

DECEMBER 1995
FULL-LENGTH LSAT

SECTION I
Time—35 minutes
24 Questions

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

Questions 1-5

On Wednesday a physician will have exactly one appointment with seven patients—P, Q, R, S, T, U, W—one patient per appointment. The schedule of appointments, chronologically numbered 1 through 7, must meet the following conditions:

Q's appointment is at some time before W's appointment.

U's appointment is at some time before P's appointment.

Either R or T has appointment 3.

S's appointment is either the appointment immediately before or the appointment immediately after R's appointment.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable schedule of appointments in order from 1 to 7?
 - (A) Q, S, R, P, W, U, T
 - (B) Q, U, W, S, R, T, P
 - (C) S, Q, R, T, W, U, P
 - (D) T, U, R, S, W, P, Q
 - (E) U, Q, T, P, R, S, W
2. If W has appointment 2 and P has appointment 5, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) R has appointment 6.
 - (B) S has appointment 4.
 - (C) S has appointment 7.
 - (D) U has appointment 1.
 - (E) U has appointment 4.
3. If U's appointment is immediately after T's appointment and immediately before R's appointment, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Q's appointment is at some time before P's appointment.
 - (B) S's appointment is at some time before P's appointment.
 - (C) S's appointment is immediately before Q's appointment.
 - (D) W's appointment is immediately before P's appointment.
 - (E) W's appointment is at some time before S's appointment.
4. If P's appointment is immediately before S's appointment, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) R's appointment is immediately before W's appointment.
 - (B) T's appointment is immediately before Q's appointment.
 - (C) U's appointment is immediately before P's appointment.
 - (D) U's appointment is immediately before Q's appointment.
 - (E) W's appointment is immediately before T's appointment.
5. If T's appointment is immediately after P's appointment and immediately before W's appointment, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) W's appointment is at some time before R's appointment.
 - (B) U's appointment is at some time before R's appointment.
 - (C) S's appointment is at some time before U's appointment.
 - (D) R's appointment is at some time before P's appointment.
 - (E) Q's appointment is at some time before S's appointment.

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Questions 6-12

Exactly six employees—officers F, G, and H, and supervisors K, L, and M—must be assigned to exactly three committees—Policy, Quality, and Sales—with exactly three employees per committee. Committee assignments must conform to the following conditions:

Each committee must have at least one officer assigned to it.

Each employee must be assigned to at least one committee.

All three officers must be assigned to the Policy Committee.

G cannot be assigned to the same committee as L.

K must be assigned to the Sales Committee.

6. Which one of the following is a group of three employees who can be assigned together to the Sales Committee?
 - (A) F, G, and H
 - (B) F, G, and M
 - (C) G, K, and L
 - (D) H, K, and L
 - (E) K, L, and M
7. If H is assigned to exactly one committee, and if no committee has both F and M assigned to it, then it must be true that
 - (A) G and M are both assigned to the Quality Committee
 - (B) K and L are both assigned to the Sales Committee
 - (C) K is assigned to exactly two committees
 - (D) L is assigned to exactly two committees
 - (E) M is assigned to exactly two committees
8. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) F is assigned to exactly one committee.
 - (B) G is assigned to exactly three committees.
 - (C) H is assigned to exactly three committees.
 - (D) K is assigned to exactly one committee.
 - (E) L is assigned to exactly two committees.
9. If F is assigned to exactly three committees, and G is assigned to exactly two committees, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) G is assigned to the Quality Committee.
 - (B) G is assigned to the Sales Committee.
 - (C) K is assigned to the Quality Committee.
 - (D) L is assigned to the Sales Committee.
 - (E) M is assigned to the Quality Committee.
10. Which one of the following is a group of three employees who can be assigned together to the Quality Committee?
 - (A) F, G, and H
 - (B) F, G, and K
 - (C) G, H, and K
 - (D) G, K, and L
 - (E) H, L, and M
11. If L is assigned to exactly two committees, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) F is assigned to the Sales Committee.
 - (B) G is assigned to the Sales Committee.
 - (C) H is assigned to the Quality Committee.
 - (D) K is assigned to the Quality Committee.
 - (E) M is assigned to the Quality Committee.
12. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) F and G are each assigned to exactly one committee.
 - (B) F and H are each assigned to exactly one committee.
 - (C) G and H are each assigned to exactly one committee.
 - (D) F and M are both assigned to the Sales Committee.
 - (E) G and K are both assigned to the Quality Committee.

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Questions 13-17

On Tuesday Vladimir and Wendy each eat exactly four separate meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, and a snack. The following is all that is known about what they eat during that day:

At no meal does Vladimir eat the same kind of food as Wendy.

Neither of them eats the same kind of food more than once during the day.

For breakfast, each eats exactly one of the following: hot cakes, poached eggs, or omelet.

For lunch, each eats exactly one of the following: fish, hot cakes, macaroni, or omelet.

For dinner, each eats exactly one of the following: fish, hot cakes, macaroni, or omelet.

For a snack, each eats exactly one of the following: fish or omelet.

Wendy eats an omelet for lunch.

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

- (A) Vladimir eats fish for lunch.
- (B) Vladimir eats fish for dinner.
- (C) Vladimir eats fish for his snack.
- (D) Wendy eats fish for dinner.
- (E) Wendy eats fish for her snack.

14. Vladimir must eat which one of the following foods?

- (A) fish
- (B) hot cakes
- (C) macaroni
- (D) omelet
- (E) poached eggs

15. If both Vladimir and Wendy eat macaroni on Tuesday, then which one of the following statements could be true?

- (A) Vladimir eats fish for lunch.
- (B) Vladimir eats hot cakes for lunch.
- (C) Vladimir eats macaroni for dinner.
- (D) Wendy eats hot cakes for breakfast.
- (E) Wendy eats hot cakes for dinner.

16. If Wendy does not eat macaroni on Tuesday, then which one of the following statements could be true?

- (A) Vladimir eats poached eggs for breakfast.
- (B) Vladimir eats fish for lunch.
- (C) Vladimir eats hot cakes for lunch.
- (D) Wendy eats hot cakes for breakfast.
- (E) Wendy eats fish for dinner.

17. If Wendy eats poached eggs for breakfast, then which one of the following statements cannot be true?

- (A) Vladimir eats fish for lunch.
- (B) Vladimir eats hot cakes for lunch.
- (C) Vladimir eats macaroni for dinner.
- (D) Wendy eats hot cakes for dinner.
- (E) Wendy eats macaroni for dinner.

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Questions 18-24

Eight people—Jack, Karen, Laura, Mark, Nick, Owen, Peggy, and Ruth—will be placed on two four-person teams—X and Y—for a relay race that is run in four successive legs: first, second, third, and fourth. The teams race concurrently. Each team member runs exactly one of the legs, one team member per leg, according to the following conditions:

- Jack is on the same team as Karen.
- Karen is not on the same team as Nick.
- Ruth runs an earlier leg of the race than Peggy runs, whether or not they are on the same team as each other.
- Mark and Nick are both on team Y.
- Neither Jack nor Mark runs third.
- Karen and Laura both run second.
- Owen runs fourth.

18. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) If Jack and Owen are assigned to the same team as each other, Jack runs first.
- (B) If Jack and Peggy are assigned to the same team as each other, Jack runs fourth.
- (C) If Jack and Ruth are assigned to the same team as each other, Ruth runs third.
- (D) If Mark and Owen are assigned to the same team as each other, Mark runs fourth.
- (E) If Mark and Ruth are assigned to the same team as each other, Ruth runs third.

19. If Ruth is assigned to team X, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the legs that she could run?

- (A) first
- (B) second
- (C) first, second
- (D) first, third
- (E) second, third

20. If Owen and Ruth are assigned to the same team as each other, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Mark runs fourth.
- (B) Nick runs first.
- (C) Nick runs fourth.
- (D) Peggy runs first.
- (E) Peggy runs fourth.

21. Any of the following can be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Jack runs first.
- (B) Mark runs fourth.
- (C) Nick runs first.
- (D) Nick and Peggy both run third.
- (E) Owen and Peggy both run fourth.

22. If Ruth and Peggy are assigned to the same team as each other, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Jack runs first.
- (B) Mark runs fourth.
- (C) Nick runs third.
- (D) Peggy runs third.
- (E) Ruth runs first.

23. Any of the following can be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Jack runs fourth.
- (B) Nick runs fourth.
- (C) Peggy runs fourth.
- (D) Ruth runs first.
- (E) Ruth runs third.

24. If Peggy runs third on the same team to which Jack is assigned, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Jack runs the first leg on the team to which he is assigned.
- (B) Ruth runs the first leg on the team to which she is assigned.
- (C) Owen runs on the same team as Jack.
- (D) Owen runs on the same team as Mark.
- (E) Ruth runs on the same team as Mark.

S T O P

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

SECTION II
Time—35 minutes
25 Questions

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

1. The basic ingredients from which cement is made are both cheap and plentiful. Materials as common as limestone and clay will do. Nevertheless, the price of cement is influenced by the price of oil, because turning the basic ingredients into cement in high-temperature kilns uses large amounts of energy.

