

**DECEMBER 2011  
FULL-LENGTH LSAT**

## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. In a recent study of more than 400 North American men and women whose previous heart attack put them at risk for a second heart attack, about half were told to switch to a “Mediterranean-type diet”—one rich in fish, vegetables, olive oil, and grains—while the other half were advised to eat a more traditional “Western” diet but to limit their fat intake. Those following the Mediterranean diet were significantly less likely than those in the other group to have a second heart attack. But the Mediterranean diet includes a fair amount of fat from fish and olive oil, so the research suggests that a diet may not have to be extremely low in fat in order to protect the heart.

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

- (A) Research has shown that eliminating almost all fat from one’s diet can be effective in decreasing the likelihood of a second heart attack.
- (B) Studies suggest that the kinds of oils in the fat included in the Mediterranean diet may protect the heart against potentially fatal disruptions of heart rhythms and other causes of heart attacks.
- (C) The patients who consumed the Mediterranean diet enjoyed the food and continued to follow the diet after the experiment was concluded.
- (D) Many people who have had heart attacks are advised by their cardiologists to begin an exercise regimen in addition to changing their diet.
- (E) Some cardiologists believe that the protection afforded by the Mediterranean diet might be enhanced by drugs that lower blood-cholesterol levels.

2. Florist: Some people like to have green carnations on St. Patrick’s Day. But flowers that are naturally green are extremely rare. Thus, it is very difficult for plant breeders to produce green carnations. Before St. Patrick’s Day, then, it is wise for florists to stock up on white carnations, which are fairly inexpensive and quite easy to dye green.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the overall conclusion of the florist’s argument?

- (A) It is a good idea for florists to stock up on white carnations before St. Patrick’s Day.
  - (B) Flowers that are naturally green are very rare.
  - (C) There are some people who like to have green carnations on St. Patrick’s Day.
  - (D) White carnations are fairly inexpensive and can easily be dyed green.
  - (E) It is very difficult to breed green carnations.
3. Millions of homes are now using low-energy lighting, but millions more have still to make the switch, a fact that the government and the home lighting industry are eager to change. Although low-wattage bulbs cost more per bulb than normal bulbs, their advantages to the homeowner are enormous, and therefore everyone should use low-wattage bulbs.

Information about which one of the following would be LEAST useful in evaluating the argument?

- (A) the actual cost of burning low-wattage bulbs compared to that of burning normal bulbs
- (B) the profits the home lighting industry expects to make from sales of low-wattage bulbs
- (C) the specific cost of a low-wattage bulb compared with that of a normal bulb
- (D) the opinion of current users of low-wattage bulbs as to their effectiveness
- (E) the average life of a low-wattage bulb compared with that of a normal bulb

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4. Swimming pools should be fenced to protect children from drowning, but teaching children to swim is even more important. And there is a principle involved here that applies to childrearing generally. Thus, while we should restrict children's access to the soft drinks and candies advertised on television shows directed towards children, it is even more important to teach them \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the passage?

- (A) that television can be a good source of accurate information about many things
  - (B) that television advertisements are deceptive and misleading
  - (C) how to make nutritional choices that are conducive to their well-being
  - (D) the importance of physical activity to health and well-being
  - (E) how to creatively entertain themselves without watching television
5. In its coverage of a controversy regarding a proposal to build a new freeway, a television news program showed interviews with several people who would be affected by the proposed freeway. Of the interviews shown, those conducted with people against the new freeway outnumbered those conducted with people for it two to one. The television program is therefore biased against the proposed freeway.

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

- (A) Most of the people who watched the program were aware of the freeway controversy beforehand.
- (B) Most viewers of television news programs do not expect those programs to be completely free of bias.
- (C) In the interviews, the people against the new freeway expressed their opinions with more emotion than the people for the freeway did.
- (D) Before the program aired, over twice as many people were against building the freeway than were in favor of it.
- (E) The business interests of the television station that produced the program would be harmed by the construction of a new freeway.

6. Evan: I am a vegetarian because I believe it is immoral to inflict pain on animals to obtain food. Some vegetarians who share this moral reason nonetheless consume some seafood, on the grounds that it is not known whether certain sea creatures can experience pleasure or pain. But if it is truly wrong to inflict needless suffering, we should extend the benefit of the doubt to sea animals and refrain from eating seafood.

Which one of the following most closely conforms to the principle illustrated by Evan's criticism of vegetarians who eat seafood?

- (A) I do not know if I have repaid Farah the money she lent me for a movie ticket. She says that she does not remember whether or not I repaid her. In order to be sure that I have repaid her, I will give her the money now.
- (B) It is uncertain whether all owners of the defective vehicles know that their vehicles are being recalled by the manufacturer. Thus, we should expect that some vehicles that have been recalled have not been returned.
- (C) I am opposed to using incentives such as reduced taxes to attract businesses to our region. These incentives would attract businesses interested only in short-term profits. Such businesses would make our region's economy less stable, because they have no long-term commitment to the community.
- (D) Updating our computer security system could lead to new contracts. The present system has no problems, but we could benefit from emphasizing a state-of-the-art system in new proposals. If we do not get new customers, the new system could be financed through higher fees for current customers.
- (E) Isabel Allende lived through the tragic events of her country's recent history; no doubt her novels have been inspired by her memories of those events. Yet Allende's characters are hopeful and full of joy, indicating that Allende's own view of life has not been negatively marked by her experiences.

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7. Economist: Government intervention in the free market in pursuit of socially desirable goals can affect supply and demand, thereby distorting prices. The ethics of such intervention is comparable to that of administering medicines. Most medicines have harmful as well as beneficial effects, so the use of a type of medicine is ethically justified only when its nonuse would be significantly more harmful than its use. Similarly, government intervention in the free market is justified only when it \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the final sentence above?

- (A) would likely be approved of by the majority of the affected participants
  - (B) has been shown to have few if any significantly harmful effects
  - (C) is believed unlikely to significantly exacerbate any existing problems
  - (D) would do less damage than would result from the government's not intervening
  - (E) provides a solution to some otherwise insoluble problem
8. The proportion of fat calories in the diets of people who read the nutrition labels on food products is significantly lower than it is in the diets of people who do not read nutrition labels. This shows that reading these labels promotes healthful dietary behavior.

The reasoning in the argument above is flawed in that the argument

- (A) illicitly infers a cause from a correlation
- (B) relies on a sample that is unlikely to be representative of the group as a whole
- (C) confuses a condition that is necessary for a phenomenon to occur with a condition that is sufficient for that phenomenon to occur
- (D) takes for granted that there are only two possible alternative explanations of a phenomenon
- (E) draws a conclusion about the intentions of a group of people based solely on data about the consequences of their behavior

9. Some paleontologists have suggested that *Apatosaurus*, a huge dinosaur, was able to gallop. This, however, is unlikely, because galloping would probably have broken *Apatosaurus*'s legs. Experiments with modern bones show how much strain they can withstand before breaking. By taking into account the diameter and density of *Apatosaurus* leg bones, it is possible to calculate that those bones could not have withstood the strains of galloping.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion drawn by the argument as a whole?

- (A) Galloping would probably have broken the legs of *Apatosaurus*.
  - (B) It is possible to calculate that *Apatosaurus* leg bones could not have withstood the strain of galloping.
  - (C) The claim of paleontologists that *Apatosaurus* was able to gallop is likely to be incorrect.
  - (D) If galloping would have broken the legs of *Apatosaurus*, then *Apatosaurus* was probably unable to gallop.
  - (E) Modern bones are quite similar in structure and physical properties to the bones of *Apatosaurus*.
10. A new process enables ordinary table salt to be fortified with iron. This advance could help reduce the high incidence of anemia in the world's population due to a deficiency of iron in the diet. Salt is used as a preservative for food and a flavor enhancer all over the globe, and people consume salt in quantities that would provide iron in significant amounts.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the statement that people consume salt in quantities that would provide iron in significant amounts?

- (A) It is the conclusion of the argument.
- (B) It provides support for the conclusion of the argument.
- (C) It is a claim that the argument is directed against.
- (D) It qualifies the conclusion of the argument.
- (E) It illustrates a principle that underlies the argument.

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11. Inspector: The only fingerprints on the premises are those of the owner, Mr. Tannisch. Therefore, whoever now has his guest's missing diamonds must have worn gloves.

Which one of the following exhibits a flaw in its reasoning most similar to that in the inspector's reasoning?

- (A) The campers at Big Lake Camp, all of whom became ill this afternoon, have eaten food only from the camp cafeteria. Therefore, the cause of the illness must not have been something they ate.
- (B) The second prototype did not perform as well in inclement weather as did the first prototype. Hence, the production of the second prototype might have deviated from the design followed for the first.
- (C) Each of the swimmers at this meet more often loses than wins. Therefore, it is unlikely that any of them will win.
- (D) All of Marjorie's cavities are on the left side of her mouth. Hence, she must chew more on the left side than on the right.
- (E) All of these tomato plants are twice as big as they were last year. So if we grow peas, they will probably be twice as big as last year's peas.

12. Populations of a shrimp species at eleven different Indonesian coral reefs show substantial genetic differences from one reef to another. This is surprising because the area's strong ocean currents probably carry baby shrimp between the different reefs, which would allow the populations to interbreed and become genetically indistinguishable.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the substantial genetic differences among the shrimp populations?

