empire remain today. Apart from the rare cases where the seal authenticated a document of special importance, most seals had served their purpose when the document was opened. Lead was not expensive, but it was not free: most lead seals would have been recast once they had served their purpose. Thus the number of early Byzantine documents sealed in such a fashion must have been many times the number of remaining lead seals.

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

- (A) Most of the lead seals produced during the early Byzantine Empire were affixed to documents that were then opened during that period.
- (B) Most of the lead seals produced during the early Byzantine Empire were affixed to documents that have since been destroyed.
- (C) The amount of lead available for seals in the early Byzantine Empire was much greater than the amount of lead that remains in the seals today.
- (D) During the time of the early Byzantine Empire there were at most 40,000 documents of enough importance to prevent the removing and recycling of the seal.
- (E) During the time of the early Byzantine Empire there were fewer than 40,000 seals affixed to documents at any given time.



25. Farmer: In the long run, it is counterproductive for farmers to use insecticides. Because insects' resistance to insecticides increases with insecticide use, farmers have to use greater and greater amounts of costly insecticides to control insect pests.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the farmer's argument by the proposition that farmers have to use greater and greater amounts of costly insecticides to control insect pests?

- (A) It is the argument's main conclusion, but not its only conclusion.
- (B) It is a claim for which a causal explanation is provided and which itself is used as direct support for the argument's only conclusion.
- (C) It is the argument's only conclusion.
- (D) It is a claim that is used as direct support for an intermediary conclusion, which in turn is used as direct support for the argument's main conclusion.
- (E) It identifies a phenomenon for which the argument's main conclusion offers a causal explanation.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV
Time—35 minutes
25 Questions

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

1. Anna: Did you know that rainbows always occur opposite the sun, appearing high in the sky when the sun is low, and low in the sky when the sun is high? The Roman scholar Pliny the Elder claimed that this was so, in the first century A.D.

William: His claim cannot be correct. After all, Pliny the Elder wrote that there are tribes of dog-headed people and beings with no heads or necks but with eyes on their shoulders, and said that smearing snails on your forehead cures headaches!

William's argument against Anna's claims about rainbows is most vulnerable to criticism because it

- (A) inappropriately distorts Anna's conclusion, making it appear more extreme than it really is
 - (B) takes for granted that Pliny the Elder was in bad faith when he reported about unheard-of creatures
 - (C) illicitly infers that, because Pliny the Elder made some incorrect assertions, Pliny the Elder's assertions about rainbows are also incorrect
 - (D) accepts the assertions of an ancient scholar without presenting contemporary verification of that scholar's views
 - (E) implies that Pliny the Elder's writings are too outdated to be of any value
2. Shareholder: The company's current operations are time-proven successes. The move into food services may siphon off funds needed by these other operations. Also, the food service industry is volatile, with a higher inherent risk than with, for instance, pharmaceuticals, another area into which the company has considered expanding.

If the shareholder's statements are true, which one of the following is most strongly supported by them?

- (A) The company's present operations require increased funding.
- (B) Investment into pharmaceuticals would not siphon off money from other operations.
- (C) The company will lose money as it expands into the food service industry.
- (D) Only if the company expands its operations into pharmaceuticals are increased profits possible.
- (E) The company has a greater chance of losing money in food services than in pharmaceuticals.

3. Mariah: Joanna has argued that Adam should not judge the essay contest because several of his classmates have entered the contest. However, the essays are not identified by author to the judge and, moreover, none of Adam's friends are classmates of his. Still, Adam has no experience in critiquing essays. Therefore, I agree with Joanna that Adam should not judge the contest.

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

- (A) A suspicion of bias is insufficient grounds on which to disqualify someone from judging a contest.
- (B) Expertise should be the primary prerequisite for serving as a contest judge.
- (C) The ability of a judge to make objective decisions is more important than that judge's content expertise.
- (D) In selecting a contest judge, fairness concerns should override concern for the appropriate expertise.
- (E) A contest judge, no matter how well qualified, cannot judge properly if the possibility of bias exists.

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4. The manufacturers of NoSmoke claim that their product reduces smokers' cravings for cigarettes. However, in a recent study, smokers given the main ingredient in NoSmoke reported no decrease in cravings for cigarettes. Thus, since NoSmoke has only two ingredients, if similar results are found for the second ingredient, we can conclude that NoSmoke does not reduce smokers' cravings.

The argument above is flawed in that it

- (A) illicitly presumes that a whole must lack a certain quality if all of its parts lack that quality
 - (B) confuses a mere correlation with a cause
 - (C) relies on a sample that is likely to be unrepresentative
 - (D) overlooks the possibility that NoSmoke helps people to quit smoking in ways other than by reducing smokers' cravings for cigarettes
 - (E) illicitly presumes that a claim must be false because the people making the claim are biased
5. Gardener: Researchers encourage us to allow certain kinds of weeds to grow among garden vegetables because they can repel caterpillars from the garden. While it is wise to avoid unnecessary use of insecticides, the researchers' advice is premature. For all we know, those kinds of weeds can deplete the soil of nutrients and moisture that garden crops depend on, and might even attract other kinds of damaging pests.

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

- (A) To the extent that it is possible to do so, we should eliminate the use of insecticides in gardening.
- (B) Allowing certain kinds of weeds to grow in vegetable gardens may contribute to a net increase in unwanted garden pests.
- (C) Allowing the right kinds of weeds to grow in vegetable gardens can help toward controlling caterpillars without the use of insecticides.
- (D) We should be cautious about the practice of allowing certain kinds of weeds to grow among garden vegetables.
- (E) We should be skeptical about the extent to which certain kinds of weeds can reduce the presence of caterpillars in gardens.

