

OCTOBER 1999
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.

Questions 1-2

Politician: The funding for the new nationwide health-awareness campaign should come from an increase in taxes on cigarettes. It is well established that cigarette smoking causes many serious health problems, and it is only reasonable that people whose unhealthful habits cause so many health problems should bear the costs of that campaign.

Smoker: But it is equally well established that regularly eating high-fat, high-cholesterol foods causes as many serious health problems as does smoking, yet it would be manifestly unreasonable to force those who purchase such foods to bear the burden of financing this campaign.

1. Which one of the following is the point at issue between the politician and the smoker?
 - (A) whether the politician's proposal for financing the health-awareness campaign is an unreasonable one
 - (B) whether smokers are more aware of the harmful effects of their habit than are people who regularly eat high-fat, high-cholesterol foods
 - (C) whether the effects of smoking constitute a greater health hazard than do the effects of regularly eating high-fat, high-cholesterol foods
 - (D) whether it is unreasonable to require people who do not benefit from certain governmental programs to share the costs of those programs
 - (E) whether the proposed increase on cigarette taxes is an efficient means of financing the health-awareness campaign
2. The smoker's response to the politician's argument
 - (A) offers a counterexample that calls into question the politician's reasoning
 - (B) presents an alternative solution to that proposed by the politician
 - (C) argues that the method proposed by the politician would be inadequate for its intended purpose
 - (D) questions the accuracy of the information cited by the politician in reaching a conclusion
 - (E) illustrates how the politician's proposal could aggravate the problem it is intended to solve

3. There should be a greater use of gasohol. Gasohol is a mixture of alcohol and gasoline, and has a higher octane rating and fewer carbon monoxide emissions than straight gasoline. Burning gasohol adds no more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere than plants remove by photosynthesis.

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

- (A) Cars run less well on gasoline than they do on gasohol.
 - (B) Since less gasoline is needed with the use of gasohol, an energy shortage is less likely.
 - (C) Cars burn on the average slightly more gasohol per kilometer than they do gasoline.
 - (D) Gasohol is cheaper to produce and hence costs less at the pump than gasoline.
 - (E) Burning gasoline adds more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere than plants can remove.
4. Cats spend much of their time sleeping; they seem to awaken only to stretch and yawn. Yet they have a strong, agile musculature that most animals would have to exercise strenuously to acquire.

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

- (A) Cats have a greater physiological need for sleep than other animals.
- (B) Many other animals also spend much of their time sleeping yet have a strong, agile musculature.
- (C) Cats are able to sleep in apparently uncomfortable positions.
- (D) Cats derive ample exercise from frequent stretching.
- (E) Cats require strength and agility in order to be effective predators.

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5. Barnes: The two newest employees at this company have salaries that are too high for the simple tasks normally assigned to new employees and duties that are too complex for inexperienced workers. Hence, the salaries and the complexity of the duties of these two newest employees should be reduced.

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

- (A) The duties of the two newest employees are not less complex than any others in the company.
 - (B) It is because of the complex duties assigned that the two newest employees are being paid more than is usually paid to newly hired employees.
 - (C) The two newest employees are not experienced at their occupations.
 - (D) Barnes was not hired at a higher-than-average starting salary.
 - (E) The salaries of the two newest employees are no higher than the salaries that other companies pay for workers with a similar level of experience.
6. These days, drug companies and health professionals alike are focusing their attention on cholesterol in the blood. The more cholesterol we have in our blood, the higher the risk that we shall die of a heart attack. The issue is pertinent since heart disease kills more North Americans every year than any other single cause. At least three factors—smoking, drinking, and exercise—can each influence levels of cholesterol in the blood.

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

- (A) If a person has low blood cholesterol, then that person's risk of fatal heart disease is low.
- (B) Smoking in moderation can entail as great a risk of fatal heart disease as does heavy smoking.
- (C) A high-cholesterol diet is the principal cause of death in North America.
- (D) The only way that smoking increases one's risk of fatal heart disease is by influencing the levels of cholesterol in the blood.
- (E) The risk of fatal heart disease can be altered by certain changes in lifestyle.

7. In Debbie's magic act, a volunteer supposedly selects a card in a random fashion, looks at it without showing it to her, and replaces it in the deck. After several shuffles, Debbie cuts the deck and supposedly reveals the same selected card. A skeptic conducted three trials. In the first, Debbie was videotaped, and no sleight of hand was found. In the second, the skeptic instead supplied a standard deck of cards. For the third trial, the skeptic selected the card. Each time, Debbie apparently revealed the selected card. The skeptic concluded that Debbie uses neither sleight of hand, nor a trick deck, nor a planted "volunteer" to achieve her effect.

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

- (A) The skeptic failed to consider the possibility that Debbie did not always use the same method to achieve her effect.
- (B) The skeptic failed to consider the possibility that sleight of hand could also be detected by some means other than videotaping.
- (C) The skeptic failed to consider the possibility that Debbie requires both sleight of hand and a trick deck to achieve her effect.
- (D) The skeptic failed to consider the possibility that Debbie used something other than sleight of hand, a trick deck, or a planted "volunteer" to achieve her effect.
- (E) The skeptic failed to consider the possibility that Debbie's success in the three trials was something other than a coincidence.

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8. Nutritionist: Many people claim that simple carbohydrates are a reasonable caloric replacement for the fatty foods forbidden to those on low-fat diets. This is now in doubt. New studies show that, for many people, a high intake of simple carbohydrates stimulates an overproduction of insulin, a hormone that is involved in processing sugars and starches to create energy when the body requires energy, or, when energy is not required, to store the resulting by-products as fat.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the nutritionist's statements?

- (A) People on low-fat diets should avoid consumption of simple carbohydrates if they wish to maintain the energy that their bodies require.
 - (B) People who produce enough insulin to process their intake of simple carbohydrates should not feel compelled to adopt low-fat diets.
 - (C) People who consume simple carbohydrates should limit their intake of foods high in fat.
 - (D) People who wish to avoid gaining body fat should limit their intake of foods high in simple carbohydrates.
 - (E) People who do not produce an excessive amount of insulin when they consume foods high in simple carbohydrates will not lose weight if they restrict only their intake of these foods.
9. Jean: Our navigational equipment sells for \$1,100 and dominates the high end of the market, but more units are sold by our competitors in the \$700 to \$800 range. We should add a low-cost model, which would allow us to increase our overall sales while continuing to dominate the high end.

Tracy: I disagree. Our equipment sells to consumers who associate our company with quality. Moving into the low-cost market would put our competitors in the high-cost market on an equal footing with us, which could hurt our overall sales.

Jean's and Tracy's statements most strongly suggest that they disagree over which one of the following propositions?

- (A) There is a greater potential for profits in the low-cost market than there is in the high-cost market.
- (B) The proposed cheaper model, if it were made available, would sell to customers who would otherwise be buying the company's present model.
- (C) The company could dominate the low-cost market in the same way it has dominated the high-cost market.
- (D) The company would no longer dominate the high-cost market if it began selling a low-cost model.
- (E) Decreased sales of the high-cost model would result in poor sales for the proposed low-cost model.

10. The symptoms of hepatitis A appear no earlier than 60 days after a person has been infected. In a test of a hepatitis A vaccine, 50 people received the vaccine and 50 people received a harmless placebo. Although some people from each group eventually exhibited symptoms of hepatitis A, the vaccine as used in the test is completely effective in preventing infection with the hepatitis A virus.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps resolve the apparent discrepancy in the information above?

- (A) The placebo did not produce any side effects that resembled any of the symptoms of hepatitis A.
- (B) More members of the group that had received the placebo recognized their symptoms as symptoms of hepatitis A than did members of the group that had received the vaccine.
- (C) The people who received the placebo were in better overall physical condition than were the people who received the vaccine.
- (D) The vaccinated people who exhibited symptoms of hepatitis A were infected with the hepatitis A virus before being vaccinated.
- (E) Of the people who developed symptoms of hepatitis A, those who received the vaccine recovered more quickly, on average, than those who did not.