- (A) The genetic differences between the shrimp populations are much less significant than those between shrimp and any other marine species.
- (B) The individual shrimp within a given population at any given Indonesian coral reef differ from one another genetically, even though there is widespread interbreeding within any such population.
- (C) Before breeding, shrimp of the species examined migrate back to the coral reef at which they were hatched.
- (D) Most shrimp hatched at a given Indonesian coral reef are no longer present at that coral reef upon becoming old enough to breed.
- (E) Ocean currents probably carry many of the baby shrimp hatched at a given Indonesian coral reef out into the open ocean rather than to another coral reef.

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13. Researchers have studied the cost-effectiveness of growing halophytes—salt-tolerant plant species—for animal forage. Halophytes require more water than conventional crops, but can be irrigated with seawater, and pumping seawater into farms near sea level is much cheaper than pumping freshwater from deep wells. Thus, seawater agriculture near sea level should be cost-effective in desert regions although its yields are smaller than traditional, freshwater agriculture.

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

- (A) A given volume of halophytes is significantly different in nutritional value for animal forage from the same volume of conventional forage crops.
- (B) Some halophytes not only tolerate seawater but require salt in order to thrive.
- (C) Large research expenditures are needed to develop the strains of halophytes best suited for agricultural purposes.
- (D) Costs other than the costs of irrigation are different for halophytes grown by means of seawater irrigation than for conventional crops.
- (E) Pumping water for irrigation is proportionally one of the largest costs involved in growing, harvesting, and distributing any forage crop for animals.

14. Principle: If an insurance policy is written in such a way that a reasonable person seeking insurance would not read it thoroughly before signing it, then the reasonable expectations of the policyholder concerning the policy's coverage should take legal precedence over specific language in the written policy itself.

Application: The insurance company should be required to cover the hail damage to Celia's car, even though specific language in the written policy Celia signed excluded coverage for hail damage.

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

- (A) Celia is a reasonable person, and she expected the insurance policy to cover hail damage to her car.
- (B) Given the way it was written, a reasonable person would not have read Celia's insurance policy thoroughly before signing it, and Celia reasonably expected the policy to cover hail damage.
- (C) The insurance policy that Celia signed was written in such a way that a reasonable person would not read it thoroughly before signing it, but Celia did read the policy thoroughly before signing it.
- (D) Celia did not read the insurance policy thoroughly before signing it, and a reasonable person in her position would assume that the policy would cover hail damage.
- (E) Celia did not read the written insurance policy thoroughly before signing it, and a reasonable person in her position would not have done so either.

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15. Researcher: Every year approximately the same number of people die of iatrogenic “disease”—that is, as a direct result of medical treatments or hospitalization—as die of all other causes combined. Therefore, if medicine could find ways of preventing all iatrogenic disease, the number of deaths per year would decrease by half.

The reasoning in the researcher’s argument is flawed because the argument fails to consider that

- (A) prevention of noniatrogenic disease will have an effect on the occurrence of iatrogenic disease
  - (B) some medical treatments can be replaced by less invasive or damaging alternatives
  - (C) people who do not die of one cause may soon die of another cause
  - (D) there is no one way to prevent all cases of death from iatrogenic disease
  - (E) whenever a noniatrogenic disease occurs, there is a risk of iatrogenic disease
16. Activist: Any member of the city council ought either to vote against the proposal or to abstain. But if all the members abstain, the matter will be decided by the city’s voters. So at least one member of the city council should vote against the proposal.

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

- (A) If all the members of the city council abstain in the vote on the proposal, the city’s voters will definitely decide in favor of the proposal.
- (B) The proposal should not be decided by the city’s voters.
- (C) No members of the city council will vote in favor of the proposal.
- (D) If not every member of the city council abstains in the vote on the proposal, the matter will not be decided by the city’s voters.
- (E) If one member of the city council ought to vote against the proposal, the other members should abstain in the vote on the proposal.

17. Economist: Some critics of the media have contended that negative news reports on the state of the economy can actually harm the economy because such reports damage people’s confidence in it, and this lack of confidence in turn adversely affects people’s willingness to spend money. But studies show that spending trends correlate very closely with people’s confidence in their own immediate economic situations. Thus these media critics are mistaken.

The economist’s argument is flawed in that it fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) one’s level of confidence in one’s own economic situation affects how one perceives reports about the overall state of the economy
- (B) news reports about the state of the economy are not always accurate
- (C) people who pay no attention to economic reports in the media always judge accurately whether their own economic situation is likely to deteriorate or improve
- (D) people who have little confidence in the overall economy generally take a pessimistic view concerning their own immediate economic situations
- (E) an economic slowdown usually has a greater impact on the economic situations of individuals if it takes people by surprise than if people are forewarned

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18. Zoologist: Every domesticated large mammal species now in existence was domesticated thousands of years ago. Since those days, people undoubtedly tried innumerable times to domesticate each of the wild large mammal species that seemed worth domesticating. Clearly, therefore, most wild large mammal species in existence today either would be difficult to domesticate or would not be worth domesticating.

The zoologist's argument requires the assumption that

- (A) in spite of the difficulties encountered, at one time or another people have tried to domesticate each wild large mammal species
  - (B) it is not much easier today to domesticate wild large mammal species than it was in the past
  - (C) not all of the large mammal species that were domesticated in the past are still in existence
  - (D) the easier it is to domesticate a wild large mammal species, the more worthwhile it is to do so
  - (E) of all the domesticated large mammal species in existence today, the very first to be domesticated were the easiest to domesticate
19. Last winter was mild enough to allow most bird species to forage naturally, which explains why the proportion of birds visiting feeders was much lower than usual. The mild winter also allowed many species to stay in their summer range all winter without migrating south, thereby limiting the usual attrition accompanying migration. Hence, last year's mild winter is responsible for this year's larger-than-usual bird population.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the reasoning in the argument?

- (A) Increases in bird populations sometimes occur following unusual weather patterns.
- (B) When birds do not migrate south, the mating behaviors they exhibit differ from those they exhibit when they do migrate.
- (C) Birds eating at feeders are more vulnerable to predators than are birds foraging naturally.
- (D) Birds that remain in their summer range all winter often exhaust that range's food supply before spring.
- (E) Birds sometimes visit feeders even when they are able to find sufficient food for survival by foraging naturally.

20. Journalist: Newspapers generally report on only those scientific studies whose findings sound dramatic. Furthermore, newspaper stories about small observational studies, which are somewhat unreliable, are more frequent than newspaper stories about large randomized trials, which generate stronger scientific evidence. Therefore, a small observational study must be more likely to have dramatic findings than a large randomized trial.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses a flaw in the journalist's reasoning?

- (A) It casts doubt on the reliability of a study by questioning the motives of those reporting it.
  - (B) It fails to consider that even if a study's findings sound dramatic, the scientific evidence for those findings may be strong.
  - (C) It confuses a claim about scientific studies whose findings sound dramatic with a similar claim about small observational studies.
  - (D) It overlooks the possibility that small observational studies are far more common than large randomized trials.
  - (E) It fails to rule out the possibility that a study's having findings that sound dramatic is an effect rather than a cause of the study's being reported on.
21. In several countries, to slow global warming, many farmers are planting trees on their land because of government incentives. These incentives arose from research indicating that vegetation absorbs carbon dioxide that might otherwise trap heat in the atmosphere. A recent study, however, indicates that trees absorb and store carbon dioxide less effectively than native grasses. Therefore, these incentives are helping to hasten global warming.

The argument requires the assumption that

- (A) trees not only absorb carbon dioxide but also emit it
- (B) most farmers do not plant any trees on their land unless there is an incentive to do so
- (C) land that has been deforested seldom later sustains native grasses
- (D) some of the trees planted in response to the incentives are planted where native grasses would otherwise be growing
- (E) few if any governments have been interested in promoting the growth of native grasses



22. Does the position of a car driver's seat have a significant impact on driving safety? It probably does. Driving position affects both comfort and the ability to see the road clearly. A driver who is uncomfortable eventually becomes fatigued, which makes it difficult to concentrate on the road. Likewise, the better the visibility from the driver's seat, the more aware the driver can be of road conditions and other vehicles.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that driving position affects both comfort and the ability to see the road clearly?

- (A) It is the conclusion drawn in the argument.
- (B) It is a claim that the argument shows to be inconsistent with available evidence.
- (C) It is used to provide a causal explanation for an observed phenomenon.
- (D) It describes evidence that the argument ultimately refutes.
- (E) It is a premise offered in support of the conclusion drawn in the argument.

23. Physician: There were approximately 83,400 trampoline-related injuries last year. This suggests that trampolines are quite dangerous and should therefore be used only under professional supervision.

Trampoline enthusiast: I disagree. In the past ten years sales of home trampolines have increased much more than trampoline-related injuries have: 260 percent in sales compared with 154 percent in injuries. Every exercise activity carries risks, even when carried out under professional supervision.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that the physician and the trampoline enthusiast disagree over whether

- (A) trampolines cause injuries to a significant number of people using them
- (B) home trampolines are the main source of trampoline-related injuries
- (C) the rate of trampoline-related injuries, in terms of the number of injuries per trampoline user, is declining
- (D) professional supervision of trampoline use tends to reduce the number of trampoline-related injuries
- (E) trampoline use is an activity that warrants mandatory professional supervision

24. Editorial: One of our local television stations has been criticized for its recent coverage of the personal problems of a local politician's nephew, but the coverage was in fact good journalism. The information was accurate. Furthermore, the newscast had significantly more viewers than it normally does, because many people are curious about the politician's nephew's problems.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, would most help to justify the reasoning in the editorial?