6. Executive: We recently ran a set of advertisements in the print version of a travel magazine and on that magazine's website. We were unable to get any direct information about consumer response to the print ads. However, we found that consumer response to the ads on the website was much more limited than is typical for website ads. We concluded that consumer response to the print ads was probably below par as well.

The executive's reasoning does which one of the following?

- (A) bases a prediction of the intensity of a phenomenon on information about the intensity of that phenomenon's cause
 - (B) uses information about the typical frequency of events of a general kind to draw a conclusion about the probability of a particular event of that kind
 - (C) infers a statistical generalization from claims about a large number of specific instances
 - (D) uses a case in which direct evidence is available to draw a conclusion about an analogous case in which direct evidence is unavailable
 - (E) bases a prediction about future events on facts about recent comparable events
7. Conservation officers justified their decision to remove a pack of ten coyotes from a small island by claiming that the coyotes, which preyed on wild cats and plover, were decimating the plover population and would soon wipe it out. After the coyotes were removed, however, the plover population plummeted dramatically, and within two years plover could no longer be found on the island.
- Which one of the following would, if true, most help explain the phenomenon described above?
- (A) Plover are ground-nesting birds, which makes them easy prey for coyotes.
 - (B) Wild cat and plover populations tend to fluctuate together.
 - (C) Coyotes are not susceptible to any of the diseases that commonly infect plover or wild cats.
 - (D) The wild cat population on the island was once significantly larger than it is currently.
 - (E) The coyotes preyed mainly on wild cats, and wild cats prey on plover.

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8. Economist: During a recession, a company can cut personnel costs either by laying off some employees without reducing the wages of remaining employees or by reducing the wages of all employees without laying off anyone. Both damage morale, but layoffs damage it less, since the aggrieved have, after all, left. Thus, when companies must reduce personnel costs during recessions, they are likely to layoff employees.

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

- (A) Employee morale is usually the primary concern driving companies' decisions about whether to layoff employees or to reduce their wages.
- (B) In general, companies increase wages only when they are unable to find enough qualified employees.
- (C) Some companies will be unable to make a profit during recessions no matter how much they reduce personnel costs.
- (D) When companies cut personnel costs during recessions by reducing wages, some employees usually resign.
- (E) Some companies that have laid off employees during recessions have had difficulty finding enough qualified employees once economic growth resumed.

9. There are far fewer independent bookstores than there were 20 years ago, largely because chain bookstores prospered and multiplied during that time. Thus, chain bookstores' success has been to the detriment of book consumers, for the shortage of independent bookstores has prevented the variety of readily available books from growing as much as it otherwise would have.

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

- (A) Book consumers would be better off if there were a greater variety of readily available books than there currently is.
- (B) Independent bookstores typically do not sell the kinds of books that are available in chain bookstores.
- (C) The average bookstore today is larger than the average bookstore of 20 years ago.
- (D) The average bookstore today is smaller than the average bookstore of 20 years ago.
- (E) Some book consumers value low prices more highly than wide selection.

10. Concert promoter: Some critics claim that our concert series lacks popular appeal. But our income from the sales of t-shirts and other memorabilia at the concerts is equal to or greater than that for similar sales at comparable series. So those critics are mistaken.

The concert promoter's argument is flawed in that it

- (A) attacks the critics on the basis of emotional considerations rather than factual ones
 - (B) takes for granted that income from sales of memorabilia is the sole indicator of popular appeal
 - (C) takes for granted that the comparable series possess popular appeal
 - (D) draws a conclusion about the popularity of a series based on a comparison with other, dissimilar events
 - (E) fails to adequately distinguish the series as a whole from individual concerts in it
11. The sun emits two types of ultraviolet radiation that damage skin: UV-A, which causes premature wrinkles, and UV-B, which causes sunburn. Until about ten years ago, sunscreens protected against UV-B radiation but not against UV-A radiation.

Which one of the following is best supported by the information above?

- (A) Since about ten years ago, the percentage of people who wear sunscreen every time they spend time in the sun has increased.
- (B) Most people whose skin is prematurely wrinkled have spent a large amount of time in the sun without wearing sunscreen.
- (C) The specific cause of premature skin wrinkling was not known until about ten years ago.
- (D) People who wear sunscreen now are less likely to become sunburned than were people who spent the same amount of time in the sun wearing sunscreen ten years ago.
- (E) Until about ten years ago, people who wore sunscreen were no less likely to have premature wrinkles than were people who spent the same amount of time in the sun without wearing sunscreen.

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12. Advice columnist: Several scientific studies have shown that, when participating in competitive sports, those people who have recently been experiencing major stress in their lives are several times more likely to suffer serious injuries than are other participants in competitive sports. Since risking serious injury is unwise, no sports activity should be used as a method for coping with stress.

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

- (A) If people recently under stress should avoid a subset of activities of a certain type, they should avoid all activities of that type.
 - (B) A method for coping with stress should be used only if it has been subjected to scientific study.
 - (C) People who have not been experiencing major stress in their lives should participate in competitive sports.
 - (D) When people have been under considerable stress, they should engage in competitive activities in order to relieve the stress.
 - (E) People with a history of sports injuries should not engage in sports activities if they have recently been under stress.
13. Tent caterpillars' routes between their nests and potential food sources are marked with chemical traces called pheromones that the caterpillars leave behind. Moreover, routes from food sources back to the nest are marked more heavily than are merely exploratory routes that have failed to turn up a food source. Thus, tent caterpillars are apparently among the insect species that engage in communal foraging, which consists in the conveying of information concerning the location of food to other members of the colony, nest, or hive.

Which one of the following, if true, adds the most support to the argument?