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

- (A) Oil is one of the basic ingredients that make up cement.
 - (B) Oil is a source of energy for some of the kilns used in the making of cement.
 - (C) The higher the price of cement rises, the higher the price of clay rises.
 - (D) Whenever oil prices rise, cement prices drop.
 - (E) A given amount of cement costs no more than the total cost of its basic ingredients.
2. Many people do not understand themselves, nor do they try to gain self-understanding. These people might try to understand others, but these attempts are sure to fail, because without self-understanding it is impossible to understand others. It is clear from this that anyone who lacks self-understanding will be incapable of understanding others.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) mistakes something that is necessary to bring about a situation for something that in itself is enough to bring about that situation
- (B) fails to take into account the possibility that not everyone wants to gain a thorough understanding of himself or herself
- (C) blames people for something for which they cannot legitimately be held responsible
- (D) makes use of the inherently vague term “self-understanding” without defining that term
- (E) draws a conclusion that simply restates a claim given in support of that conclusion

Questions 3-4

Wife: The work of the artist who painted the portrait of my grandparents 50 years ago has become quite popular lately, so the portrait has recently become valuable. But since these sorts of artistic fads fade rapidly, the practical thing to do would be to sell the portrait while it is still worth something, and thereby enable our daughter to attend the college she has chosen.

Husband: How could you make such a suggestion? That painting is the only thing you own that belonged to your grandparents. I don't think it's a very good painting, but it has great sentimental value. Besides, you owe it to our daughter to keep it in the family as a link to her family's past.

3. Which one of the following principles, if established, does most to justify the husband's reply?
- (A) Gifts offered as sentimental tokens of affection should not be accepted if the recipient intends to sell them later for profit.
 - (B) A beautiful work of art is more valuable than the money it could be sold for, whatever the amount.
 - (C) It is more important for parents to provide their children with tangible links to the family's past than it is to enable them to attend the college of their choice.
 - (D) Children and grandchildren have a duty to preserve family heirlooms only if they have promised their parents or grandparents that they would do so.
 - (E) Providing one's children with an education is more important than providing them with material goods, even if the goods have sentimental value.
4. The husband uses which one of the following argumentative techniques in replying to the wife's suggestion?
- (A) taking issue with the practicality of her suggestion
 - (B) questioning her aesthetic judgment
 - (C) claiming that the reasons she gives are based on emotions rather than on rational considerations
 - (D) asserting that the evidence she cites in support of her suggestion is false
 - (E) invoking a competing obligation that he judges to override her practical considerations

5. Questions have arisen regarding the accuracy of the reports the university's archaeological museum issues on its sales and acquisitions for the year. To forestall controversy, this year's report is being reviewed by three archaeologists from other universities. Since these archaeologists will be given full access to all documents on which the report is based, they will be able to determine whether it is indeed accurate.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) does not specify whether the reviewers will have access to data about objects that have been in the museum's collection for many years
 - (B) provides no information regarding the size or quality of the archaeological museum's collection
 - (C) omits any mention of whether the museum's collection is on display or is available only to researchers
 - (D) ignores the possibility that there might have been some sales or acquisitions during the past year that were not mentioned in the documents on which the report was based
 - (E) does not describe what will occur if the reviewers discover discrepancies between the report and the documents on which it was based
6. Engineer: Some people argue that the world's energy problems could be solved by mining the Moon for helium-3, which could be used for fuel in fusion reactors. But this is nonsense. Even if it were possible to mine the Moon for helium-3, the technology needed to build viable fusion reactors that could use such fuel is at least 50 years away. If the world's energy problems are not solved before then, it will be too late to solve those problems.

The main point of the argument is that

- (A) mining the Moon for helium-3 is currently not feasible
- (B) fusion reactors that are now being planned are not designed to use helium-3 as fuel
- (C) people who advocate mining the Moon for helium-3 do not realize that fusion reactors could be designed to use fuels other than helium-3
- (D) mining the Moon for helium-3 is not a possible solution to the world's energy problems
- (E) if the world's energy problems are not solved within the next 50 years, it will be too late to solve those problems

Questions 7-8

The fishing industry cannot currently be relied upon to help the government count the seabirds killed by net fishing, since an accurate count might result in restriction of net fishing. The government should therefore institute a program under which tissue samples from the dead birds are examined to determine the amount of toxins in the fish eaten by the birds. The industry would then have a reason to turn in the bird carcasses, since the industry needs to know whether the fish it catches are contaminated with toxins.

7. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
- (A) The seabirds that are killed by net fishing do not eat all of the species of fish caught by the fishing industry.
 - (B) The government has not in the past sought to determine whether fish were contaminated with toxins by examining tissue samples of seabirds.
 - (C) The government cannot gain an accurate count of the number of seabirds killed by net fishing unless the fishing industry cooperates.
 - (D) If the government knew that fish caught by the fishing industry were contaminated by toxins, the government would restrict net fishing.
 - (E) If net fishing were restricted by the government, then the fishing industry would become more inclined to reveal the number of seabirds killed by net fishing.
8. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly indicates that the government program would not by itself provide an accurate count of the seabirds killed by net fishing?
- (A) The seabirds killed by net fishing might be contaminated with several different toxins even if the birds eat only one kind of fish.
 - (B) The fishing industry could learn whether the fish it catches are contaminated with toxins if only a few of the seabirds killed by the nets were examined.
 - (C) The government could gain valuable information about the source of toxins by examining tissue samples of the seabirds caught in the nets.
 - (D) The fish caught in a particular net might be contaminated with the same toxins as those in the seabirds caught in that net.
 - (E) The government would be willing to certify that the fish caught by the industry are not contaminated with toxins if tests done on the seabirds showed no contamination.

9. Some people claim that elected officials must avoid even the appearance of impropriety in office. Yet since actions that give the appearance of impropriety are not necessarily improper, the only reason for an elected official to avoid the appearance of impropriety is to maintain public approval and popularity. No one, however, not even a public official, has an obligation to be popular or to maintain public approval.

The argument is structured so as to lead to which one of the following conclusions?

- (A) No elected official has an obligation to avoid the appearance of impropriety.
 - (B) All elected officials have a vested interest in maintaining a high public approval rating.
 - (C) Elected officials who have been scrupulous in satisfying the obligations of their office should ensure that the public is aware of this fact.
 - (D) The public never approves of an elected official who appears to have behaved improperly in office.
 - (E) Elected officials who abuse the power of their office have an obligation at least to appear to be fulfilling the obligations of their office.
10. Cafeteria patron: The apples sold in this cafeteria are greasy. The cashier told me that the apples are in that condition when they are delivered to the cafeteria and that the cafeteria does not wash the apples it sells. Most fruit is sprayed with dangerous pesticides before it is harvested, and is dangerous until it is washed. Clearly, the cafeteria is selling pesticide-covered fruit, thereby endangering its patrons.

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

- (A) The apples that the cafeteria sells are not thoroughly washed after harvest but before reaching the cafeteria.
- (B) Most pesticides that are sprayed on fruit before harvest leave a greasy residue on the fruit.
- (C) Many of the cafeteria's patrons are unaware that the cafeteria does not wash the apples it sells.
- (D) Only pesticides that leave a greasy residue on fruit can be washed off.
- (E) Fruits other than apples also arrive at the cafeteria in a greasy condition.

11. P: Because an elected official needs the support of a political party to be effective, the independent candidate for the legislature cannot possibly be an effective legislator if she wins.

Q: I disagree. By your reasoning, our current legislator, who has the support of a political party, ought to have been effective, but he has not been.

Which one of the following is the best criticism of Q's statement?

- (A) It simply contradicts P's claim without offering evidence against it.
- (B) It does not consider the possibility that a political party might decide to support an elected legislator even though he or she ran as an independent.
- (C) It fails to provide a precise definition for a key term—the word "effective."
- (D) It presupposes what is to be proved—that a legislator must have the support of a political party in order to be "effective."
- (E) It mistakenly interprets P to be claiming that a factor assures, rather than is necessary for, a legislator's effectiveness.

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Questions 12-13

Public health will improve more quickly in the wake of new medical discoveries if medical researchers abandon their practice of waiting until their findings are published in peer-reviewed journals before informing the press of important research results. That is because the public release of new medical information allows people to use that information in order to improve their health, but the peer-review process is unavoidably very slow.

12. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- (A) Many medical researchers do not agree to serve as reviewers when their own research is in a critical phase.
 - (B) Reviewers for many medical journals are not themselves medical researchers.
 - (C) People would use new medical information even if it were not first published in peer-reviewed journals.
 - (D) The peer-review process could be speeded up enough to produce a significant improvement in public health.
 - (E) New medical information that is first published in peer-reviewed journals does not usually receive public attention.
13. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
- (A) Peer review often prevents the publication of false conclusions drawn on the basis of poorly conducted medical research.
 - (B) People often alter their life-styles on the basis of new medical information made available through the press.
 - (C) Some improvements in public health are due to factors other than the discovery of new medical information.
 - (D) Some newspapers would be willing to publish the results of medical research before those results have appeared in peer-reviewed journals.
 - (E) Most peer-reviewed scientific journals would refuse to give up the practice of peer review.