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Questions 11-12

It is well known that many species adapt to their environment, but it is usually assumed that only the most highly evolved species alter their environment in ways that aid their own survival. However, this characteristic is actually quite common. Certain species of plankton, for example, generate a gas that is converted in the atmosphere into particles of sulfate. These particles cause water vapor to condense, thus forming clouds. Indeed, the formation of clouds over the ocean largely depends on the presence of these particles. More cloud cover means more sunlight is reflected, and so the Earth absorbs less heat. Thus plankton cause the surface of the Earth to be cooler and this benefits the plankton.

11. Of the following, which one most accurately expresses the main point of the argument?
- (A) The Earth would be far warmer than it is now if certain species of plankton became extinct.
 - (B) By altering their environment in ways that improve their chances of survival, certain species of plankton benefit the Earth as a whole.
 - (C) Improving their own chances of survival by altering the environment is not limited to the most highly evolved species.
 - (D) The extent of the cloud cover over the oceans is largely determined by the quantity of plankton in those oceans.
 - (E) Species such as plankton alter the environment in ways that are less detrimental to the well-being of other species than are the alterations to the environment made by more highly evolved species.
12. Which one of the following accurately describes the argumentative strategy employed?
- (A) A general principle is used to justify a claim made about a particular case to which that principle has been shown to apply.
 - (B) An explanation of how a controversial phenomenon could have come about is given in order to support the claim that this phenomenon did in fact come about.
 - (C) A generalization about the conditions under which a certain process can occur is advanced on the basis of an examination of certain cases in which that process did occur.
 - (D) A counterexample to a position being challenged is presented in order to show that this position is incorrect.
 - (E) A detailed example is used to illustrate the advantage of one strategy over another.
13. The top priority of the school administration should be student attendance. No matter how good the teachers, texts, and facilities are, none of these does any good if few students come to school.
- The pattern of reasoning in the argument above is LEAST similar to that in which one of the following?
- (A) The top priority of a salesperson should be not to alienate customers. Honesty and a good knowledge of the product line are useful to a salesperson only if the customer feels at ease.
 - (B) The top priority of a person lost in the wilderness should be food-gathering. Knowing how to find one's way back or how to build a comfortable shelter does one no good if one does not have enough food to survive.
 - (C) The top priority of a detective should be to gather physical evidence. High-tech crime lab equipment and the most sophisticated criminological analysis are of no use if crucial clues are not gathered.
 - (D) The top priority of a library should be to maintain its collection of books. A knowledgeable staff and beautiful facilities are of no value if there is an inadequate supply of books to lend.
 - (E) The top priority of a criminal defense lawyer should be to ensure that innocent clients are found not guilty. Such clients can justly be released from jail and resume their normal lives if they are found not guilty.

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14. Prosecutor: Dr. Yuge has testified that, had the robbery occurred after 1:50 A.M., then, the moon having set at 1:45 A.M., it would have been too dark for Klein to recognize the perpetrator. But Yuge acknowledged that the moon was full enough to provide considerable light before it set. And we have conclusively shown that the robbery occurred between 1:15 and 1:30 A.M. So there was enough light for Klein to make a reliable identification.

The prosecutor's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism because it overlooks which one of the following possibilities?

- (A) Klein may be mistaken about the time of the robbery and so it may have taken place after the moon had set.
 - (B) The perpetrator may closely resemble someone who was not involved in the robbery.
 - (C) Klein may have been too upset to make a reliable identification even in good light.
 - (D) Without having been there, Dr. Yuge has no way of knowing whether the light was sufficient.
 - (E) During the robbery the moon's light may have been interfered with by conditions such as cloud cover.
15. Ordinary mountain sickness, a common condition among mountain climbers, and one from which most people can recover, is caused by the characteristic shortage of oxygen in the atmosphere at high altitudes. Cerebral edema, a rarer disruption of blood circulation in the brain that quickly becomes life-threatening if not correctly treated from its onset, can also be caused by a shortage of oxygen. Since the symptoms of cerebral edema resemble those of ordinary mountain sickness, cerebral edema is especially dangerous at high altitudes.

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

- (A) The treatment for ordinary mountain sickness differs from the treatment for cerebral edema.
- (B) Cerebral edema can cause those who suffer from it to slip into a coma within a few hours.
- (C) Unlike cerebral edema, ordinary mountain sickness involves no disruption of blood circulation in the brain.
- (D) Shortage of oxygen at extremely high altitudes is likely to affect thinking processes and cause errors of judgment.
- (E) Most people who suffer from ordinary mountain sickness recover without any special treatment.

16. We can learn about the living conditions of a vanished culture by examining its language. Thus, it is likely that the people who spoke Proto-Indo-European, the language from which all Indo-European languages descended, lived in a cold climate, isolated from ocean or sea, because Proto-Indo-European lacks a word for "sea," yet contains words for "winter," "snow," and "wolf."

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

- (A) A word meaning "fish" was used by the people who spoke Proto-Indo-European.
 - (B) Some languages lack words for prominent elements of the environments of their speakers.
 - (C) There are no known languages today that lack a word for "sea."
 - (D) Proto-Indo-European possesses words for "heat."
 - (E) The people who spoke Proto-Indo-European were nomadic.
17. Columnist: It is impossible for there to be real evidence that lax radiation standards that were once in effect at nuclear reactors actually contributed to the increase in cancer rates near such sites. The point is a familiar one: who can say if a particular case of cancer is due to radiation, exposure to environmental toxins, smoking, poor diet, or genetic factors.

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

- (A) The argument fails to recognize that there may be convincing statistical evidence even if individual causes cannot be known.
- (B) The argument inappropriately presupposes that what follows a certain phenomenon was caused by that phenomenon.
- (C) The argument inappropriately draws a conclusion about causes of cancer in general from evidence drawn from a particular case of cancer.
- (D) The argument ignores other possible causes of the increase in cancer rates near the nuclear reactor complexes.
- (E) The argument concludes that a claim about a causal connection is false on the basis of a lack of evidence for the claim.

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18. Some planning committee members—those representing the construction industry—have significant financial interests in the committee’s decisions. No one who is on the planning committee lives in the suburbs, although many of them work there.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) No persons with significant financial interests in the planning committee’s decisions are not in the construction industry.
 - (B) No person who has a significant financial interest in the planning committee’s decisions lives in the suburbs.
 - (C) Some persons with significant financial interests in the planning committee’s decisions work in the suburbs.
 - (D) Some planning committee members who represent the construction industry do not work in the suburbs.
 - (E) Some persons with significant financial interests in the planning committee’s decisions do not live in the suburbs.
19. Arbitrator: The shipping manager admits that he decided to close the old facility on October 14 and to schedule the new facility’s opening for October 17, the following Monday. But he also claims that he is not responsible for the business that was lost due to the new facility’s failing to open as scheduled. He blames the contractor for not finishing on time, but he, too, is to blame, for he was aware of the contractor’s typical delays and should have planned for this contingency.

Which one of the following principles underlies the arbitrator’s argument?

- (A) A manager should take foreseeable problems into account when making decisions.
- (B) A manager should be able to depend on contractors to do their jobs promptly.
- (C) A manager should see to it that contractors do their jobs promptly.
- (D) A manager should be held responsible for mistakes made by those whom the manager directly supervises.
- (E) A manager, and only a manager, should be held responsible for a project’s failure.

20. The price of a full-fare coach ticket from Toronto to Dallas on Breezeway Airlines is the same today as it was a year ago, if inflation is taken into account by calculating prices in constant dollars. However, today 90 percent of the Toronto-to-Dallas coach tickets that Breezeway sells are discount tickets and only 10 percent are full-fare tickets, whereas a year ago half were discount tickets and half were full-fare tickets. Therefore, on average, people pay less today in constant dollars for a Breezeway Toronto-to-Dallas coach ticket than they did a year ago.