- (A) A hungry tent caterpillar is more likely to follow heavily marked routes than lightly marked routes.
- (B) Tent caterpillars can detect the presence but not the concentration of pheromones.
- (C) Sometimes individual tent caterpillars will not return to the nest until a food source is located.
- (D) The pheromones left by tent caterpillars are different from the pheromones left by other animals.
- (E) Pheromones that tent caterpillars leave behind are detectable by certain other species of caterpillars.

14. Many movies starring top actors will do well at the box office because the actors are already well known and have a loyal following. Movies starring unknown actors are therefore unlikely to do well.

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

- (A) Many animals must devote most of their energy to locating food, or they will not get enough food to maintain optimal energy levels. Thus, if immediate survival requires such an animal to devote most of its energy to some other purpose, optimal energy levels generally will not be maintained.
- (B) Often the presence of the flower bee balm in a garden will attract bumblebees that pollinate the plants and enable the garden to produce an abundant crop. So, gardens that lack bee balm usually do not produce abundant crops.
- (C) A person's ability to keep confidences is a large part of being a friend, since frequently such an ability enables a high degree of openness in communication. Thus, a high degree of openness in communication is an essential feature of friendship.
- (D) Visual aids can be very useful in effectively teaching math skills, because they generally allow vivid conceptualization of math principles. If such visual aids were never employed, therefore, teaching math skills might sometimes be more difficult.
- (E) An understanding of the rules of perspective is necessary for achieving success as a painter, since it is the understanding of these most basic rules that allows the painter to paint realistically. Thus, painters with an understanding of the rules of perspective will achieve success.

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15. As part of a new trend in the writing of history, an emphasis on the details of historical events and motivations has replaced the previous emphasis on overarching historical trends and movements, with the result that the latter are often overlooked. In consequence, the ominous parallels that may exist between historical trends and current trends are also overlooked, which lessens our ability to learn from history.

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

- (A) Studying the details of historical events and motivations lessens our ability to learn from history.
 - (B) Overarching historical trends and movements can be discerned only when details of historical events and motivations are not emphasized.
 - (C) Those who attend to overall trends and movements in history and not to details are the best able to learn from history.
 - (D) A change in emphasis in the interpretation of history has lessened our ability to learn from history.
 - (E) History should be interpreted in a way that gives equal emphasis to overarching historical trends and movements and to the details of historical events and motivations.
16. Therapist: The ability to trust other people is essential to happiness, for without trust there can be no meaningful emotional connection to another human being, and without meaningful emotional connections to others we feel isolated.

Which one of the following, if assumed, allows the conclusion of the therapist's argument to be properly inferred?

- (A) No one who is feeling isolated can feel happy.
- (B) Anyone who has a meaningful emotional connection to another human being can be happy.
- (C) To avoid feeling isolated, it is essential to trust other people.
- (D) At least some people who do not feel isolated are happy.
- (E) Anyone who is able to trust other people has a meaningful emotional connection to at least one other human being.

17. Of all the Arabic epic poems that have been popular at various times, only *Sirat Bani Hilal* is still publicly performed. Furthermore, while most other epics were only recited, *Sirat Bani Hilal* has usually been sung. The musical character of the performance, therefore, is the main reason for its longevity.

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

- (A) relies on evidence that is in principle impossible to corroborate
 - (B) relies on a source of evidence that may be biased
 - (C) takes for granted that a particular correlation is causal
 - (D) takes what may be mere popular opinion to be an established fact
 - (E) takes a sufficient condition to be a necessary condition
18. Fund-raiser: A charitable organization rarely gives its donors the right to vote on its policies. The inability to directly influence how charities spend contributions makes potential donors feel less of an emotional connection to the charity. Thus, most charities could probably increase the amount of money they raise through donations by giving donors the right to vote.

Which one of the following is an assumption that the fund-raiser's argument depends on?

- (A) The most effective way for a charity to give potential donors the ability to directly influence what that charity does is by giving donors the right to vote on the charity's policies.
- (B) Most charities that have increased the amount of money they raise through donations have done so by making potential donors feel a greater emotional connection to the charity.
- (C) Every charity that has given donors the right to vote on its policies has seen a marked increase in the emotional connection donors have to that charity.
- (D) Most potential donors to a charity are unwilling to give that charity any money if there is no possible way for them to have any influence on that charity's policies.
- (E) The emotional connection potential donors feel to a charity can affect the amount of money that charity raises through donations.

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19. Leslie: I'll show you that your quest for the treasure is irrational. Suppose you found a tablet inscribed, "Whoever touches this tablet will lose a hand, yet will possess the world." Would you touch it?

Erich: Certainly not.

Leslie: Just as I expected! It is clear from your answer that your hands are more important to you than possessing the world. But your entire body is necessarily more important to you than your hands. Yet you are ruining your health and harming your body in your quest for a treasure that is much less valuable than the whole world. I rest my case.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion drawn in Leslie's argument?

- (A) Erich would not sacrifice one of his hands in order to possess the world.
- (B) Erich should not risk his physical well-being regardless of the possible gains that such risks might bring.
- (C) Erich is irrationally risking something that is precious to him for something that is of no value.
- (D) Erich can be convinced that his quest for the treasure is irrational.
- (E) Erich is engaging in irrational behavior by pursuing his quest for the treasure.

20. Newspaper article: People who take vitamin C supplements tend to be healthier than average. This was shown by a study investigating the relationship between high doses of vitamin C and heart disease, which showed that people who regularly consume high doses of vitamin C supplements have a significantly lower than average risk of heart disease.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument in the newspaper article?

- (A) Vitamin C taken in the form of supplements has a different effect on the body than does vitamin C taken in food.
- (B) The reduction in risk of heart disease due to the consumption of vitamin C is no greater than the reduction due to certain other dietary changes.
- (C) Taking both vitamin C supplements and vitamin E supplements lowers one's risk of heart disease far more than does taking either one alone.
- (D) High doses of vitamin C supplements tend to reduce slightly one's resistance to certain common infectious diseases.
- (E) Taking vitamin C supplements has been found to lower one's risk of developing cancer.