- (A) Journalism deserves to be criticized if it does not provide information that people want.
- (B) Any journalism that intentionally misrepresents the facts of a case deserves to be criticized.
- (C) Any journalism that provides accurate information on a subject about which there is considerable interest is good journalism.
- (D) Good journalism will always provide people with information that they desire or need.
- (E) Journalism that neither satisfies the public's curiosity nor provides accurate information can never be considered good journalism.

25. Interior decorator: All coffeehouses and restaurants are public places. Most well-designed public places feature artwork. But if a public place is uncomfortable it is not well designed, and all comfortable public places have spacious interiors.

If all of the interior decorator's statements are true, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Any restaurant that has a spacious interior is comfortable.
- (B) Most public places that feature artwork are well designed.
- (C) Most coffeehouses that are well designed feature artwork.
- (D) Any well-designed coffeehouse or restaurant has a spacious interior.
- (E) Any coffeehouse that has a spacious interior is a well-designed public place.

## S T O P

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

## SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

A professor must determine the order in which five of her students—Fernando, Ginny, Hakim, Juanita, and Kevin—will perform in an upcoming piano recital. Each student performs one piece, and no two performances overlap. The following constraints apply:

Ginny must perform earlier than Fernando.

Kevin must perform earlier than Hakim and Juanita.

Hakim must perform either immediately before or immediately after Fernando.

1. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the students perform?
  - (A) Ginny, Fernando, Hakim, Kevin, Juanita
  - (B) Ginny, Juanita, Kevin, Hakim, Fernando
  - (C) Ginny, Kevin, Hakim, Juanita, Fernando
  - (D) Kevin, Ginny, Juanita, Fernando, Hakim
  - (E) Kevin, Juanita, Fernando, Hakim, Ginny
2. If Juanita performs earlier than Ginny, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Fernando performs fourth.
  - (B) Ginny performs second.
  - (C) Hakim performs third.
  - (D) Juanita performs third.
  - (E) Kevin performs second.

3. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - (A) Fernando performs immediately before Juanita.
  - (B) Ginny performs immediately before Hakim.
  - (C) Hakim performs immediately before Ginny.
  - (D) Juanita performs immediately before Kevin.
  - (E) Kevin performs immediately before Hakim.
4. The order in which the students perform is fully determined if which one of the following is true?
  - (A) Fernando performs immediately before Hakim.
  - (B) Ginny performs immediately before Fernando.
  - (C) Hakim performs immediately before Juanita.
  - (D) Juanita performs immediately before Hakim.
  - (E) Kevin performs immediately before Fernando.
5. How many of the students are there any one of whom could perform fourth?
  - (A) one
  - (B) two
  - (C) three
  - (D) four
  - (E) five

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## Questions 6–11

As part of an open house at a crafts studio, three teachers—Jiang, Kudrow, and Lanning—will give six consecutive presentations on six different subjects. Jiang will present on needlework and origami; Kudrow on pottery, stenciling, and textile making; and Lanning on woodworking. The order of their presentations will meet the following conditions:

Kudrow cannot give two presentations in a row.

The presentation on stenciling must be given earlier than the one on origami.

The presentation on textile making must be given earlier than the one on woodworking.

6. Which one of the following could be the order of the presentations, from first to sixth?
  - (A) stenciling, origami, needlework, textile making, pottery, woodworking
  - (B) stenciling, origami, pottery, woodworking, needlework, textile making
  - (C) stenciling, origami, textile making, woodworking, needlework, pottery
  - (D) textile making, origami, stenciling, woodworking, needlework, pottery
  - (E) textile making, stenciling, woodworking, needlework, pottery, origami
7. If textile making is presented fifth, which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Needlework is presented sixth.
  - (B) Pottery is presented fourth.
  - (C) Stenciling is presented second.
  - (D) Stenciling is presented third.
  - (E) Woodworking is presented second.
8. If needlework is presented first, which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Origami is presented sixth.
  - (B) Pottery is presented second.
  - (C) Stenciling is presented third.
  - (D) Textile making is presented fifth.
  - (E) Woodworking is presented third.
9. Jiang CANNOT give both
  - (A) the first and third presentations
  - (B) the first and fourth presentations
  - (C) the first and fifth presentations
  - (D) the second and third presentations
  - (E) the second and fourth presentations
10. If needlework is presented sixth, which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) Origami is presented fourth.
  - (B) Pottery is presented fifth.
  - (C) Stenciling is presented third.
  - (D) Textile making is presented first.
  - (E) Woodworking is presented fourth.
11. Which one of the following CANNOT be the subject of the second presentation?
  - (A) needlework
  - (B) origami
  - (C) pottery
  - (D) textile making
  - (E) woodworking

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## Questions 12–16

The organizer of a luncheon will select exactly five foods to be served from among exactly eight foods: two desserts—F and G; three main courses—N, O, and P; three side dishes—T, V, and W. Only F, N, and T are hot foods. The following requirements will be satisfied:

At least one dessert, at least one main course, and at least one side dish must be selected.

At least one hot food must be selected.

If either P or W is selected, both must be selected.

If G is selected, O must be selected.

If N is selected, V cannot be selected.

12. Which one of the following is a list of foods that could be the foods selected?
- (A) F, N, O, T, V  
 (B) F, O, P, T, W  
 (C) G, N, P, T, W  
 (D) G, O, P, T, V  
 (E) G, O, P, V, W
13. Which one of the following is a pair of foods of which the organizer of the luncheon must select at least one?
- (A) F, T  
 (B) G, O  
 (C) N, T  
 (D) O, P  
 (E) V, W

14. If O is the only main course selected, then which one of the following CANNOT be selected?
- (A) F  
 (B) G  
 (C) T  
 (D) V  
 (E) W
15. If F is not selected, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) P is the only main course selected.  
 (B) T is the only side dish selected.  
 (C) Exactly two hot foods are selected.  
 (D) Exactly three main courses are selected.  
 (E) Exactly three side dishes are selected.
16. If T and V are the only side dishes selected, then which one of the following is a pair of foods each of which must be selected?
- (A) F and G  
 (B) F and N  
 (C) F and P  
 (D) N and O  
 (E) O and P

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## Questions 17–23

A television programming director is scheduling a three-hour block of programs beginning at 1 P.M. The programs that are to fill this time block include an hour-long program called *Generations* and four half-hour programs: *Roamin'*, *Sundown*, *Terry*, and *Waterloo*. The programs will be shown one after the other, each program shown exactly once. The schedule must meet the following constraints:

*Generations* starts on the hour rather than the half hour.

*Terry* starts on the half hour rather than the hour.

*Roamin'* is shown earlier than *Sundown*.

If *Waterloo* is shown earlier than *Terry*, it is shown immediately before *Terry*.

17. Which one of the following could be the order in which the programs are shown, from earliest to latest?
  - (A) *Generations*, *Roamin'*, *Waterloo*, *Terry*, *Sundown*
  - (B) *Roamin'*, *Sundown*, *Waterloo*, *Terry*, *Generations*
  - (C) *Roamin'*, *Terry*, *Waterloo*, *Generations*, *Sundown*
  - (D) *Waterloo*, *Roamin'*, *Sundown*, *Terry*, *Generations*
  - (E) *Waterloo*, *Terry*, *Sundown*, *Roamin'*, *Generations*
18. If *Waterloo* is the first program, then how many orders are there in which the remaining programs could be shown?
  - (A) one
  - (B) two
  - (C) three
  - (D) four
  - (E) five
19. If *Roamin'* is the second program, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
  - (A) *Sundown* is the third program.
  - (B) *Sundown* is the fourth program.
  - (C) *Terry* is the fifth program.
  - (D) *Waterloo* is the third program.
  - (E) *Waterloo* is the fifth program.
20. If *Sundown* is the third program, then which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) *Generations* is the first program.
  - (B) *Roamin'* is the first program.
  - (C) *Roamin'* is the second program.
  - (D) *Terry* is the fifth program.
  - (E) *Waterloo* is the fourth program.
21. If *Generations* is the third program, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) *Roamin'* is the second program.
  - (B) *Roamin'* is the fifth program.
  - (C) *Sundown* is the fourth program.
  - (D) *Terry* is the fourth program.
  - (E) *Waterloo* is the second program.
22. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - (A) *Sundown* is shown immediately before *Generations*.
  - (B) *Waterloo* is shown immediately before *Roamin'*.
  - (C) *Generations* is shown immediately before *Sundown*.
  - (D) *Roamin'* is shown immediately before *Terry*.
  - (E) *Terry* is shown immediately before *Waterloo*.
23. Which one of the following, if substituted for the constraint that *Generations* starts on the hour rather than the half hour, would have the same effect in determining the order in which the programs are shown?
  - (A) *Generations* is not shown immediately before *Terry*.
  - (B) *Generations* is either the first program or the fifth.
  - (C) *Generations* is neither the second program nor the fourth.
  - (D) If *Generations* is shown third, then *Roamin'* is shown first.
  - (E) If *Generations* is not shown first, then it is shown later than *Terry*.