Which one of the following, if assumed, would allow the conclusion above to be properly drawn?

- (A) A Toronto-to-Dallas full-fare coach ticket on Breezeway Airlines provides ticket-holders with a lower level of service today than such a ticket provided a year ago.
- (B) A Toronto-to-Dallas discount coach ticket on Breezeway Airlines costs about the same amount in constant dollars today as it did a year ago.
- (C) All full-fare coach tickets on Breezeway Airlines cost the same in constant dollars as they did a year ago.
- (D) The average number of coach passengers per flight that Breezeway Airlines carries from Toronto to Dallas today is higher than the average number per flight a year ago.
- (E) The criteria that Breezeway Airlines uses for permitting passengers to buy discount coach tickets on the Toronto-to-Dallas route are different today than they were a year ago.

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Questions 21-22

Editorial: The government claims that the country's nuclear power plants are entirely safe and hence that the public's fear of nuclear accidents at these plants is groundless. The government also contends that its recent action to limit the nuclear industry's financial liability in the case of nuclear accidents at power plants is justified by the need to protect the nuclear industry from the threat of bankruptcy. But even the government says that unlimited liability poses such a threat only if injury claims can be sustained against the industry; and the government admits that for such claims to be sustained, injury must result from a nuclear accident. The public's fear, therefore, is well founded.

21. If all of the statements offered in support of the editorial's conclusion correctly describe the government's position, which one of the following must also be true on the basis of those statements?
- (A) The government's claim about the safety of the country's nuclear power plants is false.
 - (B) The government's position on nuclear power plants is inconsistent.
 - (C) The government misrepresented its reasons for acting to limit the nuclear industry's liability.
 - (D) Unlimited financial liability in the case of nuclear accidents poses no threat to the financial security of the country's nuclear industry.
 - (E) The only serious threat posed by a nuclear accident would be to the financial security of the nuclear industry.
22. Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the editorial's argumentation?
- (A) If the government claims that something is unsafe then, in the absence of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that thing should be assumed to be unsafe.
 - (B) Fear that a certain kind of event will occur is well founded if those who have control over the occurrence of events of that kind stand to benefit financially from such an occurrence.
 - (C) If a potentially dangerous thing is safe only because the financial security of those responsible for its operation depends on its being safe, then eliminating that dependence is not in the best interests of the public.
 - (D) The government sometimes makes unsupported claims about what situations will arise, but it does not act to prevent a certain kind of situation from arising unless there is a real danger that such a situation will arise.
 - (E) If a real financial threat to a major industry exists, then government action to limit that threat is justified.
23. Linda says that, as a scientist, she knows that no scientist appreciates poetry. And, since most scientists are logical, at least some of the people who appreciate poetry are illogical.
- Which one of the following is most parallel in its reasoning to the flawed reasoning above?
- (A) Ralph says that, as an expert in biology, he knows that no marsupial lays eggs. And, since most marsupials are native to Australia, at least some of the animals native to Australia do not lay eggs.
 - (B) Franz says that, as a father of four children, he knows that no father wants children to eat candy at bedtime. And, since most fathers are adults, at least some of the people who want children to eat candy at bedtime are children.
 - (C) Yun says that, as a wine connoisseur, he knows that no wine aged in metal containers is equal in quality to the best wine aged in oak. And, since most California wine is aged in metal containers, California wine is inferior to at least the best French wine aged in oak.
 - (D) Xi says that, as an experienced photographer, she knows that no color film produces images as sharp as the best black-and-white film. And, since most instant film is color film, at least some instant film produces images less sharp than the best black-and-white film.
 - (E) Betty says that, as a corporate executive, she knows that no corporate executives like to pay taxes. And, since most corporate executives are honest people, at least some people who like to pay taxes are honest people.

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24. Automobile-emission standards are enforced through annual inspection. At those inspections cars are tested while idling; that is, standing still with their engines running. Testing devices measure the levels of various pollutants as exhaust gases leave the tail pipe.

Which one of the following, if true, most strongly indicates that current enforcement of automobile-emission standards might be ineffective in controlling overall pollutant levels?

- (A) As an emission-control technology approaches its limits, any additional gains in effectiveness become progressively more expensive.
- (B) The testing devices used must be recalibrated frequently to measure pollutant levels with acceptable accuracy.
- (C) The adjustments needed to make a car idle cleanly make it likely that the car will emit high levels of pollutants when moving at highway speeds.
- (D) Most car owners ask their mechanics to make sure that their cars are in compliance with emission standards.
- (E) When emission standards are set, no allowances are made for older cars.

25. The indigenous people of Tasmania are clearly related to the indigenous people of Australia, but were separated from them when the land bridge between Australia and Tasmania disappeared approximately 10,000 years ago. Two thousand years after the disappearance of the land bridge, however, there were major differences between the culture and technology of the indigenous Tasmanians and those of the indigenous Australians. The indigenous Tasmanians, unlike their Australian relatives, had no domesticated dogs, fishing nets, polished stone tools, or hunting implements like the boomerang and the spear-thrower.

Each of the following, if true, would contribute to an explanation of differences described above EXCEPT:

- (A) After the disappearance of the land bridge the indigenous Tasmanians simply abandoned certain practices and technologies that they had originally shared with their Australian relatives.
- (B) Devices such as the spear-thrower and the boomerang were developed by the indigenous Tasmanians more than 10,000 years ago.
- (C) Technological innovations such as fishing nets, polished stone tools, and so on, were imported to Australia by Polynesian explorers more recently than 10,000 years ago.
- (D) Indigenous people of Australia developed hunting implements like the boomerang and the spear-thrower after the disappearance of the land bridge.
- (E) Although the technological and cultural innovations were developed in Australia more than 10,000 years ago, they were developed by groups in northern Australia with whom the indigenous Tasmanians had no contact prior to the disappearance of the land bridge.

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
27 Questions

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

- For some years before the outbreak of World War I, a number of painters in different European countries developed works of art that some have described as prophetic: paintings that by challenging viewers' habitual ways of perceiving the world of the present are thus said to anticipate a future world that would be very different. The artistic styles that they brought into being varied widely, but all these styles had in common a very important break with traditions of representational art that stretched back to the Renaissance.

- So fundamental is this break with tradition that it is not surprising to discover that these artists—among them Picasso and Braque in France, Kandinsky in Germany, and Malevich in Russia—are often credited with having anticipated not just subsequent developments in the arts, but also the political and social disruptions and upheavals of the modern world that came into being during and after the war. One art critic even goes so far as to claim that it is the very prophetic power of these artworks, and not their break with traditional artistic techniques, that constitutes their chief interest and value.

- No one will deny that an artist may, just as much as a writer or a politician, speculate about the future and then try to express a vision of that future through making use of a particular style or choice of imagery; speculation about the possibility of war in Europe was certainly widespread during the early years of the twentieth century. But the forward-looking quality attributed to these artists should instead be credited to their exceptional aesthetic innovations rather than to any power to make clever guesses about political or social trends. For example, the clear impression we get of Picasso and Braque, the joint founders of cubism, from their contemporaries as well as from later statements made by the artists themselves, is that they were primarily concerned with problems of representation and form and with efforts to create a far more “real” reality than the one that was accessible only to the eye. The reformation of society was of no interest to them as artists.