14. Between 1977 and 1987, the country of Ravonia lost about 12,000 jobs in logging and wood processing, representing a 15 percent decrease in employment in the country's timber industry. Paradoxically, this loss of jobs occurred even as the amount of wood taken from the forests of Ravonia increased by 10 percent.

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

- (A) Not since the 1950s has the timber industry been Ravonia's most important industry economically.
 - (B) Between 1977 and 1987, the total number of acres of timberland in Ravonia fell, while the demand for wood products increased.
 - (C) Since 1977, a growing proportion of the timber that has been cut in Ravonia has been exported as raw, unprocessed wood.
 - (D) Since 1977, domestic sales of wood and wood products have increased by more than export sales have increased.
 - (E) In 1977, overall unemployment in Ravonia was approximately 10 percent; in 1987, Ravonia's unemployment rate was 15 percent.
15. To perform an act that is morally wrong is to offend against humanity, and all offenses against humanity are equally bad. Because murder is morally wrong, it is just as bad to have murdered one person by setting off a bomb as it would have been to have murdered a hundred people by setting off that bomb.
- Which one of the following judgments conforms to the principles invoked above?
- (A) If lying is morally wrong, telling a lie is as bad as murdering someone.
 - (B) Risking one's life to save the lives of a hundred people is morally no better than risking one's life to save one person.
 - (C) If stealing is morally wrong, it is equally important to society to prevent people from stealing as it is to prevent them from committing murder.
 - (D) Accidentally causing the death of a person is just as bad as murdering that person.
 - (E) In a situation in which the life of one person can be saved only by killing another person, killing and not killing are equally bad.

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16. In yesterday's council election a majority of voters supported conservative candidates, and a majority of voters supported candidates who voted in favor of the antipollution act. Therefore, it must be that a majority of voters in yesterday's council election supported conservative candidates who voted in favor of the antipollution act.

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

- (A) Bill claims that soil can be damaged if it is tilled when it is too wet, and Sue claims that seeds planted in wet soil can rot. Therefore, if both claims are true, gardeners who till and plant their gardens when the soil is wet damage both their soil and their seeds.
- (B) According to Sara, most children like pies. According to Robert, most children like blueberries. So if Sara and Robert are both right, it must be that most children like pies that contain blueberries.
- (C) Mark will go on a picnic today only if it does not rain. Susan will go on a picnic today only if Mark goes too. Since it is not going to rain today, both Mark and Susan will go on a picnic.
- (D) The majority of customers who regularly eat at this restaurant always order both fish and stuffed mushrooms. Thus, fish and stuffed mushrooms must be the restaurant's most frequently ordered dishes.
- (E) Most people living at Gina's house cook well. Since most people at Gina's house enjoy eating well-cooked meals, most meals served at Gina's house are cooked well.

17. Politician: Critics of the wetlands-protection bill are delaying passage of this important legislation merely on the grounds that they disagree with its new, more restrictive definition of the term "wetlands." But this bill will place stricter limits on the development of wetlands than the existing regulations do. Therefore, in quibbling over semantics, critics of this bill show that they care little about what really happens to our wetlands.

The politician's reply to the opponents of the wetlands-protection bill is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) It falsely identifies the motives of those who have criticized the wetlands-protection bill with the motives of all those who are opposed to conservation.
- (B) It does not adequately recognize the possibility that the definition of the word "wetlands" determines the impact of the legislation.
- (C) It assumes without justification that those who criticized the wetlands-protection bill stand to profit if the bill is defeated.
- (D) It fails to provide a defense for a less restrictive definition of "wetlands."
- (E) It attempts to defend the credibility of the author of the bill rather than defending the bill itself.

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Questions 18-19

Dillworth: More and more people are deciding not to have children because of the personal and economic sacrifices children require and because so often children are ungrateful for the considerable sacrifices their parents do make for them. However, such considerations have no bearing on the fact that their children provide the best chance most people have of ensuring that their values live on after them. Therefore, for anyone with deeply held values, foregoing parenthood out of reluctance to make sacrifices for which little gratitude can be expected would probably be a mistake.

Travers: Your reasoning ignores another fact that deserves consideration: children's ingratitude for parental sacrifices usually stems from a wholesale rejection of parental values.

18. Dillworth employs which one of the following argumentative strategies?
- (A) showing that considerations cited as drawbacks to a given course of action are not really drawbacks at all
 - (B) exposing as morally suspect the motives of people who would make the choice that Dillworth rejects
 - (C) indirectly establishing that a given course of action is obligatory by arguing that the alternative course of action is prohibited
 - (D) distinguishing a category of person for whom the reason presented in favor of a given course of action is more telling than the reasons cited against that course of action
 - (E) using evidence that a certain course of action would be appropriate under one set of conditions to arrive at a general conclusion about what would be appropriate in all cases
19. The point of Travers' rejoinder to Dillworth's argument is that
- (A) Dillworth's assumption that children acquire values only from their parents is mistaken
 - (B) it is a mistake to dismiss as irrelevant the personal and economic sacrifices people are called on to make for the sake of their children
 - (C) Dillworth has overlooked the well-known fact that people with deeply held values not infrequently reject opposing values that are deeply held by others
 - (D) the desire to perpetuate their values should not be a factor in people's decision to have children
 - (E) the fact that children are often ungrateful for parental sacrifices is not irrelevant to deciding whether to have children in order to perpetuate one's values

20. Until about 400 million years ago, fishes—the first true swimmers—were jawless. Their feeding methods were limited to either sucking in surface plankton or sucking in food particles from bottom mud. With the development of biting jaws, however, the life of fishes changed dramatically, since jaws allowed them actively to pursue prey, to seize it in their jaws, and to manipulate it between their teeth. The jawed fishes then developed along two main lines: one retained cartilage for its skeletons, for example, sharks and rays; the other adopted bone as its principal skeletal material. From the latter group evolved the most abundant and diverse of all of today's vertebrate groups, the "teleosts," some 21,000 species, which vary from barracudas to sea horses.

If all of the statements in the passage are true, which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) Fish are the primary prey of all jawed fishes.
 - (B) The jawless fishes did not prey upon other fish.
 - (C) Teleosts do not feed upon particles found in bottom mud.
 - (D) Jawless fishes did not have cartilage as their skeletal material.
 - (E) Jawless fishes became extinct approximately 400 million years ago.
21. Nuclear reactors are sometimes built in "geologically quiet" regions, so called by geologists because such regions are distant from plate boundaries and contain only minor faults. Since no minor fault in a geologically quiet region produces an earthquake more often than once in any given 100,000-year period, it follows that of all potential nuclear reactor sites in such a region, those that are least likely to be struck by an earthquake are ones located near a fault that has produced an earthquake within living memory.

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

- (A) Geologically quiet regions are the least dangerous regions in which to build nuclear reactors.
- (B) For any potential nuclear reactor site, the likelihood of being struck by an earthquake is the primary determinant of site safety.
- (C) In a geologically quiet region, every potential nuclear reactor site is near at least one minor fault.
- (D) Nuclear reactors that are located in geologically quiet regions are built to withstand at least one but not necessarily more than one earthquake of minor to moderate force.
- (E) Earthquake faults in geologically quiet regions produce earthquakes at least once in 100,000 years.

Questions 22-23

Magazine editor: I know that some of our regular advertisers have been pressuring us to give favorable mention to their products in our articles, but they should realize that for us to yield to their wishes would actually be against their interests. To remain an effective advertising vehicle we must have loyal readership, and we would soon lose that readership if our readers suspect that our editorial integrity has been compromised by pandering to advertisers.

Advertising-sales director: You underestimate the sophistication of our readers. They recognize that the advertisements we carry are not articles, so their response to the advertisements has never depended on their opinion of the editorial integrity of the magazine as a whole.

22. Which one of the following is the most accurate assessment of the advertising-sales director's argument as a response to the magazine editor's argument?
- (A) It succeeds because it shows that the editor's argument depends on an unwarranted assumption about factors affecting an advertisement's effectiveness.
 - (B) It succeeds because it exposes as mistaken the editor's estimation of the sophistication of the magazine's readers.
 - (C) It succeeds because it undermines the editor's claim about how the magazine's editorial integrity would be affected by allowing advertisers to influence articles.
 - (D) It fails because the editor's argument does not depend on any assumption about readers' response to the advertisements they see in the magazine.
 - (E) It fails because it is based on a misunderstanding of the editor's view about how readers respond to advertisements they see in the magazine.
23. The magazine editor's argument assumes which one of the following?
- (A) A magazine editor should never be influenced in the performance of his or her professional duties by the wishes of the companies that regularly advertise in the magazine.
 - (B) The magazine cannot give any favorable mention in its articles to its regular advertisers without compromising its reputation for editorial integrity.
 - (C) Favorable mention of their products in the magazine's articles is of less value to the advertisers than is the continued effectiveness of the magazine as an advertising vehicle.
 - (D) Giving favorable mention to a product in a magazine article is a more effective form of advertising than is an explicit advertisement for the product in the same magazine.
 - (E) Carrying paid advertisements can never pose any threat to the magazine's reputation for editorial integrity nor to the loyalty of its readership.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Public policy dictates the health risks the public routinely takes. Statistical arguments about health risks are used primarily to deflect public fears, while contributing little to policy debate. For example, statistics are cited to imply that wearing a seat belt reduces one's risk of death in an automobile accident, deflecting attention from the fact that a transportation policy that promotes increasing use of automobiles inherently increases any individual's risk of death in an automobile accident.