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21. George: Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, hardly anyone learned ballroom dancing. Why is it that a large number of people now take ballroom dancing lessons?

Boris: It's because, beginning in 1995, many people learned the merengue and several related ballroom dances. Because these dances are so popular, other ballroom dances are now catching on.

Boris's response to George is most vulnerable to criticism because it fails to

- (A) show that the people who learned the merengue are the same people who are now interested in other ballroom dances
 - (B) explain why ballroom dancing was so unpopular before 1995
 - (C) relate the merengue to the forms of dancing that were more prevalent before 1995
 - (D) account for the beginning of the revival of interest in ballroom dancing
 - (E) demonstrate that all types of ballroom dancing are currently popular
22. On the basis of relatively minor morphological differences, some scientists suggest that Neanderthals should be considered a species distinct from Cro-Magnons, the forerunners of modern humans. Yet the fact that the tools used by these two groups of hominids living in different environments were of exactly the same type indicates uncanny behavioral similarities, for only if they faced the same daily challenges and met them in the same way would they have used such similar tools. This suggests that they were members of the same species, and that the morphological differences are due merely to their having lived in different environments.

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

- (A) Morphological differences between the members of two populations do not guarantee that the two populations do not belong to the same species.
- (B) The daily challenges with which an environment confronts its inhabitants are unique to that environment.
- (C) There are greater morphological differences between Cro-Magnons and modern humans than there are between Cro-Magnons and Neanderthals.
- (D) Use of similar tools is required if members of two distinct groups of tool-making hominids are to be considered members of the same species.
- (E) Through much of their coexistence, Cro-Magnons and Neanderthals were geographically isolated from one another.

23. A summer day is "pleasant" if there are intermittent periods of wind and the temperature stays below 84°F (29°C) all afternoon. A summer day with high humidity levels is "oppressive" either if the temperature stays above 84°F (29°C) all afternoon or if there is no wind.

Which one of the following summer weather reports most closely conforms to the principles stated above?

- (A) The temperature on Friday stayed below 82°F (28°C) all day, and there was no wind at all. It was a day of low humidity, and it was a pleasant day.
- (B) On Monday, the temperature ranged from 85°F to 90°F (30°C to 32°C) from early morning until night. It was an oppressive day even though the humidity levels were low.
- (C) On Tuesday, the temperature neither rose above nor fell below 84°F (29°C) throughout late morning and all afternoon. It was a pleasant day because there were occasional periods of wind.
- (D) On Wednesday, a refreshing breeze in the early morning became intermittent by late morning, and the day's humidity levels were constantly high. It was an oppressive day, even though the temperature did not rise above 84°F (29°C) all day.
- (E) On Thursday morning, the air was very still, and it remained windless for the whole day. Humidity levels for the day were high, and even though the temperature fell below 84°F (29°C) between early and late afternoon, it was an oppressive day.

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24. The local radio station will not win the regional ratings race this year. In the past ten years the station has never finished better than fifth place in the ratings. The station's manager has not responded to its dismal ratings by changing its musical format or any key personnel, while the competition has often sought to respond to changing tastes in music and has aggressively recruited the region's top radio personalities.

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

- (A) Every swan I have seen was white. Therefore all swans are probably white.
- (B) A fair coin was fairly flipped six times and was heads every time. The next flip will probably be heads too.
- (C) All lions are mammals. Therefore Leo, the local zoo's oldest lion, is a mammal too.
- (D) Recently stock prices have always been lower on Mondays. Therefore they will be lower this coming Monday too.
- (E) Only trained swimmers are lifeguards, so it follows that the next lifeguard at the local pool will be a trained swimmer.

25. Chef: This mussel recipe's first step is to sprinkle the live mussels with cornmeal. The cornmeal is used to clean them out: they take the cornmeal in and eject the sand that they contain. But I can skip this step, because the mussels available at seafood markets are farm raised and therefore do not contain sand.

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

- (A) Cornmeal is not used to clean out farm-raised mussels before they reach seafood markets.
- (B) Mussels contain no contaminants other than sand.
- (C) Sprinkling the mussels with cornmeal does not affect their taste.
- (D) The chef's mussel recipe was written before farm-raised mussels became available.
- (E) The mussels the chef is using for the mussel recipe came from a seafood market.

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 V
Time—35 minutes
27 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.

- With his first published works in the 1950s, Amos Tutuola became the first Nigerian writer to receive wide international recognition. Written in a mix of standard English, idiomatic Nigerian English, and literal translation of his native language, Yoruba, Tutuola's works were quick to be praised by many literary critics as fresh, inventive approaches to the form of the novel. Others, however, dismissed his works as simple retellings of local tales, full of unwelcome liberties taken with the details of the well-known story lines. However, to estimate properly Tutuola's rightful position in world literature, it is essential to be clear about the genre in which he wrote; literary critics have assumed too facilely that he wrote novels.

- No matter how flexible a definition of the novel one uses, establishing a set of criteria that enable Tutuola's works to be described as such applies to his works a body of assumptions the works are not designed to satisfy. Tutuola is not a novelist but a teller of folktales. Many of his critics are right to suggest that Tutuola's subjects are not strikingly original, but it is important to bear in mind that whereas realism and originality are expected of the novel, the teller of folktales is expected to derive subjects and frameworks from the corpus of traditional lore. The most useful approach to Tutuola's works, then, is one that regards him as working within the African oral tradition.