## 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

27 Questions

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

- In the 1980s there was a proliferation of poetry collections, short stories, and novels published by women of Latin American descent in the United States. By the end of the decade, another genre of U.S. Latina writing, the autobiography, also came into prominence with the publication of three notable autobiographical collections: *Loving in the War Years: Lo Que Nunca Pasó Por Sus Labios*, by Cherrie Moraga; *Getting Home Alive*, by Aurora Levins Morales and Rosario Morales; and *Borderlands/La Frontera*, by Gloria Anzaldúa.

- These collections are innovative at many levels. They confront traditional linguistic boundaries by using a mix of English and Spanish, and they each address the politics of multiple cultural identities by exploring the interrelationships among such factors as ethnicity, gender, and language. This effort manifests itself in the generically mixed structure of these works, which combine essays, sketches, short stories, poems, and journal entries without, for the most part, giving preference to any of these modes of presentation.

- In *Borderlands/La Frontera*, Anzaldúa presents her personal history and the history of the Mexican American community to which she belongs by juxtaposing narrative sequences and poetry. Moraga's *Loving in the War Years* is likewise characterized by a mixture of genres, and, as she states in her introduction, the events in her life story are not arranged chronologically, but rather in terms of her political development. According to one literary critic who specializes in the genre of autobiography, this departure from chronological ordering represents an important difference between autobiographies written by women and those traditionally written by men.
- Getting Home Alive* departs even further from the conventions typical of autobiography by bringing together the voices of two people, a mother and her daughter, each of whom authors a portion of the text. The narratives and poems of each author are not assigned to separate sections of the text, but rather are woven together, with a piece by one sometimes commenting on a piece by the other. While this ordering may seem fragmentary and confusing, it is in fact a fully intentional and carefully designed experiment with literary structure. In a sense, this mixing of structures parallels the content of these autobiographies: the writers employ multigeneric and multivocal forms to express the complexities inherent in the formation of their identities.

- Rather than forcing their personal histories to conform to existing generic parameters, these writers have revolutionized the genre of autobiography,

- redrawing the boundaries of this literary form to make it more amenable to the expression of their own experiences. In doing so, they have shown a strong determination to speak for themselves in a world that they feel has for too long taken their silence for granted.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
  - (A) Certain Latina writers who formerly wrote mostly poetry and fiction have found through experimentation that the genre of autobiography suits their artistic purposes especially well.
  - (B) Latina autobiographers writing in the late 1980s set aside some standard conventions of autobiography in an effort to make the genre more suitable for the expression of their personal histories.
  - (C) There is a great diversity of styles and narrative strategies among recent traditional and nontraditional Latina autobiographers.
  - (D) Through recent experimentation in autobiography, Latina writers have shown that nonfictional narrative can be effectively combined with other genres in a single literary work.
  - (E) Recent writings by Latina authors have prompted some literary critics who specialize in autobiography to acknowledge that differences in gender and ethnicity often underlie differences in writing styles.
2. According to the passage, which one of the following was a motivating factor in certain Latina authors' decisions regarding the structure of their autobiographical writings?
  - (A) the importance of chronological ordering to those authors' artistic goals
  - (B) those authors' stated intention of avoiding certain nonnarrative genres
  - (C) those authors' preference to avoid overt political expression
  - (D) the complexities of identity formation faced by those authors
  - (E) those authors' judgment that poetry should not be a narrative medium

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3. The author's discussion of *Getting Home Alive* serves primarily to
- (A) distinguish one type of experimental autobiography from two other types by Latina writers
  - (B) explain how certain Latina autobiographers combine journal entries and poems in their works
  - (C) demonstrate that the use of multiple voices is a common feature of Latina autobiography
  - (D) show why readers have difficulty understanding certain autobiographies by Latina writers
  - (E) illustrate the extent of certain Latina autobiographers' experimentation with form and structure
4. The passage indicates which one of the following about the Latina autobiographies that the author discusses?
- (A) Each contains some material that would ordinarily be regarded as belonging to a genre of literature other than autobiography.
  - (B) Each quotes from previously unpublished private journals or other private documents.
  - (C) Each contains analysis of the ways in which its content was influenced by its author's cultural background.
  - (D) Each contains writings that were produced by more than one author.
  - (E) Each includes explanations of the methodologies that its author, or authors, used in writing the autobiography.
5. Based on the passage, the author's attitude regarding *Getting Home Alive*, by Aurora Levins Morales and Rosario Morales, can be most accurately described as
- (A) disappointment in scholars' failure to recognize it as an appropriate sequel to its authors' purely fictional and poetic works
  - (B) expectation that readers in general might not readily recognize that there is a clear purpose for its unconventional organization
  - (C) surprise that academic commentators have treated it as having significance as a historical document
  - (D) confidence that it will be widely recognized by scholars as a work of both history and literary criticism
  - (E) insistence that it should be credited with having helped to broaden critics' understanding of what counts as autobiography
6. The author most likely intends to include which one of the following principles among the "existing generic parameters" referred to in line 51?
- (A) The events presented in an autobiography should be arranged sequentially according to when they actually happened.
  - (B) When different modes of presentation are combined in one literary work, no one mode should be given preference.
  - (C) Autobiographical writing should not have political overtones.
  - (D) Sketches and poems collected together in a single work need not be separated by genre within that work.
  - (E) Personal experiences can be represented in a compelling way in any literary genre.
7. Which one of the following would, if true, most undermine the author's claim in lines 50–55 about the effect that the Latina autobiographies discussed had on the genre of autobiography?
- (A) Few autobiographical works published after 1985 have been recognized for their effective use of chronologically linear prose as a means of portraying the complexities of membership in multiple cultures.
  - (B) Few critically acclaimed books written by Latina authors have been autobiographical collections consisting partly or wholly of essays, poems, short stories, sketches, and journal entries.
  - (C) Many autobiographies have been written by authors in the United States since 1985, and some of these present a unified, chronologically linear prose narrative in a single language.
  - (D) Several nineteenth-century autobiographies that are generally unknown among contemporary critics of twentieth-century autobiography are characterized by generically mixed structure and multiple authorship.
  - (E) Several multigeneric, nonautobiographical collections consisting at least partly of poetry, short stories, or essays by Latina authors have been published since 1985, and many of these have been critically acclaimed for their innovative structures.

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While recent decades have seen more information recorded than any other era, the potential for losing this information is now greater than ever. This prospect is of great concern to archivists, who are charged with

- (5) preserving vital records and documents indefinitely. One archivist notes that while the quantity of material being saved has increased exponentially, the durability of recording media has decreased almost as rapidly. The clay tablets that contain the laws of ancient Mesopotamia, for example, are still displayed in museums around the world, and many medieval manuscripts written on animal parchment still look as though they were copied yesterday, whereas books printed on acidic paper as recently as the 1980s are already unreadable. Black-and-white photographs will last for a couple of centuries, but most color photographs become unstable within 40 years, and videotapes last only about 20 years.

- (20) Computer technology would seem to offer archivists an answer, as maps, photographs, films, videotapes, and all forms of printed material may now be transferred to and stored electronically on computer disks or tape, occupying very little space. But as the pace of technological change increases, so too does the speed with which each new generation of technology supplants the last. For example, many documents and images transferred in the 1980s to optical computer disks—then the cutting edge of technology—may not now be retrievable because they depend on computer software and hardware that are no longer available. And recent generations of digital storage tape are considered safe from deterioration for only ten years. Yet, even as some archivists are reluctant to become dependent on ever-changing computer technology, they are also quickly running out of time.

- (40) Even if viable storage systems are developed—new computer technologies are emerging that may soon provide archivists with the information storage durability they require—decisions about what to keep and what to discard will have to be made quickly, as materials recorded on conventional media continue to deteriorate. Ideally, these decisions should be informed by an assessment of the value of each document. (45) Printed versions of ancient works by Homer and Virgil, for example, survived intact because their enduring popularity resulted in multiple copies of the works being made at different historical moments. But many great works, including those of Plato, were (50) lost for several centuries and are known today only because random copies turned up in the archives of medieval monasteries or in other scholarly collections. Undoubtedly, many important works have not survived at all. The danger now is not so much that some recent masterpiece will be lost for an extended period of (55) time, but rather that the sheer volume of accumulated records stored on nondurable media will make it virtually impossible for archivists to sort the essential from the dispensable in time to save it.

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

- (A) The increasing volume of information being stored and the decreasing durability of modern storage media are making it more and more difficult for archivists to carry out their charge.  
 (B) Modern data storage-and-retrieval techniques have enabled archivists to distinguish essential from dispensable information with greater efficiency than ever before.  
 (C) Many archivists have come to believe that documents and images preserved on conventional storage media are likely to endure longer than those recorded on electronic storage media.  
 (D) Given the limitations on the capacity of modern storage media, it is increasingly important for archivists to save only those documents that they believe to have genuine value.  
 (E) Modern electronic media enable us to record and store information so easily that much of what is stored is not considered by archivists to be essential or valuable.