- It is also important to remember that not all decisive changes in art are quickly followed by dramatic events in the world outside art. The case of Delacroix, the nineteenth-century French painter, is revealing. His stylistic innovations startled his contemporaries—and still retain that power over modern viewers—but most art historians have decided that Delacroix adjusted himself to new social

conditions that were already coming into being as a result of political upheavals that had occurred in 1830, as opposed to other artists who supposedly told of changes still to come.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Although they flourished independently, the pre-World War I European painters who developed new ways of looking at the world shared a common desire to break with the traditions of representational art.
 - (B) The work of the pre-World War I European painters who developed new ways of looking at the world cannot be said to have intentionally predicted social changes but only to have anticipated new directions in artistic perception and expression.
 - (C) The work of the pre-World War I European painters who developed new ways of looking at the world was important for its ability to predict social changes and its anticipation of new directions in artistic expression.
 - (D) Art critics who believe that the work of some pre-World War I European painters foretold imminent social changes are mistaken because art is incapable of expressing a vision of the future.
 - (E) Art critics who believe that the work of some pre-World War I European painters foretold imminent social changes are mistaken because the social upheavals that followed World War I were impossible to predict.

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2. The art critic mentioned in lines 19-20 would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The supposed innovations of Picasso, Braque, Kandinsky, and Malevich were based on stylistic discoveries that had been made in the Renaissance but went unexplored for centuries.
 - (B) The work of Picasso, Braque, Kandinsky, and Malevich possessed prophetic power because these artists employed the traditional techniques of representational art with unusual skill.
 - (C) The importance of the work of Picasso, Braque, Kandinsky, and Malevich is due largely to the fact that the work was stylistically ahead of its time.
 - (D) The prophecies embodied in the work of Picasso, Braque, Kandinsky, and Malevich were shrewd predictions based on insights into the European political situation.
 - (E) The artistic styles brought into being by Picasso, Braque, Kandinsky, and Malevich, while stylistically innovative, were of little significance to the history of post-World War I.
3. According to the passage, the statements of Picasso and Braque indicate that
- (A) they had a long-standing interest in politics
 - (B) they worked actively to bring about social change
 - (C) their formal innovations were actually the result of chance
 - (D) their work was a deliberate attempt to transcend visual reality
 - (E) the formal aspects of their work were of little interest to them
4. The author presents the example of Delacroix in order to illustrate which one of the following claims?
- (A) Social or political changes usually lead to important artistic innovations.
 - (B) Artistic innovations do not necessarily anticipate social or political upheavals.
 - (C) Some European painters have used art to predict social or political changes.
 - (D) Important stylistic innovations are best achieved by abandoning past traditions.
 - (E) Innovative artists can adapt themselves to social or political changes.
5. Which one of the following most accurately describes the contents of the passage?
- (A) The author describes an artistic phenomenon; introduces one interpretation of this phenomenon; proposes an alternative interpretation and then supports this alternative by criticizing the original interpretation.
 - (B) The author describes an artistic phenomenon; identifies the causes of that phenomenon; illustrates some of the consequences of the phenomenon and then speculates about the significance of these consequences.
 - (C) The author describes an artistic phenomenon; articulates the traditional interpretation of this phenomenon; identifies two common criticisms of this view and then dismisses each of these criticisms by appeal to an example.
 - (D) The author describes an artistic phenomenon; presents two competing interpretations of the phenomenon; dismisses both interpretations by appeal to an example and then introduces an alternative interpretation.
 - (E) The author describes an artistic phenomenon; identifies the causes of the phenomenon; presents an argument for the importance of the phenomenon and then advocates an attempt to recreate the phenomenon.
6. According to the author, the work of the pre-World War I painters described in the passage contains an example of each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) an interest in issues of representation and form
 - (B) a stylistic break with traditional art
 - (C) the introduction of new artistic techniques
 - (D) the ability to anticipate later artists
 - (E) the power to predict social changes
7. Which one of the following characteristics of the painters discussed in the second paragraph does the author of the passage appear to value most highly?
- (A) their insights into pre-World War I politics
 - (B) the visionary nature of their social views
 - (C) their mastery of the techniques of representational art
 - (D) their ability to adjust to changing social conditions
 - (E) their stylistic and aesthetic accomplishments

Tribal communities in North America believe that their traditional languages are valuable resources that must be maintained. However, these traditional languages can fall into disuse when some of the effects of the majority culture on tribal life serve as barriers between a community and its traditional forms of social, economic, or spiritual interaction. In some communities the barrier has been overcome because people have recognized that language loss is serious and have taken action to prevent it, primarily through community self-teaching.

Before any community can systematically and formally teach a traditional language to its younger members, it must first document the language's grammar; for example, a group of Northern Utes spent two years conducting a thorough analysis and classification of Northern Ute linguistic structures. The grammatical information is then arranged in sequence from the simpler to the more complex types of usage, and methods are devised to present the sequence in ways that will be most useful and appropriate to the culture.

Certain obstacles can stand in the way of developing these teaching methods. One is the difficulty a community may encounter when it attempts to write down elements (particularly the spellings of words) of a language that has been primarily oral for centuries, as is often the case with traditional languages. Sometimes this difficulty can simply be a matter of the lack of acceptable written equivalents for certain sounds in the traditional language: problems arise because of an insistence that every sound in the language have a unique written equivalent—a desirable but ultimately frustrating condition that no written language has ever fully satisfied.

Another obstacle is dialect. There may be many language traditions in a particular community; which one is to be written down and taught? The Northern Utes decided not to standardize their language, agreeing that various phonetic spellings of words would be accepted as long as their meanings were clear. Although this troubled some community members who favored Western notions of standard language writing or whose training in Western-style linguistics was especially rigid, the lack of standard orthography made sense in the context of the community's needs. Within a year after the adoption of instruction in the Northern Ute language, even elementary school children could write and speak it effectively.

It has been argued that the attempt to write down traditional languages is misguided and unnecessary; after all, in many cases these languages have been transmitted in their oral form since their origins.

Defenders of the practice counter that they are writing down their languages precisely because of a general decline in oral traditions, but they concede that languages could be preserved in their oral form if a community made every effort to eschew aspects of the majority culture that make this preservation difficult.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) In the face of the pervasive influences of the majority culture, some tribes are having difficulty teaching their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
 - (B) If tribes are to continue to hold on to their cultures in the face of majority culture influences, it is necessary for them to first teach their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
 - (C) Responding to doubts about the value of preserving oral forms of culture, some tribes, using techniques of Western-style linguistics, have taught their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
 - (D) Recognizing the value of their traditional languages, some tribes, despite the difficulties involved, have developed programs to teach their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
 - (E) Sidestepping the inherent contradiction of preserving oral forms of culture in writing, some tribes are attempting, eschewing the influences of the majority culture, to teach their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
9. According to the passage, the first step in preparing to formally teach a traditional language is to
 - (A) analyze and classify its linguistic structures
 - (B) develop a hierarchy of its grammatical information
 - (C) determine appropriate methods for its presentation
 - (D) search for written equivalents for each of its sounds
 - (E) decide whether its syntax and spelling will be standardized
10. Based on the passage, those who hold the view described in lines 51-54 would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
 - (A) Even if left exclusively in oral form, traditional languages are likely to survive.
 - (B) There has been a decline in communication among tribal members in general.
 - (C) Some oral customs do not need to be preserved orally.
 - (D) External influences have little effect on tribal customs.
 - (E) Tribes must focus on establishing a written tradition.

11. Which one of the following scenarios is LEAST compatible with aspects of traditional-language preservation discussed in the passage?
- (A) A community decides that the best way to maintain its traditional language is to rejuvenate its oral culture.
 - (B) A community arranges the grammatical structures of its traditional language sequentially according to the degree of their complexity.
 - (C) A community agrees to incorporate words from the majority culture in its traditional language to make it easier to teach.
 - (D) A community determines the most appropriate methods for presenting its traditional language to students.
 - (E) A community deliberates about which dialect of its traditional language should be taught to students.
12. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A problem is identified, followed by a list of obstacles to its solution; examples of the obstacles are discussed; a solution is proposed; methods of implementing the solution are described; an alternative to the solution is introduced and endorsed.
 - (B) A problem is identified, followed by solutions to the problem; methods of implementing the solutions are discussed; obstacles to implementing the solutions are described; an alternative method of implementing one of the solutions is proposed.
 - (C) A problem is identified, followed by a solution to the problem; a method of implementing the solution is discussed; obstacles to implementing the solution are described; a challenge to the solution is introduced and countered.
 - (D) A problem is identified, followed by examples of the problem; a solution is proposed; a method for implementing the solution is described; examples of successful implementation are discussed; the solution is applied to other similar problems.
 - (E) A problem is identified, followed by a proposal for solving the problem; benefits and drawbacks of the proposal are discussed; examples of the benefits and drawbacks are described; a challenge to the proposal is introduced and the proposal is rejected.