The way the example functions above is most closely paralleled in which one of the following?

- (A) Statistics indicate that an individual's risk of contracting cancer from radiation emitted by a nuclear power plant is less than that of contracting cancer from sunshine. These statistics draw attention away from the fact that a policy of energy conservation is safer for human health than a policy based on nuclear energy.
- (B) Statistics indicate that an urban resident's risk of accidental death from any cause is no greater than that of an individual who lives in a suburban or rural area. These statistics counter the widely held public belief that urban areas are more dangerous than suburban or rural areas.
- (C) Statistics indicate that the average life expectancy of males is shorter than that of females. This alone should not influence policies regarding eligibility for life insurance because it is also true that any individual's expectancy can be calculated on the basis of personal characteristics and health practices.
- (D) Statistics indicate that the average life expectancy of males is shorter than that of females. When one accounts for the fact that females smoke less and are less likely to work in jobs in the chemical and manufacturing industries, the difference in life expectancy is narrowed.
- (E) Statistics indicate that the number of people dependent on alcohol far exceeds the number dependent on illegal addictive drugs; thus, any policy for the control and treatment of substance abuse should provide for treatment of alcoholism.

25. S: It would be premature to act to halt the threatened "global warming trend," since that alleged trend might not be real. After all, scientists disagree about it, some predicting over twice as much warming as others, so clearly their predictions cannot be based on firm evidence.

W: Most scientists consider discussions of accepted ideas boring, and prefer to argue about what is not known. According to the International Science Council, there is a consensus among reputable investigators that average global warming in the next century will be from 1.5° to 4.5°C.

W's rejoinder proceeds by

- (A) denying the existence of the disagreements cited by S
- (B) accepting S's conclusion while disputing the reasons offered for it
- (C) relying on authorities whose views conflict with the views of the authorities cited by S
- (D) putting disagreements cited by S in perspective by emphasizing similarities
- (E) reasoning in a circle by accepting evidence only if it agrees with a desired conclusion

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. If a country's manufacturing capacity is fully utilized, there can be no industrial growth without new capital investment. Any reduction in interest rates produces new capital investment.

Which one of the following can be properly concluded from the statements above?

- (A) Interest rates might in exceptional cases be reduced without there being any subsequent investment of new capital.
 - (B) A reduction in interest rates might cause a precondition for industrial growth to be met.
 - (C) If a country's manufacturing capacity is underutilized, interest rates should be held constant.
 - (D) New capital investment that takes place while interest rates are rising cannot lead to industrial growth.
 - (E) Manufacturing capacity newly created by capital investment needs to be fully utilized if it is to lead to industrial growth.
2. A certain type of insect trap uses a scented lure to attract rose beetles into a plastic bag from which it is difficult for them to escape. If several of these traps are installed in a backyard garden, the number of rose beetles in the garden will be greatly reduced. If only one trap is installed, however, the number of rose beetles in the garden will actually increase.

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

- (A) The scent of a single trap's lure usually cannot be detected throughout a backyard garden by rose beetles.
- (B) Several traps are better able to catch a large number of rose beetles than is one trap alone, since any rose beetles that evade one trap are likely to encounter another trap if there are several traps in the garden.
- (C) When there are several traps in a garden, they each capture fewer rose beetles than any single trap would if it were the only trap in the garden.
- (D) The presence of any traps in a backyard garden will attract more rose beetles than one trap can catch, but several traps will not attract significantly more rose beetles to a garden than one trap will.
- (E) When there is only one trap in the garden, the plastic bag quickly becomes filled to capacity, allowing some rose beetles to escape.

3. The current move to patent computer programs is a move in the wrong direction and should be stopped. The patent system was originally designed solely to protect small-time inventors from exploitation, not to give large corporations control over a methodology. Any computer program is merely the implementation of a methodology.

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

- (A) Computer programs should be developed not only by large corporations but by small-time inventors as well.
- (B) Implementing a methodology always requires less creative effort than does true invention.
- (C) The issue of whether or not to patent computer programs presents the patent system with problems that have never before arisen.
- (D) Large corporations should not hold patents for implementations of methodologies.
- (E) Small-time inventors who support the move to patent computer programs act contrary to their own best interests.

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Questions 4-5

Walter: For the economically privileged in a society to tolerate an injustice perpetrated against one of society's disadvantaged is not just morally wrong but also shortsighted: a system that inflicts an injustice on a disadvantaged person today can equally well inflict that same injustice on a well-to-do person tomorrow.

Larissa: In our society, the wealthy as well as the well-educated can protect themselves against all sorts of injustices suffered by the less well-off. Allowing such injustices to persist is bad policy not because it places everyone at equal risk of injustice but because it is a potent source of social unrest.

4. Larissa responds to Walter by doing which one of the following?
- (A) giving reason to doubt the truth of Walter's conclusion
 - (B) drawing implausible consequences from Walter's assumptions
 - (C) questioning Walter's authority to address matters of social policy
 - (D) providing an alternative reason for accepting the truth of Walter's conclusion
 - (E) charging Walter with stopping short of recognizing the full implications of his position
5. Walter and Larissa are logically committed by what they say to disagreeing about which one of the following?
- (A) whether the poor and the rich are part of the same social fabric
 - (B) whether the most successful members of a society are that society's least tolerant people
 - (C) whether the disadvantaged members of society suffer from injustice
 - (D) whether those who have the most advantages in a society are morally obligated to correct that society's injustices
 - (E) whether the economically privileged members of a society are less exposed to certain sorts of injustices than are the economically disadvantaged
6. Three major laundry detergent manufacturers have concentrated their powdered detergents by reducing the proportion of inactive ingredients in the detergent formulas. The concentrated detergents will be sold in smaller packages. In explaining the change, the manufacturers cited the desire to reduce cardboard packaging and other production costs. Market analysts predict that the decision of these three manufacturers, who control 80 percent of the laundry detergent market, will eventually bring about the virtual disappearance of old-style bulky detergents.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the prediction made by the market analysts?
- (A) Most smaller manufacturers of laundry detergents will consider it too expensive to retool factories for the production of the smaller detergent packages.
 - (B) Many consumers will be skeptical initially that the recommended small amount of concentrated detergent will clean laundry as effectively as the larger amount of the old-style detergent did.
 - (C) Some analysts believe that consumers will have to pay a greater cost per load of laundry to use the new concentrated detergent than they did to use the old-style detergent.
 - (D) Major supermarkets have announced that they will not charge the detergent manufacturers less to display their detergents, even though the detergents will take up less shelf space.
 - (E) Consumers are increasingly being persuaded by environmental concerns to buy concentrated detergents when available in order to reduce cardboard waste.

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Questions 7-8

Political advocate: Campaigns for elective office should be subsidized with public funds. One reason is that this would allow politicians to devote less time to fund-raising, thus giving campaigning incumbents more time to serve the public. A second reason is that such subsidies would make it possible to set caps on individual campaign contributions, thereby reducing the likelihood that elected officials will be working for the benefit not of the public but of individual large contributors.

Critic: This argument is problematic: the more the caps constrain contributions, the more time candidates have to spend finding more small contributors.

7. The critic objects that the advocate's argument is flawed because

- (A) any resourceful large contributor can circumvent caps on individual contributions by sending in smaller amounts under various names
- (B) one of the projected results cited in support of the proposal made is entailed by the other and therefore does not constitute independent support of the proposal
- (C) of the two projected results cited in support of the proposal made, one works against the other
- (D) it overlooks the possibility that large contributors will stop contributing if they cannot contribute at will
- (E) it overlooks the possibility that incumbents with a few extremely generous contributors will be hit harder by caps than incumbents with many moderately generous contributors

8. Which one of the following principles, if established, provides a basis for the advocate's argument?

- (A) If complete reliance on private funding of some activity keeps the public from enjoying a benefit that could be provided if public funds were used, such public funds should be provided.
- (B) If election campaigns are to be funded from public funds, terms of office for elected officials should be lengthened.
- (C) If in an election campaign large contributions flow primarily to one candidate, public funds should be used to support the campaigns of that candidate's rivals.
- (D) If public funding of some activity produces a benefit to the public but also inevitably a special benefit for specific individuals, the activity should not be fully funded publicly but in part by the individuals deriving the special benefit.
- (E) If a person would not have run for office in the absence of public campaign subsidies, this person should not be eligible for any such subsidies.

9. Novice bird-watcher: I don't know much about animal tracks, but I do know that birds typically have four toes, and most birds have three toes pointing forward and one toe pointing backward. Since this track was made by an animal with four toes, of which three point forward and one points backward, we can conclude it was made by some kind of bird.

The argument is flawed because it

- (A) relies on the vagueness of the term "track"
- (B) does not define birds as animals with four toes
- (C) fails to identify what kind of bird might have made the track
- (D) does not establish that only a bird could have made the track
- (E) depends on evidence about an individual bird rather than about birds in general

10. Psychologists have claimed that many people are more susceptible to psychological problems in the winter than in the summer; the psychologists call this condition seasonal affective disorder. Their claim is based on the results of surveys in which people were asked to recall how they felt at various times in the past. However, it is not clear that people are able to report accurately on their past psychological states. Therefore, these survey results do not justify the psychologists' claim that there is any such condition as seasonal affective disorder.