9. The passage provides information sufficient to answer which one of the following questions?

- (A) Are there any copies of the works of Homer and Virgil stored on parchment?  
 (B) Why is information stored on acidic paper more unstable than information stored on digital storage tape?  
 (C) When were optical storage disks a state-of-the-art storage medium?  
 (D) Approximately how many of the original clay tablets recording Mesopotamian law are still in existence?  
 (E) How were the works of Plato originally recorded?

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10. The passage most strongly suggests that the author holds which one of the following views?
- (A) Archivists have little choice but to become dependent on computer technology to store information.
  - (B) Archivists should wait for truly durable data storage systems to be developed before electronically storing any more vital information.
  - (C) The problems concerning media durability facing most archivists would diminish greatly if their information were not stored electronically at all.
  - (D) Storing paintings, photographs, and other images presents greater overall problems for archivists than storing text does.
  - (E) Generally, the more information one attempts to store in a given amount of space, the less durable the storage of that information will be.
11. Which one of the following describes the author's primary purpose in mentioning the fact that a wide variety of images and documents can now be stored electronically (lines 19–23)?
- (A) to provide evidence to justify the assertion made in the first sentence of the passage
  - (B) to identify an ostensible solution to the problem raised in the first paragraph
  - (C) to argue a point that is rejected in the last sentence of the passage
  - (D) to offer an additional example of the problem stated at the end of the first paragraph
  - (E) to suggest that the danger described in the last paragraph has been exaggerated
12. The passage provides the most support for inferring which one of the following statements?
- (A) Information stored electronically is more vulnerable than information stored on paper to unauthorized use or theft.
  - (B) Much of the information stored on optical computer disks in the 1980s was subsequently transferred to digital storage tape.
  - (C) The high cost of new electronic data storage systems is prohibiting many archivists from transferring their archives to computer disks and tape.
  - (D) Media used recently to store information electronically may ultimately be less durable than older, conventional media such as photographs and videotapes.
  - (E) The percentage of information considered essential by archivists has increased proportionally as the amount of information stored has increased.
13. The passage most strongly suggests that the author holds which one of the following views?
- (A) Future electronic information storage systems will not provide archivists with capabilities any more viable in the long term than those available today.
  - (B) As much information should be stored by archivists as possible, as there is no way to predict which piece of information will someday be considered a great work.
  - (C) The general public has been misled by manufacturers as to the long-term storage capabilities of electronic information storage systems.
  - (D) Distinguishing what is dispensable from what is essential has only recently become a concern for archivists.
  - (E) Value judgments made by today's archivists will influence how future generations view and understand the past.

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*The following passages are adapted from articles recently published in North American law review journals.*

#### Passage A

In Canadian and United States common law, blackmail is unique among major crimes: no one has yet adequately explained why it ought to be illegal. The heart of the problem—known as the blackmail

- (5) paradox—is that two acts, each of which is legally permissible separately, become illegal when combined. If I threaten to expose a criminal act or embarrassing private information unless I am paid money, I have committed blackmail. But the right to free speech
- (10) protects my right to make such a disclosure, and, in many circumstances, I have a legal right to seek money. So why is it illegal to combine them?

The lack of a successful theory of blackmail has damaging consequences: drawing a clear line between legal and illegal acts has proved impossible without one. Consequently, most blackmail statutes broadly prohibit behavior that no one really believes is criminal and rely on the good judgment of prosecutors not to enforce relevant statutes precisely as written.

- (20) It is possible, however, to articulate a coherent theory of blackmail. The key to the wrongness of the blackmail transaction is its triangular structure. The blackmailer obtains what he wants by using a supplementary leverage, leverage that depends upon
- (25) a third party. The blackmail victim pays to avoid being harmed by persons other than the blackmailer. For example, when a blackmailer threatens to turn in a criminal unless paid money, the blackmailer is bargaining with the state's chip. Thus, blackmail is
- (30) criminal because it involves the misuse of a third party for the blackmailer's own benefit.

#### Passage B

Classical Roman law had no special category for blackmail; it was not necessary. Roman jurists began their evaluation of specific categories of actions by considering whether the action caused harm, not by considering the legality or illegality of the action itself.

- (40) Their assumption—true enough, it seems—was that a victim of blackmail would be harmed if shameful but private information were revealed to the world. And if the shame would cause harm to the person's status or reputation, then prima facie the threatened act of revelation was unlawful. The burden of proof shifted to the possessor of the information: the party
- (45) who had or threatened to reveal shameful facts had to show positive cause for the privilege of revealing the information.

- (50) In short, assertion of the truth of the shameful fact being revealed was not, in itself, sufficient to constitute a legal privilege. Granted, truth was not wholly irrelevant; false disclosures were granted even less protection than true ones. But even if it were true, the revelation of shameful information was protected

- (55) only if the revelation had been made for a legitimate purpose and dealt with a matter that the public authorities had an interest in having revealed. Just because something shameful happened to be true did not mean it was lawful to reveal it.

14. Which one of the following is the central topic of each passage?
- (A) why triangular transactions are illegal  
(B) the role of the right to free speech in a given legal system  
(C) how blackmail has been handled in a given legal system  
(D) the history of blackmail as a legal concept  
(E) why no good explanation of the illegality of blackmail exists
15. In using the phrase “the state's chip” (line 29), the author of passage A most clearly means to refer to a government's
- (A) legal authority to determine what actions are crimes  
(B) legitimate interest in learning about crimes committed in its jurisdiction  
(C) legitimate interest in preventing crimes before they occur  
(D) exclusive reliance on private citizens as a source of important information  
(E) legal ability to compel its citizens to testify in court regarding crimes they have witnessed
16. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by information given in the passages?
- (A) In Roman law, there was no blackmail paradox because free speech protections comparable to those in Canadian and U.S. common law were not an issue.  
(B) Blackmail was more widely practiced in Roman antiquity than it is now because Roman law did not specifically prohibit blackmail.  
(C) In general, Canadian and U.S. common law grant more freedoms than classical Roman law granted.  
(D) The best justification for the illegality of blackmail in Canadian and U.S. common law is the damage blackmail can cause to the victim's reputation.  
(E) Unlike Roman law, Canadian and U.S. common law do not recognize the interest of public authorities in having certain types of information revealed.



17. Which one of the following is a statement that is true of blackmail under Canadian and U.S. common law, according to passage A, but that would not have been true of blackmail in the Roman legal context, according to passage B?
- (A) It combines two acts that are each legal separately.
  - (B) It is a transaction with a triangular structure.
  - (C) The laws pertaining to it are meant to be enforced precisely as written.
  - (D) The blackmail victim pays to avoid being harmed by persons other than the blackmailer.
  - (E) Canadian and U.S. common law have no special category pertaining to blackmail.
18. Based on what can be inferred from the passages, which one of the following acts would have been illegal under Roman law, but would not be illegal under Canadian and U.S. common law?
- (A) bribing tax officials in order to avoid paying taxes
  - (B) revealing to public authorities that a high-ranking military officer has embezzled funds from the military's budget
  - (C) testifying in court to a defendant's innocence while knowing that the defendant is guilty
  - (D) informing a government tax agency that one's employers have concealed their true income
  - (E) revealing to the public that a prominent politician had once had an adulterous affair
19. The relationship between the ways in which Canadian and U.S. common law and classical Roman law treat blackmail, as described in the passages, is most analogous to the relationship between which one of the following pairs?
- (A) One country legally requires anyone working as a carpenter to be licensed and insured; another country has no such requirement.
  - (B) One country makes it illegal to use cell phones on trains; another country makes it illegal to use cell phones on both trains and buses.
  - (C) One country legally allows many income tax deductions and exemptions; another country legally allows relatively few deductions and exemptions.
  - (D) One country makes it illegal for felons to own guns; another country has no such ban because it makes gun ownership illegal for everyone but police and the military.
  - (E) One country makes it illegal to drive motorcycles with racing-grade engines on its roads; another country legally permits such motorcycles but fines riders who commit traffic violations higher amounts than it does other motorists.

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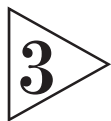
- As part of an international effort to address environmental problems resulting from agricultural overproduction, hundreds of thousands of acres of surplus farmland throughout Europe will be taken out of production in coming years. Restoring a natural balance of flora to this land will be difficult, however, because the nutrients in soil that has been in constant agricultural use are depleted. Moreover, much of this land has been heavily fertilized, and when such land is left unplanted, problem weeds like thistles often proliferate, preventing many native plants from establishing themselves. While the quickest way to restore heavily fertilized land is to remove and replace the topsoil, this is impractical on a large scale such as that of the European effort. And while it is generally believed that damaged ecological systems will restore themselves very gradually over time, a study underway in the Netherlands is investigating the possibility of artificially accelerating the processes through which nature slowly reestablishes plant diversity on previously farmed land.

- In the study, a former cornfield was raked to get rid of cornstalks and weeds, then divided into 20 plots of roughly equal size. Control plots were replanted with corn or sown with nothing at all. The remaining plots were divided into two groups: plots in one group were sown with a mixture of native grasses and herbs; those in the other group received the same mixture of grasses and herbs together with clover and toadflax. After three years, thistles have been forced out of the plots where the broadest variety of species was sown and have also disappeared from mats of grass in the plots sown with fewer seed varieties. On the control plots that were left untouched, thistles have become dominant.