13. Based on the passage, the group of Northern Utes mentioned in lines 38-42 would be likely to believe each of the following statements EXCEPT:
- (A) Standardizing traditional languages requires arbitrary choices and is sometimes unnecessary.
 - (B) Written languages should reflect one standard dialect rather than several dialects.
 - (C) Traditional languages can be taught even if they are not rigorously standardized.
 - (D) Variant spellings of words are acceptable in a language if their meanings are clear.
 - (E) The extent to which a language should be standardized depends upon a community's needs.
14. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the goal of having a written language exactly match its oral equivalent?
- (A) conviction that an exact match is all but impossible to achieve
 - (B) doubt that an exact match is worthy of consideration even in principle
 - (C) faith that an exact match is attainable if certain obstacles are eliminated
 - (D) confidence that an exact match can easily be accomplished in most languages
 - (E) suspicion that the motives behind the attempts to achieve the goal are not entirely benevolent
15. Based on the passage, which one of the following appears to be a principle guiding the actions of those attempting to preserve their traditional languages?
- (A) In writing down an oral language, one should always be concerned primarily with the degree of correspondence between spoken sounds and written symbols.
 - (B) In deciding whether and how to standardize and teach a primarily oral language, one should always keep the needs of the community and the culture foremost.
 - (C) In determining whether to preserve a language orally or preserve it in writing, one should always strive to ignore the influences of the majority culture and focus on which method is most effective.
 - (D) In considering how to present the grammar of a primarily oral language to students, one should always employ a sequence that tackles more difficult concepts first.
 - (E) In adjudicating among variant spellings of words from different language traditions, one should always favor the spelling preferred by the majority of the community.

- Scientists have long known that the soft surface of the bill of the platypus is perforated with openings that contain sensitive nerve endings. Only recently, however, have biologists concluded on the basis of new evidence that the animal uses its bill to locate its prey while underwater, a conclusion suggested by the fact that the animal's eyes, ears, and nostrils are sealed when it is submerged. The new evidence comes from neurophysiological studies, which have recently revealed that within the pores on the bill there are two kinds of sensory receptors: mechanoreceptors, which are tiny pushrods that respond to tactile pressure, and electroreceptors, which respond to weak electrical fields. Having discovered that tactile stimulation of the pushrods sends nerve impulses to the brain, where they evoke an electric potential over an area of the neocortex much larger than the one stimulated by input from the limbs, eyes, and ears, Bohringer concluded that the bill must be the primary sensory organ for the platypus. Her finding was supported by studies showing that the bill is extraordinarily sensitive to tactile stimulation: stimulation with a fine glass stylus sent a signal by way of the fifth cranial nerve to the neocortex and from there to the motor cortex. Presumably nerve impulses from the motor cortex then induced a snapping movement of the bill. But Bohringer's investigations did not explain how the animal locates its prey at a distance.
- Scheich's neurophysiological studies contribute to solving this mystery. His initial work showed that when a platypus feeds, it swims along, steadily wagging its bill from side to side until prey is encountered. It thereupon switches to searching behavior, characterized by erratic movements of the bill over a small area at the bottom of a body of water, which is followed by homing in on the object and seizing it. In order to determine how the animal senses prey and then distinguishes it from other objects on the bottom, Scheich hypothesized that a sensory system based on electroreception similar to that found in sharks might exist in the platypus. In further experiments he found he could trigger the switch from patrolling to searching behavior in the platypus by creating a dipole electric field in the water with the aid of a small 1.5-volt battery. The platypus, sensitive to the weak electric current that was created, rapidly oriented toward the battery at a distance of 10 centimeters and sometimes as much as 30 centimeters. Once the battery was detected, the platypus would inevitably attack it as if it were food. Scheich then discovered that the tail flicks of freshwater shrimp, a common prey of the platypus, also produce weak electric fields and elicit an identical response. Scheich and his colleagues believe that it is reasonable to assume that all the invertebrates on which the platypus feeds must produce electric fields.

16. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) explain how the platypus locates prey at a distance
 - (B) present some recent scientific research on the function of the platypus's bill
 - (C) assess the results of Bohringer's experimental work about the platypus
 - (D) present Scheich's contributions to scientific work about the platypus
 - (E) describe two different kinds of pores on the platypus's bill
17. Which one of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Neurophysiological studies have established that the bill of the platypus is one of its primary sensory organs.
 - (B) Neurophysiological studies have established that the platypus uses its bill to locate its prey underwater.
 - (C) Bohringer's neurophysiological studies have established that sensory receptors in the bill of the platypus respond to electrical stimulation.
 - (D) Biologists have concluded that the surface of the bill of the platypus is perforated with openings that contain sensitive nerve endings.
 - (E) Biologists have concluded that the hunting platypus responds to weak electric fields emitted by freshwater invertebrates.

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18. During the studies supporting Bohringer's finding, as they are described in the passage, which one of the following occurred before a nerve impulse reached the motor cortex of the platypus?
- (A) The electroreceptors sent the nerve impulse to the fifth cranial nerve.
 - (B) The neocortex induced a snapping movement of the bill.
 - (C) The mechanoreceptors sent the nerve impulse via the fifth cranial nerve to the electroreceptors.
 - (D) The platypus opened the pores on its bill.
 - (E) The fifth cranial nerve carried the nerve impulse to the neocortex.
19. Which one of the following strategies is most similar to Scheich's experimental strategy as it is described in the passage?
- (A) To determine the mating habits of birds, a biologist places decoys near the birds' nests that resemble the birds and emit bird calls.
 - (B) To determine whether certain animals find their way by listening for echoes to their cries, a biologist plays a tape of the animals' cries in their vicinity.
 - (C) To determine whether an animal uses heat sensitivity to detect prey, a biologist places a heat-generating object near the animal's home.
 - (D) A fisherman catches fish by dangling in the water rubber replicas of the fishes' prey that have been scented with fish oil.
 - (E) A game warden captures an animal by baiting a cage with a piece of meat that the animal will want to eat.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that during patrolling behavior, the platypus is attempting to
- (A) capture prey that it has detected
 - (B) distinguish one kind of prey from another
 - (C) detect electric fields produced by potential prey
 - (D) stimulate its mechanoreceptors
 - (E) pick up the scent of its prey
21. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A hypothesis is presented and defended with supporting examples.
 - (B) A conclusion is presented and the information supporting it is provided.
 - (C) A thesis is presented and defended with an argument.
 - (D) Opposing views are presented, discussed, and then reconciled.
 - (E) A theory is proposed, considered, and then amended.

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Until about 1970, anyone who wanted to write a comprehensive history of medieval English law as it actually affected women would have found a dearth of published books or articles concerned with specific legal topics relating to women and derived from extensive research in actual court records. This is a serious deficiency, since court records are of vital importance in discovering how the law actually affected women, as opposed to how the law was intended to affect them or thought to affect them. These latter questions can be answered by consulting such sources as treatises, commentaries, and statutes; such texts were what most scholars of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries concentrated on whenever they did write about medieval law. But these sources are of little help in determining, for example, how often women's special statutory privileges were thwarted by intimidation or harassment, or how often women managed to evade special statutory limitations. And, quite apart from provisions designed to apply only, or especially, to women, they cannot tell us how general law affected the female half of the population—how women defendants and plaintiffs were treated in the courts in practice when they tried to exercise the rights they shared with men. Only quantitative studies of large numbers of cases would allow even a guess at the answers to these questions, and this scholarly work has been attempted by few.