The author criticizes the psychologists' claim by

- (A) offering an alternative explanation of the variation in the occurrence of psychological problems across seasons
- (B) questioning whether any seasonal variation in the occurrence of psychological problems could properly be labeled a disorder
- (C) questioning the representativeness of the population sample surveyed by the psychologists
- (D) questioning an assumption that the author attributes to the psychologists
- (E) demonstrating that fewer people actually suffer from seasonal affective disorder than psychologists had previously thought

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11. Unless the residents of Glen Hills band together, the proposal to rezone that city will be approved. If it is, the city will be able to build the water and sewer systems that developers need in order to construct apartment houses there. These buildings would attract new residents, and the increased population would probably result in overcrowded schools and would certainly result in roads so congested that new roads would be built. Neither new roads nor additional schools could be built without substantial tax increases for the residents of Glen Hills. Ultimately, this growth might even destroy the rural atmosphere that makes Glen Hills so attractive.

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

- (A) If the citizens of Glen Hills band together, developers will not build apartment houses.
 - (B) If developers build apartment houses in Glen Hills, there will be substantial tax increases for the residents of Glen Hills.
 - (C) If the rezoning proposal does not pass, the rural atmosphere in Glen Hills will not be lost.
 - (D) If developers do not build apartment houses in Glen Hills, the taxes of the residents of Glen Hills will not increase substantially.
 - (E) If developers do not build apartment houses in Glen Hills, the schools of Glen Hills will not be overcrowded and roads will not be congested.
12. One year ago a local government initiated an antismoking advertising campaign in local newspapers, which it financed by imposing a tax on cigarettes of 20 cents per pack. One year later, the number of people in the locality who smoke cigarettes had declined by 3 percent. Clearly, what was said in the advertisements had an effect, although a small one, on the number of people in the locality who smoke cigarettes.

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

- (A) Residents of the locality have not increased their use of other tobacco products such as snuff and chewing tobacco since the campaign went into effect.
- (B) A substantial number of cigarette smokers in the locality who did not quit smoking during the campaign now smoke less than they did before it began.
- (C) Admissions to the local hospital for chronic respiratory ailments were down by 15 percent one year after the campaign began.
- (D) Merchants in the locality responded to the local tax by reducing the price at which they sold cigarettes by 20 cents per pack.
- (E) Smokers in the locality had incomes that on average were 25 percent lower than those of nonsmokers.



13. No projects that involve historical restorations were granted building permits this month. Since some of the current projects of the firm of Stein and Sapin are historical restorations, at least some of Stein and Sapin's projects were not granted building permits this month.

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

- (A) None of the doctors working at City Hospital were trained abroad. So, although some hospitals require doctors trained abroad to pass an extra qualifying exam, until now, at least, this has not been an issue for City Hospital.
- (B) None of the news reports from the economic summit meeting have been encouraging. Since some other recent economic reports have showed positive trends, however, at least some of the economic news is encouraging at this time.
- (C) None of the new members of the orchestra have completed their paperwork. Since only those people who have completed their paperwork can be paid this week, at least some of the new members of the orchestra are likely to be paid late.
- (D) Several films directed by Hannah Barker were released this season, but none of the films released this season were enthusiastically reviewed. Therefore, at least some of Hannah Barker's films have not received enthusiastic reviews.
- (E) Some of the city's most beautiful parks are not larger than a few acres, and some of the parks only a few acres in size are among the city's oldest. Therefore, some of the city's most beautiful parks are also its oldest parks.

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14. Many artists claim that art critics find it is easier to write about art that they dislike than to write about art that they like. Whether or not this hypothesis is correct, most art criticism is devoted to art works that fail to satisfy the critic. Hence it follows that most art criticism is devoted to works other than the greatest works of art.

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

- (A) No art critic enjoys writing about art works that he or she dislikes intensely.
 - (B) All art critics find it difficult to discover art works that truly satisfy them.
 - (C) A work of art that receives extensive critical attention can thereby become more widely known than it otherwise would have been.
 - (D) The greatest works of art are never recognized as such until long after the time of their creation.
 - (E) The greatest works of art are works that inevitably satisfy all critics.
15. Babies who can hear and have hearing parents who expose them to speech begin to babble at a certain age as a precursor to speaking. In the same way, deaf babies with deaf parents who communicate with them and with each other by signing begin to babble in signs at the same age. That is, they make repetitive hand gestures that constitute, within the language system of signs, the analogue of repeated syllables in speech.

The information above, if accurate, can best be used as evidence against which one of the following hypotheses?

- (A) Names of persons or things are the simplest words in a language, since babies use them before using the names of actions or processes.
- (B) The development of language competency in babies depends primarily on the physical maturation of the vocal tract, a process that requires speech-oriented vocal activity.
- (C) In the absence of adults who communicate with each other in their presence, babies develop idiosyncratic languages.
- (D) In babbling, babies are unaware that the sound or gesture combinations they use can be employed in a purposive way.
- (E) The making of hand gestures by hearing babies who have hearing parents should be interpreted as a part of their developing language.

16. Each of the elements of Girelli's recently completed design for a university library is copied from a different one of several historic libraries. The design includes various features from Classical Greek, Islamic, Mogul, and Romanesque structures. Since no one element in the design is original, it follows that the design of the library cannot be considered original.

Which one of the following is a reasoning error made in the argument?

- (A) assuming that because something is true of each of the parts of a whole it is true of the whole itself
- (B) generalizing illegitimately from a few instances of a certain kind to all instances of that kind
- (C) concluding that an unknown instance of a phenomenon must have all the properties of the known instances
- (D) presupposing that alternatives that can be true separately cannot be true together
- (E) deriving a factual conclusion from evidence derived from reports of aesthetic preferences

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Questions 17-18

Although tales of wonder and the fantastic are integral to all world literatures, only recently has the fantasy genre had a commercial resurgence in North America. During the last 20 years, sales of fantasy-fiction books written for adults have gone from 1 to 10 percent of total adult-fiction sales. At the same time, the number of favorable reviews of fantasy books has increased markedly. Some booksellers say that the increased sales of fantasy books written for adults can be traced to the increased favorable attention given the genre by book reviewers.

17. Which one of the following, if true, undermines the booksellers' explanation of the growth in sales of fantasy-fiction books for adults?
- (A) Publishers often select a manuscript on the basis of whether they think that the published book will receive favorable reviews by book reviewers.
 - (B) Few readers of fantasy fiction read book reviews, and even fewer select books to purchase on the basis of those reviews.
 - (C) Most booksellers are aware of what major book reviewers have written about recently published books.
 - (D) Although the increase in the percentage of fantasy books sold has been substantial, publishers estimate that sales could increase even further.
 - (E) Many of the book reviews of new fantasy-fiction novels also mention great fantasy novels of the past.
18. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the booksellers' explanation of the growth in sales of fantasy-fiction books for adults?
- (A) Many experts report that on average the reading level of book buyers has declined over the past 20 years.
 - (B) Because life during the past 20 years has become complex and difficult, many readers have come to prefer the happy endings that fantasy fiction often provides.
 - (C) Some fantasy publishers take advantage of the popularity of certain books by commissioning similar books.
 - (D) Because few readers of mystery novels were buying fantasy fiction, 10 years ago the major publishers of fantasy fiction created an advertising campaign directed specifically at those readers.
 - (E) After fantasy fiction began to be favorably reviewed by respected critics 20 years ago, book buyers began to regard fantasy books as suitable reading for adults.



19. Of all the houses in the city's historic district, the house that once belonged to the Tyler family is the most famous by far. Since the historic district is the most famous district in the city, the Tyler house must be the city's most famous house.

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

- (A) Of all the peaks in the coastal mountain range, Mount Williams is the tallest. Since the tallest peaks in the entire region are in the coastal mountain range, Mount Williams must be the region's tallest peak.
 - (B) Tobacco smoking is the behavior most likely to cause lung cancer in people. Since more tobacco is smoked in Greene County than anywhere else in the world, there must be more lung cancer in Greene County than anywhere else in the world.
 - (C) Susan Coleman is the oldest of the three children in her family. Since the three Coleman children are each older than any of the other children who live in their building, Susan Coleman must be the oldest child now living in the building.
 - (D) Of all the fish stores in the harbor area, Miller's Fish Market has the most exotic selection of fish. Since there are many more fish stores in the harbor area than anywhere else in the city, Miller's Fish Market must have the most exotic selection of fish in the city.
 - (E) Of all the flowers grown in the university's botanical garden, the Oakland roses are the most beautiful. Since the university's botanical garden is the most beautiful garden in the region, the Oakland roses grown in the garden must be the most beautiful flowers grown in the entire region.
20. Morton: In order to succeed in today's society, one must have a college degree. Skeptics have objected that there are many people who never completed any education beyond high school but who are nevertheless quite successful. This success is only apparent, however, because without a college degree a person does not have enough education to be truly successful.