- Within this tradition, a folktale is common property, an expression of a people's culture and social circumstances. The teller of folktales knows that the basic story is already known to most listeners and, equally, that the teller's reputation depends on the inventiveness with which the tale is modified and embellished, for what the audience anticipates is not an accurate retelling of the story but effective improvisation and delivery. Thus, within the framework of the basic story, the teller is allowed considerable room to maneuver—in fact, the most brilliant tellers of folktales transform them into unique works.

- Tutuola's adherence to this tradition is clear: specific episodes, for example, are often repeated for emphasis, and he embellishes familiar tales with personal interpretations or by transferring them to modern settings. The blend of English with local idiom and Yoruba grammatical constructs, in which adjectives and verbs are often interchangeable, re-creates the folktales in singular ways. And, perhaps

- most revealingly, in the majority of Tutuola's works, the traditional accents and techniques of the teller of folktales are clearly discernible, for example in the adoption of an omniscient, summarizing voice at the end of his narratives, a device that is generally recognized as being employed to conclude most folktales.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Amos Tutuola is an internationally acclaimed writer of folktales whose unique writing style blends together aspects of Yoruba, Nigerian English, and standard English.
 - (B) Amos Tutuola's literary works should be evaluated not as novels but as unique and inventively crafted retellings of folktales.
 - (C) Amos Tutuola is an important author because he is able to incorporate the traditions of an oral art form into his novels.
 - (D) Critics are divided as to whether Amos Tutuola's literary works should be regarded as novels or folktales.
 - (E) The folktale is a valuable African literary genre that finds singular expression in the works of Amos Tutuola.
2. Tutuola's approach to writing folktales would be most clearly exemplified by a modern-day Irish author who
 - (A) applied conventions of the modern novel to the retelling of Irish folktales
 - (B) re-created important elements of the Irish literary style within a purely oral art form
 - (C) combined characters from English and Irish folktales to tell a story of modern life
 - (D) transplanted traditional Irish folktales from their original setting to contemporary Irish life
 - (E) utilized an omniscient narrator in telling original stories about contemporary Irish life

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3. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude toward Tutuola's position in world literature?
- (A) convinced that Tutuola's works should be viewed within the context of the African oral tradition
 - (B) certain that Tutuola's works will generate a renewed interest in the study of oral traditions
 - (C) pleased at the reception that Tutuola's works have received from literary critics
 - (D) confident that the original integrity of Tutuola's works will be preserved despite numerous translations
 - (E) optimistic that Tutuola's works reflect what will become a growing new trend in literature
4. According to the passage, some critics have criticized Tutuola's work on the ground that
- (A) his literary works do not exhibit enough similarities to the African oral tradition from which they are drawn
 - (B) his mixture of languages is not entirely effective as a vehicle for either traditional folktales or contemporary novels
 - (C) his attempt to fuse elements of traditional storytelling style with the format of the novel is detrimental to his artistic purposes
 - (D) his writing borrows substantially from well-known story lines and at the same time alters their details
 - (E) his unique works are not actually novels, even though he characterizes them as such
5. The author attributes each of the following to Tutuola EXCEPT:
- (A) repetition of elements in his stories for emphasis
 - (B) relocation of traditional stories to modern settings
 - (C) attainment of international recognition
 - (D) use of an omniscient narrator in his works
 - (E) transformation of Yoruba folktales into modern novels
6. The author refers to the "corpus of traditional lore" (lines 26-27) as part of an attempt to
- (A) distinguish expectations that apply to one literary genre from those that apply to another literary genre
 - (B) argue that two sharply differing literary genres are both equally valuable
 - (C) challenge critics who ascribe little merit to innovative ways of blending two distinct literary genres
 - (D) elucidate those characteristics of one literary genre that have direct counterparts in another, largely dissimilar genre
 - (E) argue for a new, more precise analysis of two literary genres whose distinguishing characteristics are poorly understood
7. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) illustrate the wide range of Tutuola's body of work
 - (B) explain the significance of the literary genre of the folktale and to defend it as a valid art form
 - (C) provide an account of Tutuola's body of work in order to help establish appropriate criteria for its evaluation
 - (D) distinguish accurately between the genre of the novel and that of the folktale
 - (E) summarize the disagreement among critics regarding Tutuola's place in world literature

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Mechanisms for recognizing kin are found throughout the plant and animal kingdoms, regardless of an organism's social or mental complexity.

- (5) Improvements in the general understanding of these mechanisms have turned some biologists' attention to the question of why kin recognition occurs at all. One response to this question is offered by the inclusive fitness theory, which was developed in the 1960s. The theory is based on the realization that an organism
- (10) transmits its genetic attributes to succeeding generations not solely through its offspring, but more generally through all of its close relatives. Whereas the traditional view of evolution held that natural selection favors the continued genetic representation
- (15) of individuals within a species that produce the greatest number of offspring, the inclusive fitness theory posits that natural selection similarly favors organisms that help their relatives, because doing so also increases their own total genetic representation.
- (20) The theory has helped to explain previously mysterious phenomena, including the evolution of social insect species like the honeybee, most of whose members do not produce offspring and exist only to nurture relatives.
- (25) Inclusive fitness theory has also been applied usefully to new findings concerning cannibalism within animal species. Based on the theory, cannibals should have evolved to avoid eating their own kin because of the obvious genetic costs of such a
- (30) practice. Spadefoot toad tadpoles provide an illustration. Biologists have found that all tadpoles of that species begin life as omnivores, feeding mainly on organic debris in their soon-to-be-dry pool in the desert, but that occasionally one tadpole eats another
- (35) or eats a freshwater shrimp. This event can trigger changes in the tadpole's physiology and dietary preference, causing the tadpole to become larger and exclusively carnivorous, feasting on other animals including members of its own species. Yet the
- (40) cannibals have a procedure of discrimination whereby they nip at other tadpoles, eating non siblings but releasing siblings unharmed. This suggests that the inclusive fitness theory offers at least a partial answer to why kin recognition develops. Interestingly, a
- (45) cannibal tadpole is less likely to avoid eating kin when it becomes very hungry, apparently putting its own unique genetic makeup ahead of its siblings'.