- One can easily imagine why. Most medieval English court records are written in Latin or Anglo-Norman French and have never been published. The sheer volume of material to be sifted is daunting: there are over 27,500 parchment pages in the common plea rolls of the thirteenth century alone, every page nearly three feet long, and written often front and back in highly stylized court hand. But the difficulty of the sources, while it might appear to explain why the relevant scholarship has not been undertaken, seems actually to have deterred few: the fact is that few historians have wanted to write anything approaching women's legal history in the first place. Most modern legal historians who have written on one aspect or another of special laws pertaining to women have begun with an interest in a legal idea or event or institution, not with a concern for how it affected women. Very few legal historians have started with an interest in women's history that they might have elected to pursue through various areas of general law. And the result of all this is that the current state of our scholarly knowledge relating to law and the medieval Englishwoman is still fragmentary at best, though the situation is slowly improving.

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which one of the following to be true of the sources consulted by nineteenth-century historians of medieval law?
- (A) They are adequate to the research needs of a modern legal historian wishing to investigate medieval law.
 - (B) They are to be preferred to medieval legal sources, which are cumbersome and difficult to use.
 - (C) They lack fundamental relevance to the history of modern legal institutions and ideas.
 - (D) They provide relatively little information relevant to the issues with which writers of women's legal history ought most to concern themselves.
 - (E) They are valuable primarily because of the answers they can provide to some of the questions that have most interested writers of women's legal history.
23. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The preparations necessary for the production of a particular kind of study are discussed, and reasons are given for why such preparations have not been undertaken until recently.
 - (B) A problem is described, a taxonomy of various kinds of questions relevant to its solution is proposed, and an evaluation regarding which of those questions would be most useful to answer is made.
 - (C) An example suggesting the nature of present conditions in a discipline is given, past conditions in that discipline are described, and a prediction is made regarding the future of the discipline.
 - (D) A deficiency is described, the specific nature of the deficiency is discussed, and a particular kind of remedy is asserted to be the sole possible means of correcting that deficiency.
 - (E) The resources necessary to the carrying out of a task are described, the inherent limitations of those resources are suggested by means of a list of questions, and a suggestion is made for overcoming these limitations.

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24. According to the passage, quantitative studies of the kind referred to in line 25 can aid in determining
- (A) what were the stated intentions of those who wrote medieval statutes
 - (B) what were the unconscious or hidden motives of medieval lawmakers with regard to women
 - (C) what was the impact of medieval legal thought concerning women on the development of important modern legal ideas and institutions
 - (D) how medieval women's lives were really affected by medieval laws
 - (E) how best to categorize the masses of medieval documents relating to women
25. According to the passage, the sources consulted by legal scholars of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries provided adequate information concerning which one of the following topics?
- (A) the intent of medieval English laws regarding women and the opinions of commentators concerning how those laws affected women
 - (B) the overall effectiveness of English law in the medieval period and some aspects of the special statutes that applied to women only
 - (C) the degree of probability that a woman defendant or plaintiff would win a legal case in medieval England
 - (D) the degree to which the male relatives of medieval Englishwomen could succeed in preventing those women from exercising their legal rights
 - (E) which of the legal rights theoretically shared by men and women were, in practice, guaranteed only to men
26. As used in lines 37-38, the phrase "the relevant scholarship" can best be understood as referring to which one of the following kinds of scholarly work?
- (A) linguistic studies of Anglo-Norman French and Latin undertaken in order to prepare for further study of medieval legal history
 - (B) the editing and publication of medieval court records undertaken in order to facilitate the work of legal and other historians
 - (C) quantitative studies of large numbers of medieval court cases undertaken in order to discover the actual effects of law on medieval women's lives
 - (D) comparative studies of medieval statutes, treatises, and commentaries undertaken in order to discover the views and intentions of medieval legislators
 - (E) reviews of the existing scholarly literature concerning women and medieval law undertaken as groundwork for the writing of a comprehensive history of medieval law as it applied to women
27. It can be inferred from the passage that, in the author's view, which one of the following factors is most responsible for the current deficiencies in our knowledge of women's legal history?
- (A) most modern legal historians' relative lack of interest in pursuing the subject
 - (B) the linguistic and practical difficulties inherent in pursuing research relevant to such knowledge
 - (C) a tendency on the part of most modern legal historians to rely too heavily on sources such as commentaries and treatises
 - (D) the mistaken view that the field of women's legal history should be defined as the study of laws that apply only, or especially, to women
 - (E) the relative scarcity of studies providing a comprehensive overview of women's legal history

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
24 Questions

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

Questions 1-6

On a Tuesday, an accountant has exactly seven bills—numbered 1 through 7—to pay by Thursday of the same week. The accountant will pay each bill only once according to the following rules:

Either three or four of the seven bills must be paid on Wednesday, the rest on Thursday.

Bill 1 cannot be paid on the same day as bill 5.

Bill 2 must be paid on Thursday.

Bill 4 must be paid on the same day as bill 7.

If bill 6 is paid on Wednesday, bill 7 must be paid on Thursday.

1. If exactly four bills are paid on Wednesday, then those four bills could be
 - (A) 1, 3, 4, and 6
 - (B) 1, 3, 5, and 6
 - (C) 2, 4, 5, and 7
 - (D) 3, 4, 5, and 7
 - (E) 3, 4, 6, and 7
2. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the bills any one of which could be among the bills paid on Wednesday?
 - (A) 3, 5, and 6
 - (B) 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7
 - (C) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
 - (D) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
 - (E) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
3. If bill 2 and bill 6 are paid on different days from each other, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Exactly three bills are paid on Wednesday.
 - (B) Exactly three bills are paid on Thursday.
 - (C) Bill 1 is paid on the same day as bill 4.
 - (D) Bill 2 is paid on the same day as bill 3.
 - (E) Bill 5 is paid on the same day as bill 7.
4. If bill 6 is paid on Wednesday, which one of the following bills must also be paid on Wednesday?
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
 - (E) 7
5. If bill 4 is paid on Thursday, which one of the following is a pair of bills that could also be paid on Thursday?
 - (A) 1 and 5
 - (B) 1 and 7
 - (C) 3 and 5
 - (D) 3 and 6
 - (E) 6 and 7
6. Which one of the following statements must be true?
 - (A) If bill 2 is paid on Thursday, bill 3 is paid on Wednesday.
 - (B) If bill 4 is paid on Thursday, bill 1 is paid on Wednesday.
 - (C) If bill 4 is paid on Thursday, bill 3 is paid on Wednesday.
 - (D) If bill 6 is paid on Thursday, bill 3 is also paid on Thursday.
 - (E) If bill 6 is paid on Thursday, bill 4 is also paid on Thursday.

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Questions 7-13

Two mannequins—1 and 2—will be dressed for display in outfits chosen from ten articles of clothing. Each article is in exactly one of three colors: navy, red, or yellow. There are three hats—one in each color; three jackets—one in each color; three skirts—one in each color; and one red tie. Each mannequin wears exactly one of the hats, one of the jackets, and one of the skirts. Furthermore, their outfits must meet the following restrictions:

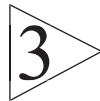
Neither mannequin wears all three colors.

Each mannequin wears a hat in a different color from the jacket it wears.

Mannequin 2 wears the navy skirt.

Mannequin 1 wears the tie.