Morton's argument is flawed because it

- (A) assumes what it sets out to conclude
- (B) mistakes a correlation for a cause
- (C) draws a highly general conclusion from evidence about individual cases
- (D) fails to consider the status of alleged counterexamples
- (E) bases its conclusion on the supposition that most people believe in that conclusion



21. Even the earliest known species of land animals, known from fossils dating from the late Silurian period, 400 million years ago, show highly evolved adaptations to life on land. Since neither aquatic nor amphibious animals exhibit these adaptations, early species of land animals must have evolved very rapidly after leaving an aquatic environment.

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

- (A) Known fossils of early land animals include fossils of animals that lived relatively soon after the first emergence of land animals.
 - (B) Fossils from the late Silurian period represent only a small number of the animal species that were alive at that time.
 - (C) No plants were established on land before the late Silurian period.
 - (D) No present-day species of aquatic animal is descended from a species of animal that once lived on land.
 - (E) All animals alive in the late Silurian period lived either exclusively on land or exclusively in the water.
22. On Saturday Melvin suggested that Jerome take the following week off from work and accompany him on a trip to the mountains. Jerome refused, claiming that he could not afford the cost of the trip added to the wages he would forfeit by taking off without notice. It is clear, however, that cost cannot be the real reason for Jerome's unwillingness to go with Melvin to the mountains, since he makes the same excuse every time Melvin asks him to take an unscheduled vacation regardless of where Melvin proposes to go.

The reasoning is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) It attempts to forestall an attack on Melvin's behavior by focusing attention on the behavior of Jerome.
- (B) It fails to establish that Melvin could no more afford to take an unscheduled vacation trip to the mountains than could Jerome.
- (C) It overlooks the possibility that Jerome, unlike Melvin, prefers vacations that have been planned far in advance.
- (D) It assumes that if Jerome's professed reason is not his only reason, then it cannot be a real reason for Jerome at all.
- (E) It does not examine the possibility that Jerome's behavior is adequately explained by the reason he gives for it.



23. Arnold: I was recently denied a seat on an airline flight for which I had a confirmed reservation, because the airline had overbooked the flight. Since I was forced to fly on the next available flight, which did not depart until two hours later, I missed an important business meeting. Even though the flight on which I had a reservation was canceled at the last minute due to bad weather, the airline should still pay me compensation for denying me a seat on the flight.

Jamie: The airline is not morally obligated to pay you any compensation. Even if you had not been denied a seat on the earlier flight, you would have missed your business meeting anyway.

A principle that, if established, justifies Jamie's response to Arnold is that an airline is morally obligated to compensate a passenger who has been denied a seat on a flight for which the passenger has confirmed reservations

- (A) if the only reason the passenger is forced to take a later flight is that the airline overbooked the original flight
- (B) only if there is a reason the passenger is forced to take a later flight other than the original flight's being canceled due to bad weather
- (C) only if the passenger would not have been forced to take a later flight had the airline not overbooked the original flight
- (D) even if the only reason the passenger is forced to take a later flight were that the original flight is canceled due to bad weather
- (E) even if the passenger would still have been forced to take a later flight had the airline not overbooked the original flight

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24. Ditrama is a federation made up of three autonomous regions: Korva, Mitro, and Guadar. Under the federal revenue-sharing plan, each region receives a share of federal revenues equal to the share of the total population of Ditrama residing in that region, as shown by a yearly population survey. Last year, the percentage of federal revenues Korva received for its share decreased somewhat even though the population survey on which the revenue-sharing was based showed that Korva's population had increased.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also have been shown by the population survey on which last year's revenue-sharing in Ditrama was based?

- (A) Of the three regions, Korva had the smallest number of residents.
- (B) The population of Korva grew by a smaller percentage than it did in previous years.
- (C) The populations of Mitro and Guadar each increased by a percentage that exceeded the percentage by which the population of Korva increased.
- (D) Of the three regions, Korva's numerical increase in population was the smallest.
- (E) Korva's population grew by a smaller percentage than did the population of at least one of the other two autonomous regions.

25. By examining fossilized beetles, a research team has produced the most detailed description yet of temperatures in Britain over the past 22,000 years. Fossils of species that still exist were selected and dated. When individuals of several species found in the same place were found to date to the same period, the known temperature tolerances of the existing beetle species were used to determine the maximum summer temperature that could have existed at that place and period.

The procedure of the researchers assumes which one of the following?

- (A) Beetles can tolerate warm weather better than cold weather.
- (B) Fossils of different species found in the same place belonged to different periods.
- (C) The process of dating is more accurate for beetles than for other organisms.
- (D) The highest actual summer temperature at a place and period equaled the average of the highest temperatures that could have been tolerated by each of the beetle species found there and dated to that period.
- (E) The temperature tolerances of the beetle species did not change significantly during the 22,000-year period.

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
27 Questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by 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.

Many literary scholars believe that Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937) has been the primary influence on some of the most accomplished Black women writing in the United States today. Indeed, Alice Walker, the author of the prize-winning novel *The Color Purple*, has said of *Their Eyes*, "There is no book more important to me than this one." Thus, it seems necessary to ask why *Their Eyes*, a work now viewed by a multitude of readers as remarkably successful in its complex depiction of a Black woman's search for self and community, was ever relegated to the margins of the literary canon.

The details of the novel's initial reception help answer this question. Unlike the recently rediscovered and reexamined work of Harriet Wilson, *Their Eyes* was not totally ignored by book reviewers upon its publication. In fact, it received a mixture of positive and negative reviews both from White book reviewers working for prominent periodicals and from important figures within Black literary circles. In the *Saturday Review of Literature*, George Stevens wrote that "the narration is exactly right, because most of it is dialogue and the dialogue gives us a constant sense of character in action." The negative criticism was partially a result of Hurston's ideological differences with other members of the Black literary community about the depiction of Black Americans in literature. Black writers of the 1940s believed that the Black artist's primary responsibility was to create protest fiction that explored the negative effects of racism in the United States. For example, Richard Wright, the author of the much acclaimed *Native Son* (1940), wrote that *Their Eyes* had "no theme" and "no message." Most critics' and readers' expectations of Black literature rendered them unable to appreciate Hurston's subtle delineation of the life of an ordinary Black woman in a Black community, and the novel went quietly out of print.

Recent acclaim for *Their Eyes* results from the emergence of feminist literary criticism and the development of standards of evaluation specific to the work of Black writers; these kinds of criticism changed readers' expectations of art and enabled them to appreciate Hurston's novel. The emergence of feminist criticism was crucial because such criticism brought new attention to neglected works such as Hurston's and alerted readers to Hurston's exploration of women's issues in her fiction. The

Afrocentric standards of evaluation were equally important to the rediscovery of *Their Eyes*, for such standards provided readers with the tools to recognize and appreciate the Black folklore and oral storytelling traditions Hurston incorporated within her work. In one of the most illuminating discussions of the novel to date, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., states that "Hurston's strategy seems to concern itself with the possibilities of representation of the speaking Black voice in writing."

1. The passage suggests which one of the following about Harriet Wilson's novel?
 - (A) It was written at the same time as *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, but it did not receive as much critical attention.
 - (B) It greatly influenced Black women writing after the 1940s.
 - (C) It was widely read when it was published, but it has not received attention from literary critics until recently.
 - (D) It was not formally published, and the manuscript has only recently been discovered by literary critics.
 - (E) It did not receive critical attention when it was published, but it has recently become the subject of critical study.
2. The passage offers support for which one of the following statements about literary reviewers and *Their Eyes Were Watching God*?
 - (A) *Their Eyes* was widely acclaimed by reviewers upon its publication, even though it eventually went out of print.
 - (B) The eventual obscurity of *Their Eyes* was not the result of complete neglect by reviewers.
 - (C) Some early reviewers of *Their Eyes* interpreted the novel from a point of view that later became known as Afrocentric.
 - (D) *Their Eyes* was more typical of the protest fiction of the 1940s than reviewers realized.
 - (E) Most early reviewers of *Their Eyes* did not respond positively to the book.

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3. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* had little in common with novels written by Black authors during the 1940s.
 - (B) Feminist critics and authors such as Alice Walker were instrumental in establishing Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* as an important part of the American literary canon.
 - (C) Critics and readers were unable to appreciate fully Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* until critics applied new standards of evaluation to the novel.
 - (D) Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* was an important influence on the protest fiction written by Black writers in the mid-twentieth century.
 - (E) Afrocentric strategies of analysis have brought attention to the use of oral storytelling traditions in novels written by Black Americans, such as Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
4. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Black folklore traditions as used in literature written in the United States?
- (A) They are an aspect of Black American literature first recognized and written about by Henry Louis Gates, Jr.
 - (B) They were not widely incorporated into novels written by Black Americans until after the 1940s.
 - (C) They were first used by a novelist in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
 - (D) They were not incorporated into novels published by Black Americans in the 1940s.
 - (E) They are an aspect of Black literature that some readers did not fully appreciate until relatively recently.
5. The passage suggests that *Native Son* differs from *Their Eyes Were Watching God* in which one of the following ways?
- (A) It received fewer positive reviews at the time of its publication than did *Their Eyes*.
 - (B) It is less typical of literature written by Black Americans during the 1940s than is *Their Eyes*.
 - (C) It is less focused on an ordinary individual's search for self within a Black community than is *Their Eyes*.
 - (D) It depicts more aspects of Black American folklore than does *Their Eyes*.
 - (E) It has received more attention from feminist and Afrocentric literary critics than has *Their Eyes*.