- On some of the plots sown with seeds of native plant species, soil from nearby land that had been taken out of production 20 years earlier was scattered to see what effect introducing nematodes, fungi, and other beneficial microorganisms associated with later stages of natural soil development might have on the process of native plant repopulation. The seeds sown on these enriched plots have fared better than seeds sown on the unenriched plots, but still not as well as those growing naturally on the nearby land. Researchers have concluded that this is because fields farmed for many years are overrun with aggressive disease organisms, while, for example, beneficial mycorrhiza—fungi that live symbiotically on plant roots and strengthen them against the effects of disease organisms—are lacking. These preliminary results suggest that restoring natural plant diversity to overfarmed land hinges on restoring a natural balance of microorganisms in the soil. In other words, diversity underground fosters diversity aboveground. Researchers now believe that both kinds of diversity can be restored more quickly to damaged land if beneficial microorganisms are “sown” systematically into the soil along with a wide variety of native plant seeds.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the central idea of the passage?
- (A) The rehabilitation of land damaged by agricultural overproduction can be accelerated by means of a two-pronged strategy aimed at restoring biological diversity.
  - (B) Restoring plant diversity to overused farmland requires many years and considerable effort.
  - (C) The damaging effects of long-term agricultural overproduction argue for the modification of current agricultural practices.
  - (D) Soil on farmland damaged by overproduction will gradually replenish and restore itself over time if left untouched.
  - (E) Agricultural overproduction tends to encourage the proliferation of disease organisms in the soil as well as problem weeds.
21. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A study is described, the results of the study are scrutinized, and the results are judged to be inconclusive but promising.
  - (B) A hypothesis is presented, evidence both supporting and undermining the hypothesis is given, and a modification of the hypothesis is argued for.
  - (C) A study is evaluated, a plan of action based on the study's findings is suggested, and conclusions are drawn concerning the likely effectiveness of the plan.
  - (D) A goal is stated, studies are discussed that argue for modifying the goal's objectives, and a methodology is detailed to achieve the revised goal.
  - (E) A problem is presented, a study addressing the problem is described, and a course of action based on the study's findings is given.
22. The passage offers which one of the following as an explanation for why native plant varieties grew better when sown on land that had been out of production for 20 years than when sown on the plots enriched with soil taken from that land?
- (A) Land that has been farmed for many years lacks certain key nutrients.
  - (B) Land that has been farmed for many years is usually overrun with harmful and aggressive organisms.
  - (C) Land that has been farmed for many years has usually been subjected to overfertilization.
  - (D) The soil that was taken from the land that had been out of production was lacking in fungi and other beneficial organisms.
  - (E) The soil that was taken from the land that had been out of production contained harmful organisms that attack plant roots.





23. Based on the passage, which one of the following is most likely to be true of any soil used to replace topsoil in the process mentioned in the first paragraph?
- (A) Thistles cannot grow in it.
  - (B) It does not contain significant amounts of fungi.
  - (C) It contains very few seeds of native grasses and herbs.
  - (D) It does not contain large amounts of fertilizer.
  - (E) It was never used for growing corn or other commercial crops.
24. The author's reference to the belief that "damaged ecological systems will restore themselves very gradually over time" (lines 16–17) primarily serves to
- (A) introduce a long-held belief that the Netherlands study is attempting to discredit
  - (B) cite the justification generally used by people favoring intense agricultural production
  - (C) suggest that the consequences of agricultural overproduction are not as dire as people generally believe
  - (D) present the most common perception of why agricultural overproduction is problematic
  - (E) describe the circumstances surrounding and motivating the Netherlands study
25. In which one of the following circumstances would it be LEAST advantageous to use the methods researched in the Netherlands study in order to restore to its natural state a field that has been in constant agricultural use?
- (A) The field's natural nutrients have been depleted through overproduction.
  - (B) The field's topsoil can easily be removed and replaced.
  - (C) The field has been heavily fertilized for many decades.
  - (D) The field has the potential to support commercial grass plants such as rye.
  - (E) The field is adjacent to other fields where corn is growing and will continue to be grown.
26. It can be inferred from the passage that if the disease organisms mentioned in lines 46–47 were eliminated in a plot of land that had been in constant agricultural use, which one of the following would be the most likely to occur?
- (A) Populations of symbiotic mycorrhiza that live in the soil would initially decline.
  - (B) Unwanted plant species like thistles would be unable to survive.
  - (C) The chance of survival of a beneficial native plant would increase.
  - (D) The number of all types of beneficial microorganisms would increase in the long term.
  - (E) Populations of other types of disease organisms would increase proportionally.
27. Which one of the following is most analogous to the process, described in the last paragraph, by which the spread of thistles can be curtailed?
- (A) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials encouraging that party's supporters to switch their allegiance and vote for candidates from a rival party.
  - (B) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials defending candidates from a rival party against attacks by certain broadcast journalists.
  - (C) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials intended to discourage supporters of Party A from voting in the upcoming election.
  - (D) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials attacking certain public figures who support candidates from Party A.
  - (E) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials intended to create antagonism between two factions within that party.

## S T O P

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

## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: 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. When a forest is subject to acid rain, the calcium level in the soil declines. Spruce, fir, and sugar maple trees all need calcium to survive. However, sugar maples in forests that receive significant acid rain are much more likely to show signs of decline consistent with calcium deficiency than are spruces or firs in such forests.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the greater decline among sugar maples?

- (A) Soil in which calcium levels are significantly diminished by acid rain is also likely to be damaged in other ways by acid rain.
- (B) Sugar maples that do not receive enough calcium deteriorate less rapidly than spruces or firs that do not receive enough calcium.
- (C) Spruces and firs, unlike sugar maples, can extract calcium from a mineral compound that is common in soil and is not affected by acid rain.
- (D) Sugar maples require more calcium in the spring and summer than they do in the fall and winter.
- (E) Unlike spruces or firs, most sugar maples are native to areas that receive a lot of acid rain.

2. Syndicated political columnists often use their newspaper columns to try to persuade readers to vote a certain way. However, their efforts to persuade voters rarely succeed, for by the time such a column appears, nearly all who will vote in the election will have already made a decision about which candidate to vote for.

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

- (A) Syndicated columnists influence the votes of most of their readers who have not yet decided which candidate to vote for.
- (B) The attempts of syndicated political columnists to persuade readers to vote a certain way in an election can instead cause them to vote a different way.
- (C) People who regularly read columns by syndicated political columnists mainly read those written by columnists with whom they already largely agree.
- (D) Regular readers of columns by syndicated political columnists are less likely to be persuaded to vote a certain way by such columns than are people who seldom read such columns.
- (E) People rarely can be persuaded to change their minds about which candidate to vote for once they have made a decision.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



3. Travel industry consultant: Several airlines are increasing elbow room and leg room in business class, because surveys show that business travelers value additional space more than, say, better meals. But airlines are overconcerned about the comfort of passengers flying on business; they should instead focus on the comfort of leisure travelers, because those travelers purchase 80 percent of all airline tickets.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the reasoning in the travel industry consultant's argument?

- (A) Business travelers often make travel decisions based on whether they feel a given airline values their business.
  - (B) Some airlines have indicated that they will undertake alterations in seating space throughout the entire passenger area of their planes in the near future.
  - (C) Sleeping in comfort during long flights is not the primary concern of leisure travelers.
  - (D) A far greater proportion of an airline's revenues is derived from business travelers than from leisure travelers.
  - (E) Most leisure travelers buy airline tickets only when fares are discounted.
4. Gaby: In school, children should be allowed fully to follow their own interests, supported by experienced teachers who offer minimal guidance. This enables them to be most successful in their adult lives.

Logan: I disagree. Schoolchildren should acquire the fundamental knowledge necessary for future success, and they learn such fundamentals only through disciplined, systematic instruction from accredited teachers.

Gaby's and Logan's comments provide most support for the claim that they disagree about

- (A) the way in which schoolchildren best acquire fundamental knowledge
- (B) the extent to which teachers should direct schoolchildren's education
- (C) the importance of having qualified teachers involved in schoolchildren's education
- (D) the sort of school environment that most fosters children's creativity
- (E) the extent to which schoolchildren are interested in fundamental academic subjects

5. Judge: The case before me involves a plaintiff and three codefendants. The plaintiff has applied to the court for an order permitting her to question each defendant without their codefendants or their codefendants' legal counsel being present. Two of the codefendants, however, share the same legal counsel. The court will not order any codefendant to find new legal counsel. Therefore, the order requested by the plaintiff cannot be granted.

The conclusion of the judge's argument is most strongly supported if which one of the following principles is assumed to hold?

- (A) A court cannot issue an order that forces legal counsel to disclose information revealed by a client.
  - (B) Defendants have the right to have their legal counsel present when being questioned.
  - (C) People being questioned in legal proceedings may refuse to answer questions that are self-incriminating.
  - (D) A plaintiff in a legal case should never be granted a right that is denied to a defendant.
  - (E) A defendant's legal counsel has the right to question the plaintiff.
6. The calm, shallow waters of coastal estuaries are easily polluted by nutrient-rich sewage. When estuary waters become overnutrified as a result, algae proliferate. The abundant algae, in turn, sometimes provide a rich food source for microorganisms that are toxic to fish, thereby killing most of the fish in the estuary.