But there may be other reasons why organisms recognize kin. For example, it has recently been

- (50) found that tiger salamander larvae, also either omnivorous or cannibalistic, are plagued in nature by a deadly bacterium. Furthermore, it was determined that cannibal larvae are especially likely to be infected by eating diseased species members. The fact
- (55) that this bacterium is more deadly when it comes from a close relative with a similar immune system suggests that natural selection may favor cannibals that avoid such pathogens by not eating kin. For tiger salamanders then, kin recognition can be explained
- (60) simply as a means by which an organism preserves its own life, not as a means to aid in relatives' survival.

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

- (A) Some findings support the hypothesis that kin recognition emerged through natural selection because it increased organisms' total genetic representation, but this hypothesis may not explain all instances of kin recognition.
- (B) Current research supports the view that the mechanisms enabling the members of a species to recognize close relatives are as various as the purposes served by that ability.
- (C) Recent research involving tiger salamanders undermines the hypothesis concerning the purpose of kin recognition that is espoused by traditional evolutionary theorists.
- (D) New research involving tiger salamanders indicates that the traditional theory of natural selection is more strongly supported by the evidence than is thought by those who consider only the case of the spadefoot toad tadpole.
- (E) While traditional evolutionary theory was unable to account for the phenomenon of kin recognition, this phenomenon is fully explained by the inclusive fitness theory.

9. The passage states which one of the following about some spadefoot toad tadpoles?

- (A) They develop the ability to recognize fellow carnivores.
- (B) They feed only upon omnivorous tadpoles.
- (C) They change in body size when they become carnivores.
- (D) Their carnivorousness constitutes an important piece of evidence that calls into question the inclusive fitness theory.
- (E) Their carnivorousness would not occur unless it contributed in some way to the evolutionary success of the spadefoot toad species.

10. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about evolutionary explanations of kin recognition?

- (A) It is impossible to understand the mechanisms underlying kin recognition until an evolutionary explanation of such recognition has been attained.
- (B) Such explanations require no modifications to traditional evolutionary theory.
- (C) For any such explanation to be fully adequate it should ignore the differences of social or mental complexity of the organisms whose abilities it is intended to explain.
- (D) Kin recognition may have different evolutionary explanations in different species.
- (E) No other evolutionary explanation can account for the wide diversity of unusual phenomena with the same success as the inclusive fitness theory.

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11. Which one of the following most accurately describes the function of the last sentence of the second paragraph?
- (A) to draw attention to behavior that further complicates the set of facts to be explained by any theory of natural selection that accounts for kin recognition
 - (B) to explain why cannibals in most species eat their kin less often than do cannibal spadefoot toad tadpoles
 - (C) to describe behavior that lends support to the account of kin recognition presented in the second paragraph
 - (D) to offer evidence that the behavior of cannibal spadefoot toad tadpoles is unexplainable
 - (E) to imply that the described behavior is more relevant to the issue at hand than is the immediately preceding material
12. The passage most strongly supports which one of the following statements about the mechanism by which cannibal spadefoot toad tadpoles recognize their kin?
- (A) It is not dependent solely on the use of visual cues.
 - (B) It is neither utilized nor possessed by those tadpoles that do not become cannibalistic.
 - (C) It does not always allow a tadpole to distinguish its siblings from tadpoles that are not siblings.
 - (D) It is rendered unnecessary by physiological changes accompanying the dietary shift from omnivorousness to carnivorousness.
 - (E) It could not have developed in a species in which all members are omnivorous.
13. The passage states which one of the following about the mechanisms that enable organisms to recognize their close genetic relatives?
- (A) The mechanisms are most easily explained if we assume that they have a similar purpose in all species regardless of the species' social or mental complexities.
 - (B) The mechanisms have become more clearly understood, prompting interest in the purpose they serve.
 - (C) The mechanisms have become the focus of theoretical attention only since the 1960s.
 - (D) The detailed workings of these mechanisms must be better understood before their purpose can be fully explained.
 - (E) The mechanisms operate differently in different species even when they serve exactly the same function.
14. The information in the passage most strongly suggests that the fact that most honeybees exist only to nurture relatives
- (A) was not known to be true before the 1960s
 - (B) can be explained only if we assume that these members are in turn nurtured by the relatives they nurture
 - (C) is what led most biologists to reject the traditional view of evolution
 - (D) calls into question the view that evolution proceeds by natural selection
 - (E) is difficult to explain without at least supplementing the traditional view of evolution with further explanatory hypotheses
15. Which one of the following would, if true, most help to undermine the author's evaluation in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) Many tiger salamander larvae infected by the deadly bacterium are not cannibalistic.
 - (B) The factor that determines which tiger salamander larvae are carnivorous and which are omnivorous is not contained in the genetic makeup of the larvae.
 - (C) Kin recognition helps tiger salamanders avoid inbreeding that may be life-threatening to their offspring.
 - (D) Noncannibalistic tiger salamanders tend to produce fewer offspring than cannibalistic tiger salamanders.
 - (E) Cannibalistic tiger salamanders are immune to certain diseases to which noncannibalistic salamanders are not.

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Passage A

There is no universally accepted definition within international law for the term “national minority.” It is most commonly applied to (1) groups of persons—not necessarily citizens—under the jurisdiction of one country who have ethnic ties to another “homeland” country, or (2) groups of citizens of a country who have lasting ties to that country and have no such ties to any other country, but are distinguished from the majority of the population by ethnicity, religion, or language. The terms “people” and “nation” are also vaguely defined in international agreements. Documents that refer to a “nation” generally link the term to the concept of “nationalism,” which is often associated with ties to land. It also connotes sovereignty, for which reason, perhaps, “people” is often used instead of “nation” for groups subject to a colonial power.