6. Which one of the following provides the clearest example of the kind of fiction that many Black writers of the 1940s, as their views are described in the passage, believed should be written?
- (A) a novel that focuses on the interrelationships among four generations of Black women
 - (B) a historical novel that re-creates actual events that occurred as Black people suffered from oppression and racial injustice in a small town
 - (C) a novel, based on biographical stories orally relayed to the author as a child, that describes the development of traditions in a Black family
 - (D) a novel that explores the psychological aspects of a relationship between a White man and a Black man as they work together to organize protests against unjust working conditions
 - (E) a novel that examines the different ways in which three Black children experience their first day of school in a rural community
7. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the relationship between art and literary criticism?
- (A) The long-term reputation of a work of art is less dependent on the response of literary critics than on the response of readers and authors.
 - (B) Experimental works of fiction are usually poorly received and misunderstood by literary critics when they are first published.
 - (C) The response of literary critics to a work of art can be determined by certain ideological perspectives and assumptions about the purpose of art.
 - (D) Literary critics do not significantly affect the way most people interpret and appreciate literature.
 - (E) The ideological bases of a work of art are the first consideration of most literary critics.
8. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) correct a misconception
 - (B) explain a reassessment
 - (C) reconcile two points of view
 - (D) criticize a conventional approach
 - (E) announce a new discovery

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Legal cases can be termed “hard” cases if they raise issues that are highly controversial, issues about which people with legal training disagree. The ongoing debate over the completeness of the law usually concerns the extent to which such hard cases are legally determinate, or decidable according to existing law.

- (5) H. L. A. Hart’s *The Concept of Law* is still the clearest and most persuasive statement of both the standard theory of hard cases and the standard theory of law on which it rests. For Hart, the law consists of legal rules formulated in general terms; these terms he calls “open textured,” which means that they contain a “core” of settled meaning and a “penumbra” or “periphery” where their meaning is not determinate. For example, suppose an ordinance prohibits the use of vehicles in a park. “Vehicle” has a core of meaning which includes cars and motorcycles. But, Hart claims, other vehicles, such as bicycles, fall within the peripheral meaning of “vehicle,” so that the law does not establish whether they are prohibited. There will always be cases not covered by the core meaning of legal terms within existing laws; Hart considers
- (10) these cases to be legally indeterminate. Since courts cannot decide such cases on legal grounds, they must consider nonlegal (for example, moral and political) grounds, and thereby exercise judicial discretion to make, rather than apply, law.
- (15) In Ronald Dworkin’s view the law is richer than Hart would grant; he denies that the law consists solely of explicit rules. The law also includes principles that do not depend for their legal status on any prior official recognition or enactment.
- (20) Dworkin claims that many cases illustrate the existence of legal principles that are different from legal rules and that Hart’s “model of rules” cannot accommodate. For Dworkin, legal rules apply in an all-or-nothing fashion, whereas legal principles do not: they provide the rationale for applying legal rules. Thus, because Dworkin thinks there is law in addition to legal rules, he thinks that legal indeterminacy and the need for judicial discretion do not follow from the existence of open texture in legal rules.

It would be a mistake, though, to dispute Hart’s theory of hard cases on this basis alone. If Hart’s claim about the “open texture” of general terms is true, then we should expect to find legal

- (25) indeterminacies even if the law consists of principles in addition to rules. Legal principles, as well as legal rules, contain general terms that have open texture. And it would be absurd to suppose that wherever the meaning of a legal rule is unclear, there is a legal principle with a clear meaning. Most interesting and controversial cases will occur in the penumbra of both rules and principles.

9. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The law will never be complete because new situations will always arise which will require new laws to resolve them.
- (B) The most difficult legal cases are those concerning controversial issues about which trained legal minds have differing opinions.
- (C) The concept of legal principles does not diminish the usefulness of the concept of the open texture of general terms in deciding whether hard cases are legally determinate.
- (D) The concept of legal principles is a deleterious addition to the theory of law since any flaws exhibited by legal rules could also be shared by legal principles.
- (E) The inherent inconsistency of terms used in laws provides a continuing opportunity for judges to exercise their discretion to correct defects and gaps in the law.
10. According to the passage, the term “legal principles” as used by Dworkin refers to
- (A) a comprehensive code of ethics that governs the behavior of professionals in the legal system
- (B) explicit analyses of the terms used in legal rules, indicating what meanings the terms do and do not cover
- (C) legal doctrines that underlie and guide the use of accepted legal rules
- (D) legal rules that have not yet passed through the entire legislative procedure necessary for them to become law
- (E) the body of legal decisions regarding cases that required judicial discretion for their resolution

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11. Which one of the following expresses a view that the author of the passage would most probably hold concerning legal principles and legal rules?
- (A) Legal rules are applied more often than legal principles when a case involves issues about which legal professionals disagree.
 - (B) Both legal rules and legal principles are officially recognized as valid parts of the law.
 - (C) Hart's "model of rules" has been superseded by a "model of principles" that sheds light on legal determinacy.
 - (D) Legal principles are just as likely as legal rules to have terms that have both core and peripheral meanings.
 - (E) Legal principles eliminate the need for judicial discretion in resolving the problems generated by the open texture of legal rules.
12. In the passage, the author uses the example of the word "vehicle" to
- (A) illustrate a legal rule that necessarily has exceptions
 - (B) show how legal principles are applied in the construction of legal rules
 - (C) represent the core of settled meaning of a legal term
 - (D) serve as an example of a legal term with both a core and a periphery of meaning
 - (E) provide a counterexample to Hart's concept of the open texture of legal terms
13. It can be inferred that the author of the passage regards Hart's theory of hard cases and the theory of standard law as
- (A) exhaustive
 - (B) worthy of respect
 - (C) interesting but impractical
 - (D) plausible but unwieldy
 - (E) hopelessly outmoded

14. Which one of the following is true of the term "legally determinate" (line 6) as it is used in the passage?
- (A) It represents the idea that every crime should have a fixed penalty rather than a range of penalties within which a judge can make an arbitrary choice.
 - (B) It refers to a legal case that can be definitively resolved in favor of one side or the other according to the law in effect at the time.
 - (C) It describes a legal rule that requires judges to limit their actions to applying written law when deciding cases over which people with legal training disagree.
 - (D) It refers to any legal case that involves terms with imprecise meanings and thus relies for its resolution only on the determination of judges.
 - (E) It refers to procedures for determining the legal outcome of complex issues in difficult cases.
15. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) outlining the problems that might be faced by a legislature attempting to create a complete body of law that would prevent judges from making rather than applying the law
 - (B) justifying the idea that "hard" cases will always exist in the practice of law, no matter what laws are written or how they are applied
 - (C) presenting evidence to support Dworkin's idea that legal rules apply in an all-or-nothing fashion, whereas legal principles apply in more sophisticated ways
 - (D) critiquing the concept of the open texture of legal terms as a conceptual flaw in Hart's otherwise well-regarded book
 - (E) demonstrating that Dworkin's concept of legal principles does not form the basis for a successful attack on Hart's theory of legally indeterminate cases

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- One way governments can decrease air pollution is to impose a tax on industrial carbon dioxide emissions. But why should governments consider a carbon tax when they could control emissions by establishing energy efficiency and conservation standards, by legislating against coal use, or by increasing investment in nuclear power? The great virtue of such a tax is that it would provide incentives for industry to achieve emission reductions. Because oil emits more carbon dioxide per unit of energy generated than does natural gas, and coal more than oil, a carbon tax would vary with the type of fuel. Such a tax would induce industry to substitute less-polluting fuels for those carrying a higher tax, and also to reduce the total use of energy.

- However, it is not clear how high such a tax should be or what its economic and environmental implications would be. At first glance, it is not difficult to estimate roughly the size of the tax needed to effect a given level of emission reduction. One writer estimates, for example, that a tax of 41 percent on the price of coal, 33 percent on oil, and 25 percent on gas would reduce the United Kingdom's emissions by 20 percent (using 1988 as the base year) by the year 2005, the target recommended by the 1988 Toronto Conference. It should be noted, however, that these numbers ignore the effect of the tax on economic growth, and hence on emissions, and assume that past responses to a price rise will be replicated in the future. These numbers are also based on the assumption that all countries will behave cooperatively in imposing a carbon tax.

- There are very strong reasons to believe that cooperation would be difficult to win. If most countries cooperated, then any country that chose not to cooperate would be advantaged: it would have no abatement costs, and the effect on the environment of its defection would be relatively small. Because of this "free rider" effect, cooperation on a scale needed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions might prove elusive.

- Should countries act unilaterally to curb emissions? If a country were to act unilaterally, the benefits would be spread across the globe, whereas the costs would fall solely on the country taking the action. The action would reduce emissions globally, and the effect of this would be to reduce the benefit other countries would receive if they reduced emissions. As a consequence, other countries would have less incentive to reduce emissions and would probably emit more carbon dioxide than they would have if the unilateral action had not been taken. The entire effect of the emission reduction may not be lost, but it would surely be diminished by this free-riding behavior.