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

- (A) Fish in an estuary that has been polluted by sewage are generally more likely to die from pollution than are fish in an estuary that has been polluted in some other way.
- (B) In estuary waters that contain abundant algae, microorganisms that are toxic to fish reproduce more quickly than other types of microorganisms.
- (C) Nutrients and other components of sewage do not harm fish in coastal estuaries in any way other than through the resulting proliferation of toxic microorganisms.
- (D) Algae will not proliferate in coastal estuaries that are not polluted by nutrient-rich sewage.
- (E) Overnutrifying estuary waters by sewage can result in the death of most of the fish in the estuary.

7. The ruins of the prehistoric Bolivian city of Tiwanaku feature green andacite stones weighing up to 40 tons. These stones were quarried at Copacabana, which is across a lake and about 90 kilometers away. Archaeologists hypothesize that the stones were brought to Tiwanaku on reed boats. To show this was possible, experimenters transported a 9-ton stone from Copacabana to Tiwanaku using a reed boat built with locally available materials and techniques traditional to the area.

Which one of the following would be most useful to know in order to evaluate the support for the archaeologists' hypothesis?

- (A) whether the traditional techniques for building reed boats were in use at the time Tiwanaku was inhabited
  - (B) whether green andacite stones quarried at the time Tiwanaku was inhabited were used at any sites near Copacabana
  - (C) whether reed boats are commonly used today on the lake
  - (D) whether the green andacite stones at Tiwanaku are the largest stones at the site
  - (E) whether the reed boat built for the experimenters is durable enough to remain usable for several years
8. Union member: Some members of our labor union are calling for an immediate strike. But a strike would cut into our strike fund and would in addition lead to a steep fine, causing us to suffer a major financial loss. Therefore, we must not strike now.

The union member's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) fails to consider that a strike might cause the union to suffer a financial loss even if no fine were imposed
- (B) fails to define adequately what constitutes a major financial loss
- (C) fails to consider that the benefits to be gained from a strike might outweigh the costs
- (D) takes for granted that the most important factor in the labor union's bargaining position is the union's financial strength
- (E) fails to establish that there will be a better opportunity to strike at a later time

9. Birds and mammals can be infected with West Nile virus only through mosquito bites. Mosquitoes, in turn, become infected with the virus when they bite certain infected birds or mammals. The virus was originally detected in northern Africa and spread to North America in the 1990s. Humans sometimes catch West Nile virus, but the virus never becomes abundant enough in human blood to infect a mosquito.

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

- (A) West Nile virus will never be a common disease among humans.
  - (B) West Nile virus is most common in those parts of North America with the highest density of mosquitoes.
  - (C) Some people who become infected with West Nile virus never show symptoms of illness.
  - (D) West Nile virus infects more people in northern Africa than it does in North America.
  - (E) West Nile virus was not carried to North America via an infected person.
10. In trying to reduce the amount of fat in their diet, on average people have decreased their consumption of red meat by one-half in the last two decades. However, on average those who have reduced their consumption of red meat actually consume substantially more fat than those who have not.

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

- (A) Many more people have reduced their consumption of red meat over the last two decades than have not.
- (B) Higher prices over the last two decades have done as much to decrease the consumption of red meat as health concerns have.
- (C) People who reduce their consumption of red meat tend to consume as much of other foods that are high in fat as do those who have not reduced their consumption of red meat.
- (D) People who reduce their consumption of red meat tend to replace it with cheese and baked goods, which are richer in fat than red meat.
- (E) Studies have shown that red meat contains slightly less fat than previously thought.

11. Rolanda: The house on Oak Avenue has a larger yard than any other house we've looked at in Prairieview, so that's the best one to rent.
- Tom: No, it isn't. Its yard isn't really as big as it looks. Property lines in Prairieview actually start 20 feet from the street. So what looks like part of the yard is really city property.
- Rolanda: But that's true of all the other properties we've looked at too!
- Rolanda's response to Tom suggests that Tom commits which one of the following reasoning errors?
- (A) He fails to take into account the possibility that there are advantages to having a small yard.
  - (B) He presumes, without providing justification, that property that belongs to the city is available for private use.
  - (C) He improperly applies a generalization to an instance that it was not intended to cover.
  - (D) He fails to apply a general rule to all relevant instances.
  - (E) He presumes, without providing justification, that whatever is true of a part of a thing is also true of the whole.

12. The best jazz singers use their voices much as horn players use their instruments. The great Billie Holiday thought of her singing voice as a horn, reshaping melody and words to increase their impact. Conversely, jazz horn players achieve their distinctive sounds by emulating the spontaneous twists and turns of an impassioned voice. So jazz consists largely of voicelike horns and hornlike voices.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that the best jazz singers use their voices much as horn players use their instruments?

- (A) It is the argument's main conclusion and is supported by another statement, which is itself supported by a further statement.
- (B) It is the argument's only conclusion, and each of the other statements in the argument is used to support it.
- (C) It is a statement for which some evidence is provided and which in turn is used to provide support for the argument's main conclusion.
- (D) It is a statement for which no evidence is provided but which itself is used to support the argument's only conclusion.
- (E) It is a statement used to support a conclusion that in turn is used to support the argument's main conclusion.

13. Educator: Reducing class sizes in our school district would require hiring more teachers. However, there is already a shortage of qualified teachers in the region. Although students receive more individualized instruction when classes are smaller, education suffers when teachers are underqualified. Therefore, reducing class sizes in our district would probably not improve overall student achievement.

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

- (A) Class sizes in the school district should be reduced only if doing so would improve overall student achievement.
  - (B) At least some qualified teachers in the school district would be able to improve the overall achievement of students in their classes if class sizes were reduced.
  - (C) Students place a greater value on having qualified teachers than on having smaller classes.
  - (D) Hiring more teachers would not improve the achievement of any students in the school district if most or all of the teachers hired were underqualified.
  - (E) Qualified teachers could not be persuaded to relocate in significant numbers to the educator's region to take teaching jobs.
14. Geographer: Because tropical storms require heat and moisture, they form especially over ocean surfaces of at least 26 degrees Celsius (79 degrees Fahrenheit), ocean temperatures that global warming would encourage. For this reason, many early discussions of global warming predicted that it would cause more frequent and intense tropical storms. But recent research shows that this prediction is unlikely to be borne out. Other factors, such as instabilities in wind flow, are likely to counteract global warming's effects on tropical storm development.

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

- (A) Tropical storms are especially likely to form over warm ocean surfaces.
- (B) Contrary to early discussions, global warming is not the only factor affecting the frequency and intensity of tropical storms.
- (C) If global warming were reversed, tropical storms would be less frequent and less intense.
- (D) Instabilities in wind flow will negate the effect of global warming on the formation of tropical storms.
- (E) Global warming probably will not produce more frequent and intense tropical storms.

15. Copyright was originally the grant of a temporary government-supported monopoly on copying a work. Its sole purpose was to encourage the circulation of ideas by giving authors the opportunity to derive a reasonable financial reward from their works. However, copyright sometimes goes beyond its original purpose since sometimes \_\_\_\_\_.

The conclusion of the argument is most strongly supported if which one of the following completes the passage?

- (A) publication of copyrighted works is not the only way to circulate ideas
  - (B) authors are willing to circulate their works even without any financial reward
  - (C) authors are unable to find a publisher for their copyrighted work
  - (D) there is no practical way to enforce copyrights
  - (E) copyrights hold for many years after an author's death
16. Critic to economist: In yet another of your bumbling forecasts, last year you predicted that this country's economy would soon go into recession if current economic policies were not changed. Instead, economic growth is even stronger this year.
- Economist: There was nothing at all bumbling about my warning. Indeed, it convinced the country's leaders to change economic policies, which is what prevented a recession.
- The economist responds to the critic by
- (A) indicating that the state of affairs on which the economist's prediction was conditioned did not obtain
  - (B) distinguishing between a prediction that has not yet turned out to be correct and one that has turned out to be incorrect
  - (C) attempting to show that the critic's statements are mutually inconsistent
  - (D) offering a particular counterexample to a general claim asserted by the critic
  - (E) offering evidence against one of the critic's factual premises

17. Watching music videos from the 1970s would give the viewer the impression that the music of the time was dominated by synthesizer pop and punk rock. But this would be a misleading impression. Because music videos were a new art form at the time, they attracted primarily cutting-edge musicians.

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

- (A) Our view of pre-printing-press literature can never be accurate, because the surviving works of ancient authors are those that were deemed by copyists most likely to be of interest to future readers.
  - (B) Our memory of 1960s TV shows could hardly be improved, because so many of the television programs of the era are still rerun today.
  - (C) Future generations' understanding of today's publishing trends will be distorted if they judge by works published in CD-ROM format, since it is primarily publishers interested in computer games that are using CD-ROM.
  - (D) Our understanding of silent films is incomplete, because few filmmakers of the time realized that the film stock they were using would disintegrate over time.
  - (E) Our notion of fashion trends will probably be accurate if we rely on TV fashion programs, despite the fact that these programs deliberately select the most outrageous outfits in order to get the viewers' attention.
18. Hospitals, universities, labor unions, and other institutions may well have public purposes and be quite successful at achieving them even though each of their individual staff members does what he or she does only for selfish reasons.
- Which one of the following generalizations is most clearly illustrated by the passage?
- (A) What is true of some social organizations is not necessarily true of all such organizations.
  - (B) An organization can have a property that not all of its members possess.
  - (C) People often claim altruistic motives for actions that are in fact selfish.
  - (D) Many social institutions have social consequences unintended by those who founded them.
  - (E) Often an instrument created for one purpose will be found to serve another purpose just as effectively.