While the lack of definition of the terms “minority,” “people,” and “nation” presents difficulties to numerous minority groups, this lack is particularly problematic for the Roma (Gypsies). The Roma are not a colonized people, they do not have a homeland, and many do not bear ties to any currently existing country. Some Roma are not even citizens of any country, in part because of their nomadic way of life, which developed in response to centuries of fleeing persecution. Instead, they have ethnic and linguistic ties to other groups of Roma that reside in other countries.

Passage B

Capotorti’s definition of a minority includes four empirical criteria—a group’s being numerically smaller than the rest of the population of the state; their being nondominant; their having distinctive ethnic, linguistic, or religious characteristics; and their desiring to preserve their own culture—and one legal criterion, that they be citizens of the state in question. This last element can be problematic, given the previous nomadic character of the Roma, that they still cross borders between European states to avoid persecution, and that some states have denied them citizenship, and thus minority status. Because this element essentially grants the state the arbitrary right to decide if the Roma constitute a minority without reference to empirical characteristics, it seems patently unfair that it should be included in the definition.

However, the Roma easily fulfill the four objective elements of Capotorti’s definition and should, therefore, be considered a minority in all major European states. Numerically, they are nowhere near a majority, though they number in the hundreds of thousands, even millions, in some states. Their nondominant position is evident—they are not even acknowledged as a minority in some states. The Roma have a number of distinctive linguistic, ethnic, and religious characteristics. For example, most speak Romani, an Indo-European language descended from

- (55) Sanskrit. Roma groups also have their own distinctive legal and court systems, which are group oriented rather than individual-rights oriented. That they have preserved their language, customs, and identity through centuries of persecution is evidence enough of their desire to preserve their culture.

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

- (A) Different definitions of certain key terms in international law conflict with one another in their application to the Roma.
 (B) In at least some countries in which they live, the Roma are not generally considered a minority group.
 (C) The lack of agreement regarding the definitions of such terms as “minority,” “people,” and “nation” is partly due to the unclear application of the terms to groups such as the Roma.
 (D) Any attempt to define such concepts as people, nation, or minority group will probably fail to apply to certain borderline cases such as the Roma.
 (E) The absence of a clear, generally agreed-upon understanding of what constitutes a people, nation, or minority group is a problem, especially in relation to the Roma.

17. The term “problematic” has which one of the following meanings in both passage A (line 19) and passage B (line 35)?

- (A) giving rise to intense debate
 (B) confusing and unclear
 (C) resulting in difficulties
 (D) difficult to solve
 (E) theoretically incoherent

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18. Which one of the following claims about the Roma is NOT made in passage A?
- (A) Those living in one country have ethnic ties to Roma in other countries.
 - (B) Some of them practice a nomadic way of life.
 - (C) They, as a people, have no recognizable homeland.
 - (D) In some countries, their population exceeds one million.
 - (E) The lack of a completely satisfactory definition of “minority” is a greater problem for them than for most.
19. The authors’ views regarding the status of the Roma can most accurately be described in which one of the following ways?
- (A) The author of passage A, but not the author of passage B, disapproves of the latitude that international law allows individual states in determining their relations to nomadic Roma populations.
 - (B) The author of passage B, but not the author of passage A, considers the problems of the Roma to be a noteworthy example of how international law can be ineffective.
 - (C) The author of passage B, but not the author of passage A, considers the Roma to be a paradigmatic example of a people who do not constitute a nation.
 - (D) Both authors would prefer that the political issues involving the Roma be resolved on a case-by-case basis within each individual country rather than through international law.
 - (E) Both authors consider the problems that the Roma face in relation to international law to be anomalous and special.
20. The relationship between which one of the following pairs of documents is most analogous to the relationship between passage A and passage B?
- (A) “The Lack of Clear-Cut Criteria for Classifying Jobs as Technical Causes Problems for Welders” and “A Point-by-Point Argument That Welding Fulfills the Union’s Criteria for Classification of Jobs as ‘Technical’”
 - (B) “Why the Current Criteria for Professional Competence in Welding Have Not Been Effectively Applied” and “A Review of the Essential Elements of Any Formal Statement of Professional Standards”
 - (C) “The Need for a Revised Definition of the Concept of Welding in Relation to Other Technical Jobs” and “An Enumeration and Description of the Essential Job Duties Usually Carried Out by Union Welders”
 - (D) “The Lack of Competent Welders in Our Company Can Be Attributed to a General Disregard for Professional and Technical Staff Recruitment” and “A Discussion of the Factors That Companies Should Consider in Recruiting Employees”
 - (E) “The Conceptual Links Between Professionalism and Technical Expertise” and “A Refutation of the Union’s Position Regarding Which Types of Jobs Should Be Classified as Neither Professional nor Technical”
21. Which one of the following is a principle that can be most reasonably considered to underlie the reasoning in both of the passages?
- (A) A definition that is vaguely formulated cannot serve as the basis for the provisions contained in a document of international law.
 - (B) A minority group’s not being officially recognized as such by the government that has jurisdiction over it can be detrimental to the group’s interests.
 - (C) Provisions in international law that apply only to minority groups should not be considered valid.
 - (D) Governments should recognize the legal and court systems used by minority populations within their jurisdictions.
 - (E) A group that often moves back and forth across a boundary between two countries can be legitimately considered citizens of both countries.