16. According to the passage, the size of the carbon tax levied on a given fuel would vary with the
- (A) amount of that fuel used by a particular industry
 - (B) amount of pollution caused by the fuel being taxed
 - (C) size of the industries using the fuel being taxed
 - (D) effect that the tax would have on a country's economy
 - (E) number of users of a particular fuel at a particular time
17. The author mentions the estimates of "One writer" (line 22) primarily in order to
- (A) indicate in a general way the size that a carbon tax must be for it to be effective
 - (B) provide the most accurate information available about the most practical size for a carbon tax
 - (C) suggest that the target recommended by the 1988 Toronto Conference is an unrealistic one
 - (D) undermine the argument that a carbon tax would provide incentives for users to achieve emissions reductions
 - (E) show how the size of an effective carbon tax can be calculated
18. Which one of the following circumstances would most seriously undermine the conclusion "Such a tax would induce industry to substitute less-polluting fuels for those carrying a higher tax" (lines 13-15)?
- (A) The fuel taxed at the highest rate costs considerably less to buy than fuels taxed at lower rates.
 - (B) The goal set by the Toronto Conference cannot be reached unless each fuel is taxed at a much higher rate.
 - (C) The tax on coal represents a much greater cost increase than does the tax on oil or gas.
 - (D) It is discovered that gas produces even less carbon dioxide per unit of energy generated than was previously thought.
 - (E) It is discovered that coal produces even more carbon dioxide per unit of energy generated than was previously thought.

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19. The passage is primarily intended to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) How high a tax should a country's government impose on carbon dioxide emissions?
 - (B) What issues should a country's government consider before deciding whether to impose a tax on carbon dioxide emissions?
 - (C) What assumptions underlie a country's decision to impose a tax on carbon dioxide emissions?
 - (D) How can the effects of industrial pollution on the Earth's atmosphere be decreased?
 - (E) What can be done to increase the effectiveness of any tax that a country imposes on carbon dioxide emissions?
20. In response to the question, "Should countries act unilaterally to curb emissions?" (lines 44-45), the author would be most likely to contend that a country should
- (A) not act unilaterally because, although that country would receive some benefits from such action, other countries would most likely be harmed by it
 - (B) not act unilaterally because unilateral action would have no benefits for other countries
 - (C) not act unilaterally because the cost of that country would not be justified by the limited effect that such action would have on industrial pollution worldwide
 - (D) act unilaterally because that country's economy would benefit from the resulting reduction in industrial emissions worldwide
 - (E) act unilaterally because other countries might well be inspired to follow that country's example

21. Which one of the following is most parallel to the "free rider" effect mentioned in line 41?
- (A) An industry agrees to base itself in a city where there has been little industrial development only if the city will rezone the specific property the industry desires.
 - (B) Because fares for public transportation are rising, a commuter decides to bicycle to work rather than to use public transportation in a city where auto emissions are a problem.
 - (C) An apartment dweller begins to recycle newspapers even though no one else in the building does so and recycling is not required by law.
 - (D) In an area where groundwater has become polluted, a homeowner continues to buy bottled water rather than contribute to a neighborhood fund to combat pollution.
 - (E) In an area where overgrazing is a severe problem, a shepherd allows his sheep to continue grazing common fields even though his neighbors have agreed to buy feed for their animals until regrowth occurs.

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Some meteorologists have insisted that the severity of the drought in sub-Saharan West Africa and its long duration (nearly 40 years to date) must be a sign of a long-term alteration in climate.

- (5) Among the theories proposed to explain this change, one hypothesis that has gained widespread attention attributes the drought to a cooling of the Northern Hemisphere. This hypothesis is based on the fact that, between 1945 and the early 1970s, the
- (10) average annual air temperatures over the landmasses of the Northern Hemisphere decreased by about half a degree Fahrenheit (approximately one quarter of a degree Celsius—a small but significant amount). Several meteorologists have
- (15) suggested that this cooling was caused by an increase in atmospheric dust emanating from volcanic eruptions and from urban and industrial pollution; the dust reflected incoming sunlight, causing the ground to receive less solar radiation and to transfer less heat to the atmosphere. The
- (20) cooling seemed to be more pronounced in the middle and high latitudes than in the tropics, an observation that is consistent with the fact that the Sun's rays enter the atmosphere at a greater angle farther north, and so have to pass through more
- (25) dust-laden atmosphere on the way to the Earth.

Since winds are set in motion by differences in air pressure caused by unequal heating of the atmosphere, supporters of the cooling hypothesis

(30) have argued that a growing temperature differential between the unusually cool middle and high latitudes and the warm tropical latitudes is causing a southward expansion of the circumpolar vortex—the high-altitude westerly winds that circle

(35) the Northern Hemisphere at middle latitudes. According to this hypothesis, as the circumpolar vortex expands, it forces south other components of large-scale atmospheric circulation and, in effect, displaces the northward-moving monsoon that

(40) ordinarily brings sub-Saharan rain. Proponents have further argued that this change in atmospheric circulation might be long-term since cooling in the Northern Hemisphere could be perpetuated by increases in ice and snow coverage there, which

(45) would lead to reflection of more sunlight away from the Earth, to further cooling, and, indirectly, to further drought in sub-Saharan West Africa.

Despite these dire predictions, and even though the current African drought has lasted longer than

(50) any other in this century, the notion that the drought is caused by cooling of the Northern Hemisphere is, in fact, not well supported. Contrary to the predictions of the cooling hypothesis, during one period of rapid Northern Hemisphere cooling

(55) in the early 1950s, the sub-Sahara was unusually rainy. Moreover, in the early 1980s, when the drought was particularly severe, Northern Hemisphere lands actually warmed slightly. And further doubt has been cast on the hypothesis by

- (60) recent analyses suggesting that, when surface temperatures of water as well as land are taken into account, the Northern Hemisphere may not have cooled at all.
22. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) There is strong evidence to support the theory that an increase in atmospheric dust has contributed to the severity of the drought in sub-Saharan West Africa.
- (B) The suggestion that Northern Hemisphere cooling is contributing to a decline of rainfall in sub-Saharan West Africa is open to question.
- (C) The expansion of the circumpolar vortex has caused a dramatic shift in the atmospheric circulation patterns above sub-Saharan West Africa.
- (D) The drought in sub-Saharan West Africa represents a long-term, permanent alteration in global climate patterns.
- (E) Meteorologists cannot determine when the drought in sub-Saharan West Africa is likely to end.
23. The author's attitude toward the cooling hypothesis is best described as one of
- (A) vehement opposition
- (B) cautious skepticism
- (C) growing ambivalence
- (D) guarded enthusiasm
- (E) strong support
24. According to the passage, proponents of the cooling hypothesis suggested that the circumpolar vortex is likely to expand when which one of the following occurs?
- (A) The average annual atmospheric temperature of the tropics is significantly higher than normal for an extended period of time.
- (B) The average annual snowfall in the Northern Hemisphere is lower than normal for an extended period of time.
- (C) The average annual surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere waters is higher than the average annual surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere landmasses.
- (D) There is a significant increase in the difference between the average annual atmospheric temperature of the tropics and that of the more northern latitudes.
- (E) There is a significant increase in the difference between the average annual atmospheric temperatures of the middle and the high latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere.

25. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage about the average annual temperature of the air over Northern Hemisphere landmasses before 1945?

- (A) It was higher than it was between 1945 and the early 1970s.
- (B) It was lower than it was during the early 1980s.
- (C) It was the same as it was between 1945 and the early 1970s.
- (D) It was the same as the annual average surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere landmasses and bodies of water between 1945 and the early 1970s.
- (E) It was higher than the annual average surface temperature of Northern Hemisphere landmasses and bodies of water between 1945 and the early 1970s.

26. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) Opposing points of view are presented, evidence supporting each point of view is discussed, and then one point of view is developed into a formal hypothesis.
- (B) A theory is discussed, and different points of view about the theory are discussed, supported, and then reconciled.
- (C) A hypothesis is proposed, contradictory evidence is discussed, and then the hypothesis is amended.
- (D) A theory explaining a phenomenon is proposed, supporting evidence is considered, and then the theory is disputed.
- (E) A point of view is presented, a theory supporting the view is proposed, contradictory evidence is presented, and then a different theory is proposed.

27. A proponent of the cooling hypothesis would most likely argue that the return of the monsoon rains to sub-Saharan West Africa would indicate that which one of the following has also occurred?

- (A) The amount of ice and snow coverage over the landmasses of the Northern Hemisphere has increased.
- (B) The average annual temperature of the atmosphere over the middle and high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere has decreased.
- (C) The average annual temperature of the atmosphere over the tropics in the Northern Hemisphere has increased.
- (D) Other components of large-scale atmospheric circulation, besides the circumpolar vortex, have expanded and moved southward.
- (E) The atmospheric circulation pattern of the high-altitude westerly winds has resumed its normal pattern.

S T O P

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

Computing Your Score

Directions:

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

Scoring Worksheet

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

**Number
Correct**

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

2. Enter the sum here: _____

This is your Raw Score.

Conversion Chart: For Converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score LSAT Forms 5LSS24 AND S5LSS24

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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