19. Consumer advocate: In some countries, certain produce is routinely irradiated with gamma rays in order to extend shelf life. There are, however, good reasons to avoid irradiated foods. First, they are exposed to the radioactive substances that produce the gamma rays. Second, irradiation can reduce the vitamin content of fresh foods, leaving behind harmful chemical residues. Third, irradiation spawns unique radiolytic products that cause serious health problems, including cancer.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the consumer advocate's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Unique radiolytic products have seldom been found in any irradiated food.
  - (B) Cancer and other serious health problems have many causes that are unrelated to radioactive substances and gamma rays.
  - (C) A study showed that irradiation leaves the vitamin content of virtually all fruits and vegetables unchanged.
  - (D) The amount of harmful chemicals found in irradiated foods is less than the amount that occurs naturally in most kinds of foods.
  - (E) A study showed that the cancer rate is no higher among people who eat irradiated food than among those who do not.
20. When teaching art students about the use of color, teachers should use colored paper rather than paint in their demonstrations. Colored paper is preferable because it readily permits a repeated use of exactly the same color in different compositions, which allows for a precise comparison of that color's impact in varying contexts. With paint, however, it is difficult to mix exactly the same color twice, and the varying textures of the applied paint can interfere with the pure effect of the color itself.

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

- (A) Two pieces of paper of exactly the same color will have the same effect in a given context, even if they are of different textures.
- (B) A slight difference in the color of two pieces of paper is more difficult to notice than a similar difference in the color of two samples of paint.
- (C) Changing light conditions have less of an effect on the apparent color of a piece of paper than on the apparent color of a sample of paint.
- (D) Observing the impacts of colors across varying contexts helps students to learn about the use of color.
- (E) It is important that art students understand how the effects of using colored paper in various compositions differ from those of using paint in those compositions.

21. Philosopher: To explain the causes of cultural phenomena, a social scientist needs data about several societies: one cannot be sure, for example, that a given political structure is brought about only by certain ecological or climatic factors unless one knows that there are no similarly structured societies not subject to those factors, and no societies that, though subject to those factors, are not so structured.

The claim that to explain the causes of cultural phenomena, a social scientist needs data about several societies plays which one of the following roles in the philosopher's reasoning?

- (A) It describes a problem that the philosopher claims is caused by the social scientist's need for certainty.
  - (B) It is a premise used to support a general theoretical claim about the nature of cause and effect relationships.
  - (C) It is a general hypothesis that is illustrated with an example showing that there is a causal relationship between political structures and environmental conditions.
  - (D) It is a dilemma that, it is argued, is faced by every social scientist because of the difficulty of determining whether a given cultural phenomenon is the cause or the effect of a given factor.
  - (E) It is a claim that the philosopher attempts to justify by appeal to the requirements for establishing the existence of one kind of causal relationship.
22. Scientist: Physicists claim that their system of careful peer review prevents scientific fraud in physics effectively. But biologists claimed the same thing for their field 20 years ago, and they turned out to be wrong. Since then, biologists have greatly enhanced their discipline's safeguards against scientific fraud, thus preventing further major incidents. It would be conducive to progress in physics if physicists were to do the same thing.

The conclusion of the scientist's argument is most strongly supported if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Major incidents of scientific fraud in a scientific discipline are deleterious to progress in that discipline.
- (B) Very few incidents of even minor scientific fraud have occurred in biology over the last 20 years.
- (C) No system of careful peer review is completely effective in preventing scientific fraud in any scientific discipline.
- (D) Twenty years ago the system of peer review in biology was less effective in preventing scientific fraud than the system of peer review in physics is today.
- (E) Over the years, there have been relatively few, if any, major incidents of scientific fraud in physics.



23. Biologist: Researchers believe that dogs are the descendants of domesticated wolves that were bred to be better companions for humans. It has recently been found that some breeds of dog are much more closely related genetically to wolves than to most other breeds of dog. This shows that some dogs are descended from wolves that were domesticated much more recently than others.

Which one of the following principles underlies the biologist's argument?

- (A) If one breed of dog is descended from wolves that were domesticated more recently than were the wolves from which most other breeds of dog are descended, the former breed may be more closely related to wolves than those other breeds are.
- (B) If one breed of dog is more closely related to wolves than to another breed of dog, then the former breed of dog has more recent undomesticated wolf ancestors than the latter breed has.
- (C) Any breed of dog descended from wolves that were domesticated is more closely related genetically to at least some other breeds of dog than to wolves.
- (D) If one breed of dog is more closely related to wolves than another breed of dog is, then the former breed of dog is more closely related to wolves than to the latter breed of dog.
- (E) Any two breeds of dog that are more closely related to each other than to wolves are both descended from wolves that were domesticated long ago.

24. Paleomycologists, scientists who study ancient forms of fungi, are invariably acquainted with the scholarly publications of all other paleomycologists. Professor Mansour is acquainted with the scholarly publications of Professor DeAngelis, who is a paleomycologist. Therefore, Professor Mansour must also be a paleomycologist.

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

- (A) When a flight on Global Airlines is delayed, all connecting Global Airlines flights are also delayed so that the passengers can make their connections. Since Frieda's connecting flight on Global was delayed, her first flight must have also been a delayed Global Airlines flight.
- (B) Any time that one of Global Airlines' local ticket agents misses a shift, the other agents on that shift need to work harder than usual. Since none of Global's local ticket agents missed a shift last week, the airline's local ticket agents did not have to work harder than usual last week.
- (C) Any time the price of fuel decreases, Global Airlines' expenses decrease and its income is unaffected. The price of fuel decreased several times last year. Therefore, Global Airlines must have made a profit last year.
- (D) All employees of Global Airlines can participate in its retirement plan after they have been with the company a year or more. Gavin has been with Global Airlines for three years. We can therefore be sure that he participates in Global's retirement plan.
- (E) Whenever a competitor of Global Airlines reduces its fares, Global must follow suit or lose passengers. Global carried more passengers last year than it did the year before. Therefore, Global must have reduced its fares last year to match reductions in its competitors' fares.

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25. Lutsina: Because futuristic science fiction does not need to represent current social realities, its writers can envisage radically new social arrangements. Thus it has the potential to be a richer source of social criticism than is conventional fiction.

Priscilla: That futuristic science fiction writers more skillfully envisage radically new technologies than new social arrangements shows how writers' imaginations are constrained by current realities. Because of this limitation, the most effective social criticism results from faithfully presenting the current social realities for critical examination, as happens in conventional fiction.

Lutsina and Priscilla disagree with each other about whether

- (A) some science fiction writers have succeeded in envisaging convincing, radically new social arrangements
- (B) writers of conventional fiction are more skillful than are writers of futuristic science fiction
- (C) futuristic science fiction has more promise as a source of social criticism than does conventional fiction
- (D) envisaging radically new technologies rather than radically new social arrangements is a shortcoming of futuristic science fiction
- (E) criticism of current social arrangements is not effective when those arrangements are contrasted with radically different ones

26. Because our club recruited the best volleyball players in the city, we will have the best team in the city. Moreover, since the best team in the city will be the team most likely to win the city championship, our club will almost certainly be city champions this year.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) presumes, without presenting relevant evidence, that an entity can be distinguished as the best only on the basis of competition
- (B) predicts the success of an entity on the basis of features that are not relevant to the quality of that entity
- (C) predicts the outcome of a competition merely on the basis of a comparison between the parties in that competition
- (D) presumes, without providing warrant, that if an entity is the best among its competitors, then each individual part of that entity must also be the best
- (E) concludes that because an event is the most likely of a set of possible events, that event is more likely to occur than not

## S T O P

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



# COMPUTING YOUR SCORE

## Directions:

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

Scoring Worksheet

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

Number Correct

SECTION I.....

SECTION II.....

SECTION III.....

SECTION IV .....

2. Enter the sum here:

This is your Raw Score.

Conversion Chart For Converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score LSAT Form 1LSN091		
Reported Score	Raw Score	
	Lowest	Highest
180	98	101
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	95	95
176	94	94
175	93	93
174	92	92
173	91	91
172	90	90
171	88	89
170	87	87
169	86	86
168	85	85
167	83	84
166	82	82
165	80	81
164	79	79
163	77	78
162	76	76
161	74	75
160	73	73
159	71	72
158	69	70
157	68	68
156	66	67
155	64	65
154	63	63
153	61	62
152	59	60
151	57	58
150	56	56
149	54	55
148	52	53
147	51	51
146	49	50
145	47	48
144	46	46
143	44	45
142	43	43
141	41	42
140	39	40
139	38	38
138	36	37
137	35	35
136	34	34
135	32	33
134	31	31
133	30	30
132	28	29
131	27	27
130	26	26
129	25	25
128	23	24
127	22	22
126	21	21
125	20	20
124	19	19
123	18	18
122	16	17
121	—*	—*
120	0	15

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

# ANSWER KEY

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## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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