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- During most of the nineteenth century, many French women continued to be educated according to models long established by custom and religious tradition. One recent observer has termed the failure to institute real and lasting educational reform at the end of the eighteenth century a “missed opportunity”—for in spite of the egalitarian and secular aims of the French Revolution in 1789, a truly nondiscriminatory education system for both women and men would not be established in the country until the 1880s. However, legislators had put forth many proposals for educational reform in the years just after the revolution; two in particular attempted to institute educational systems for women that were, to a great extent, egalitarian.

- The first of these proposals endeavored to replace the predominantly religious education that women originally received in convents and at home with reformed curricula. More importantly, the proposal insisted that, because education was a common good that should be offered to both sexes, instruction should be available to everyone. By the same token, teachers would be drawn from both sexes. Thus the proposal held it essential that schools for both men and women be established promptly throughout the country and that these schools be public, a tangible sign of the state’s interest in all of its citizens. One limitation of this proposal, however, was that girls, unlike boys, were to leave school at age eight in order to be educated at home in the skills necessary for domestic life and for the raising of families. The second proposal took a more comprehensive approach. It advocated equal education for women and men on the grounds that women and men enjoy the same rights, and it was the only proposal of the time that called for coeducational schools, which were presented as a bulwark against the traditional gender roles enforced by religious tradition. In other respects, however, this proposal also continued to define women in terms of their roles in the domestic sphere and as mothers.

- That neither proposal was able to envision a system of education that was fully equal for women, and that neither was adopted into law even as such, bespeaks the immensity of the cultural and political obstacles to egalitarian education for women at the time. Nevertheless, the vision of egalitarian educational reform was not entirely lost. Nearly a century later, in the early 1880s, French legislators recalled the earlier proposals in their justification of new laws that founded public secondary schools for women, abolished fees for education, and established compulsory attendance for all students. In order to pass these reforms, the government needed to demonstrate that its new standards were rooted in a long philosophical, political, and pedagogical tradition. Various of the resulting institutions also made claim to revolutionary origin, as doing so allowed them to appropriate the legitimacy conferred by tradition and historical continuity.

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the French legislators who passed new educational laws in the early 1880s were
- (A) committed to removing education in the skills necessary for domestic life from the public school curriculum
 - (B) unaware of the difficulties that the earlier legislators faced when advocating similar legislation
 - (C) concerned with improving educational equality across economic strata as well as between the sexes
 - (D) more open to political compromise than were the legislators who introduced the previous proposals for reform
 - (E) more inclined to give religious authorities a role in education than were the legislators who introduced the previous proposals for reform
23. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Education in France during one historical period is described; two proposals that attempted to reform the educational system are presented; inconsistencies within each proposal are identified and lamented.
 - (B) The movement toward gender equality in France during one historical period is discussed; two proposals for educational reform are presented; the differences between the proposals and the educational system of that era are outlined.
 - (C) The traditional nature of French education for women is described; proposed breaks with tradition are discussed, followed by a discussion of why eventual change required less of a break with tradition.
 - (D) The egalitarian aims in France during one historical period are presented; proposals that foreshadowed eventual reform are described; the initial characterization of the aims is modified.
 - (E) The nature of education for women in France during one historical period is described; proposals for educational reform are presented; the relationship between the proposals and eventual reform is indicated.

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24. Suppose that two proposals were put forward by lawmakers concerning housing reform today. Which one of the following pairs of proposals is most closely analogous to the pair of proposals discussed in the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) “Housing should be made available to all” and “Real estate practices should be nondiscriminatory”
 - (B) “Housing should be made available to all” and “The quality of housing should be improved”
 - (C) “There should be housing for all who can pay” and “Housing should be of uniform quality”
 - (D) “The quality of housing should be improved” and “Real estate practices should be”
 - (E) “Low-cost housing should be constructed” and “Housing should be of uniform quality”
25. According to the passage, the second of the two proposals discussed was distinctive because it asserted that
- (A) everyone should both learn and teach
 - (B) males and females should go to the same schools
 - (C) education should involve lifelong learning
 - (D) religious schools should be abolished
 - (E) education for girls should be both public and secular
26. Based on the passage, the fact that the proposed reforms were introduced shortly after the French Revolution most clearly suggests that the proposals
- (A) were a reaction to the excesses of the new government
 - (B) had their roots in a belief in the power of education
 - (C) had vast popular support within French society
 - (D) treated education for women as a prerequisite to the implementation of other reforms
 - (E) were influenced by egalitarian ideals
27. The author would most likely describe the proposals mentioned in the passage with which one of the following statements?
- (A) They espoused reforms that were very modest by the standards of the day.
 - (B) They were fundamentally unethical due to their incomplete view of equality.
 - (C) They were well-meaning attempts to do as much as was feasible at the time.
 - (D) They were reasonable, and it is difficult to understand why they failed.
 - (E) They were not adopted because their aims were not fully comprehensive.

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.

Experimental Section (from December 1997)
Section I - Logical Reasoning

Credited
Response

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

Computing Your Score

Note: Online scoring will provide a more complete picture of your performance.

Directions:

1. Use the Scoring Worksheet below to compute your raw score.
2. 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 8LSN78

<u>Reported Score</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>
180	98	100
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	82	83
165	81	81
164	79	80
163	78	78
162	76	77
161	74	75
160	73	73
159	71	72
158	69	70
157	67	68
156	66	66
155	64	65
154	62	63
153	60	61
152	58	59
151	57	57
150	55	56
149	53	54
148	51	52
147	50	50
146	48	49
145	46	47
144	45	45
143	43	44
142	41	42
141	40	40
140	38	39
139	37	37
138	35	36
137	34	34
136	32	33
135	31	31
134	29	30
133	28	28
132	27	27
131	25	26
130	24	24
129	23	23
128	21	22
127	20	20
126	19	19
125	18	18
124	17	17
123	15	16
122	14*	14*
121	0	14