7. Which one of the following could be complete outfits for the two mannequins?
- (A) mannequin 1: navy hat, red jacket, yellow skirt, red tie
mannequin 2: red hat, navy jacket, navy skirt
- (B) mannequin 1: red hat, red jacket, yellow skirt, red tie
mannequin 2: yellow hat, navy jacket, navy skirt
- (C) mannequin 1: red hat, yellow jacket, red skirt, red tie
mannequin 2: yellow hat, navy jacket, yellow skirt
- (D) mannequin 1: yellow hat, red jacket, yellow skirt, red tie
mannequin 2: red hat, navy jacket, navy skirt
- (E) mannequin 1: yellow hat, yellow jacket, red skirt
mannequin 2: red hat, navy jacket, navy skirt
8. Which one of the following could be true of the mannequins' outfits?
- (A) Mannequin 1 wears the navy jacket and the yellow skirt.
- (B) Mannequin 2 wears the red hat and the red jacket.
- (C) Mannequin 1 wears exactly one red article of clothing.
- (D) Mannequin 1 wears exactly three yellow articles of clothing.
- (E) Mannequin 2 wears no red articles of clothing.



9. If mannequin 1 wears the navy jacket, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Mannequin 1 wears the yellow hat.
- (B) Mannequin 1 wears the yellow skirt.
- (C) Mannequin 2 wears the red hat.
- (D) Mannequin 2 wears the yellow hat.
- (E) Mannequin 2 wears the yellow jacket.
10. If all four of the red articles of clothing are included in the two mannequins' outfits, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Mannequin 1 wears the red hat.
- (B) Mannequin 1 wears the yellow jacket.
- (C) Mannequin 2 wears the navy jacket.
- (D) Mannequin 1 wears no navy articles of clothing.
- (E) Mannequin 2 wears no yellow articles of clothing.
11. If mannequin 2 wears the red jacket, then mannequin 1 must wear the
- (A) navy hat
- (B) red hat
- (C) yellow hat
- (D) red skirt
- (E) yellow skirt
12. If all three of the yellow articles of clothing are included in the two mannequins' outfits, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Mannequin 1 wears the navy jacket.
- (B) Mannequin 1 wears the yellow jacket.
- (C) Mannequin 1 wears the red skirt.
- (D) Mannequin 2 wears the red hat.
- (E) Mannequin 2 wears the red jacket.
13. If mannequin 1 wears the skirt that is the same color as the jacket that mannequin 2 wears, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Mannequin 1 wears the yellow hat.
- (B) Mannequin 1 wears the yellow jacket.
- (C) Mannequin 2 wears the navy hat.
- (D) Mannequin 2 wears the red hat.
- (E) Mannequin 2 wears the red jacket.

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Questions 14-19

A college dean will present seven awards for outstanding language research. The awards—one for French, one for German, one for Hebrew, one for Japanese, one for Korean, one for Latin, and one for Swahili—must be presented consecutively, one at a time, in conformity with the following constraints:

The German award is not presented first.

The Hebrew award is presented at some time before the Korean award is presented.

The Latin award is presented at some time before the Japanese award is presented.

The French award is presented either immediately before or immediately after the Hebrew award is presented.

The Korean award is presented either immediately before or immediately after the Latin award is presented.

14. Which one of the following must be true?

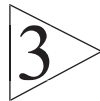
- (A) The French award is presented at some time before the Japanese award is presented.
- (B) The French award is presented at some time before the Swahili award is presented.
- (C) The German award is presented at some time before the Korean award is presented.
- (D) The German award is presented at some time before the Swahili award is presented.
- (E) The Swahili award is presented at some time before the Hebrew award is presented.

15. If the Hebrew award is presented fourth, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) The French award is presented fifth.
- (B) The German award is presented third.
- (C) The Japanese award is presented sixth.
- (D) The Korean award is presented fifth.
- (E) The Swahili award is presented first.

16. If the German award is presented third, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The French award is presented fourth.
- (B) The Japanese award is presented fifth.
- (C) The Japanese award is presented sixth.
- (D) The Korean award is presented second.
- (E) The Swahili award is presented fifth.



17. The earliest that the Japanese award could be presented is

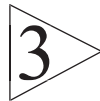
- (A) third
- (B) fourth
- (C) fifth
- (D) sixth
- (E) seventh

18. If the Japanese award is presented at some time before the Swahili award is presented, any of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) The German award is presented immediately before the French award is presented.
- (B) The German award is presented immediately before the Japanese award is presented.
- (C) The Hebrew award is presented immediately before the Latin award is presented.
- (D) The Korean award is presented immediately before the Japanese award is presented.
- (E) The Swahili award is presented immediately before the German award is presented.

19. The order in which the awards are presented is completely determined if which one of the following is true?

- (A) The French award is presented immediately before the German award is presented, and the Korean award is presented immediately before the Latin award is presented.
- (B) The French award is presented immediately before the Hebrew award is presented, and the Hebrew award is presented immediately before the Korean award is presented.
- (C) The French award is presented immediately before the Latin award is presented, and the Korean award is presented immediately before the Japanese award is presented.
- (D) The German award is presented immediately before the French award is presented, and the Latin award is presented immediately before the Japanese award is presented.
- (E) The German award is presented immediately before the Korean award is presented, and the Hebrew award is presented immediately before the French award is presented.



Questions 20-24

Exactly six piano classes are given sequentially on Monday: two with more than one student and four with exactly one student. Exactly four females—Gimena, Holly, Iyanna, and Kate—and five males—Leung, Nate, Oscar, Pedro, and Saul—attend these classes. Each student attends exactly one class. The following must obtain:

Iyanna and Leung together constitute one class.

Pedro and exactly two others together constitute one class.

Kate is the first female, but not the first student, to attend a class.

Gimena's class is at some time after Iyanna's but at some time before Pedro's.

Oscar's class is at some time after Gimena's.

20. Which one of the following students could attend the first class?

(A) Holly
(B) Leung
(C) Oscar
(D) Pedro
(E) Saul

21. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of classes any one of which could be the class Gimena attends?

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

22. Which one of the following pairs of students could be in the class with Pedro?

(A) Gimena and Holly
(B) Holly and Saul
(C) Kate and Nate
(D) Leung and Oscar
(E) Nate and Saul

23. If Oscar and Pedro do not attend the same class as each other, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) Gimena attends the fifth class.
(B) Holly attends the third class.
(C) Iyanna attends the fourth class.
(D) Nate attends the fifth class.
(E) Saul attends the second class.

24. Suppose the condition that Oscar attends a class after Gimena is replaced with the condition that Oscar attends a class before Gimena and after Kate. If all the other conditions remain the same, then which class must Holly attend?

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

S T O P

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

SECTION IV
Time—35 minutes
25 Questions

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

1. Combustion of gasoline in automobile engines produces benzene, a known carcinogen. Environmentalists propose replacing gasoline with methanol, which does not produce significant quantities of benzene when burned. However, combustion of methanol produces formaldehyde, also a known carcinogen. Therefore the environmentalists' proposal has little merit.

Which one of the following, if true, most supports the environmentalists' proposal?

- (A) The engines of some automobiles now on the road burn diesel fuel rather than gasoline.
- (B) Several large research efforts are under way to formulate cleaner-burning types of gasoline.
- (C) In some regions, the local economy is largely dependent on industries devoted to the production and distribution of automobile fuel.
- (D) Formaldehyde is a less potent carcinogen than benzene.
- (E) Since methanol is water soluble, methanol spills are more damaging to the environment than gasoline spills.

2. Economist: To the extent that homelessness arises from a lack of available housing, it should not be assumed that the profit motive is at fault. Private investors will, in general, provide housing if the market allows them to make a profit; it is unrealistic to expect investors to take risks with their property unless they get some benefit in return.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the economist's argument by the phrase "To the extent that homelessness arises from a lack of available housing"?

- (A) It limits the application of the argument to a part of the problem.
- (B) It suggests that the primary cause of homelessness is lack of available housing.
- (C) It is offered as evidence crucial to the conclusion.
- (D) It expresses the conclusion to be argued for.
- (E) It suggests a possible solution to the problem of homelessness.

3. Physical education should teach people to pursue healthy, active lifestyles as they grow older. But the focus on competitive sports in most schools causes most of the less competitive students to turn away from sports. Having learned to think of themselves as unathletic, they do not exercise enough to stay healthy.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the statements above, if they are true?

- (A) Physical education should include noncompetitive activities.
- (B) Competition causes most students to turn away from sports.
- (C) People who are talented at competitive physical endeavors exercise regularly.
- (D) The mental aspects of exercise are as important as the physical ones.
- (E) Children should be taught the dangers of a sedentary lifestyle.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 4-5

Political opinion and analysis outside the mainstream rarely are found on television talk shows, and it might be thought that this state of affairs is a product of the political agenda of the television stations themselves. In fact, television stations are driven by the same economic forces as sellers of more tangible goods. Because they must attempt to capture the largest possible share of the television audience for their shows, they air only those shows that will appeal to large numbers of people. As a result, political opinions and analyses aired on television talk shows are typically bland and innocuous.

4. An assumption made in the explanation offered by the author of the passage is that
- (A) most television viewers cannot agree on which elements of a particular opinion or analysis are most disturbing
 - (B) there are television viewers who might refuse to watch television talk shows that they knew would be controversial and disturbing
 - (C) each television viewer holds some opinion that is outside the political mainstream, but those opinions are not the same for everyone
 - (D) there are television shows on which economic forces have an even greater impact than they do on television talk shows
 - (E) the television talk shows of different stations resemble one another in most respects
5. The explanation offered by the author of the passage makes the assumption that
- (A) television station executives usually lack a political agenda of their own
 - (B) bland and innocuous political opinions and analyses are generally in the mainstream
 - (C) political analysts outside the mainstream are relatively indifferent to the effect their analyses have on television viewers
 - (D) most television viewers are prepared to argue against allowing the expression of political opinions and analyses with which they disagree
 - (E) the political opinions of television station executives are not often reflected in the television shows their stations produce

6. Some judges complain about statutes that specify mandatory minimum sentences for criminal offenses. These legal restrictions, they complain, are too mechanical and prevent judges from deciding when a given individual can or cannot be rehabilitated. But that is precisely why mandatory minimum sentences are necessary. History amply demonstrates that when people are free to use their own judgment they invariably believe themselves to act wisely when in fact they are often arbitrary and irrational. There is no reason to think that judges are an exception to this rule.

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

- (A) People believe that they have good judgment but never do.
- (B) Mandatory minimum sentences are too mechanical and reduce judicial discretion.
- (C) Judges should be free to exercise their own judgment.
- (D) Judges are often arbitrary and irrational.
- (E) Mandatory minimum sentences are needed to help prevent judicial arbitrariness.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7-8

Conservationist: The population of a certain wildflower is so small that the species is headed for extinction. However, this wildflower can cross-pollinate with a closely related domesticated daisy, producing viable seeds. Such cross-pollination could result in a significant population of wildflower-daisy hybrids. The daisy should therefore be introduced into the wildflower's range, since although the hybrid would differ markedly from the wildflower, hybridization is the only means of preventing total loss of the wildflower in its range.

7. Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the conservationist's reasoning?
- (A) It is better to take measures to preserve a valued type of organism, even if those measures are drastic, than to accept a less valuable substitute for the organism.
 - (B) It is better to preserve a type of organism that is in danger of extinction, even if surviving organisms of that type are not vigorous, than to allow something more vigorous to replace it.
 - (C) It is better to change a type of organism that would otherwise be lost, even if the changes are radical, than to lose it entirely.
 - (D) It is better to destroy one of two competing types of organisms, even if both are irreplaceable, than to allow both of them to be lost.
 - (E) It is better to protect an endangered type of organism, even if doing so has some negative effects on another type of organism, than to do nothing at all.
8. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the conservationist's reasoning depends?
- (A) The wildflower currently reproduces only by forming seeds.
 - (B) The domesticated daisy was bred from wild plants that once grew in the wildflower's range.
 - (C) Increasing the population of the wildflower will also expand its range.
 - (D) Wildflower-daisy hybrids will be able to reproduce.
 - (E) The domesticated daisy will cross-pollinate with any daisylike plant.

9. Because of increases in the price of oil and because of government policies promoting energy conservation, the use of oil to heat homes fell by 40 percent from 1970 to the present, and many homeowners switched to natural gas for heating. Because switching to natural gas involved investing in equipment, a significant switch back to oil in the near future is unlikely.

The prediction that ends the passage would be most seriously called into question if it were true that in the last few years

- (A) the price of natural gas to heat homes has remained constant, while the cost of equipment to heat homes with natural gas has fallen sharply
 - (B) the price of home heating oil has remained constant, while the cost of equipment to heat homes with natural gas has risen sharply
 - (C) the cost of equipment to heat homes with natural gas has fallen sharply, while the price of home heating oil has fallen to 1970 levels
 - (D) the cost of equipment to heat homes with oil has fallen sharply, while the price of heating with oil has fallen below the price of heating with natural gas
 - (E) the use of oil to heat homes has continued to decline, while the price of heating oil has fallen to 1970 levels
10. Parents should not necessarily raise their children in the ways experts recommend, even if some of those experts are themselves parents. After all, parents are the ones who directly experience which methods are successful in raising their own children.

Which one of the following most closely conforms to the principle that the passage above illustrates?

- (A) Although music theory is intrinsically interesting and may be helpful to certain musicians, it does not distinguish good music from bad: that is a matter of taste and not of theory.
- (B) One need not pay much attention to the advice of automotive experts when buying a car if those experts are not interested in the mundane factors that concern the average consumer.
- (C) In deciding the best way to proceed, a climber familiar with a mountain might do well to ignore the advice of mountain climbing experts unfamiliar with that mountain.
- (D) A typical farmer is less likely to know what types of soil are most productive than is someone with an advanced degree in agricultural science.
- (E) Unlike society, one's own conscience speaks with a single voice; it is better to follow the advice of one's own conscience than the advice of society.

11. Sometimes when their trainer gives the hand signal for “Do something creative together,” two dolphins circle a pool in tandem and then leap through the air simultaneously. On other occasions the same signal elicits synchronized backward swims or tail-waving. These behaviors are not simply learned responses to a given stimulus. Rather, dolphins are capable of higher cognitive functions that may include the use of language and forethought.

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

- (A) Mammals have some resemblance to one another with respect to bodily function and brain structure.
 - (B) The dolphins often exhibit complex new responses to the hand signal.
 - (C) The dolphins are given food incentives as part of their training.
 - (D) Dolphins do not interact with humans the way they interact with one another.
 - (E) Some of the behaviors mentioned are exhibited by dolphins in their natural habitat.
12. Editorialist: Drivers with a large number of demerit points who additionally have been convicted of a serious driving-related offense should either be sentenced to jail or be forced to receive driver re-education, since to do otherwise would be to allow a crime to go unpunished. Only if such drivers are likely to be made more responsible drivers should driver re-education be recommended for them. Unfortunately, it is always almost impossible to make drivers with a large number of demerit points more responsible drivers.

If the editorialist’s statements are true, they provide the most support for which one of the following?

- (A) Drivers with a large number of demerit points who have been convicted of a serious driving-related offense should be sent to jail.
- (B) Driver re-education offers the best chance of making drivers with a large number of demerit points responsible drivers.
- (C) Driver re-education is not a harsh enough punishment for anyone convicted of a serious driving-related offense who has also accumulated a large number of demerit points.
- (D) Driver re-education should not be recommended for those who have committed no serious driving-related offenses.
- (E) Drivers with a large number of demerit points but no conviction for a serious driving-related offense should receive driver re-education rather than jail.

Questions 13-14

Plant manager: We could greatly reduce the amount of sulfur dioxide our copper-smelting plant releases into the atmosphere by using a new process. The new process requires replacing our open furnaces with closed ones and moving the copper from one furnace to the next in solid, not molten, form. However, not only is the new equipment expensive to buy and install, but the new process also costs more to run than the current process, because the copper must be reheated after it has cooled. So overall, adopting the new process will cost much but bring the company no profit.

Supervisor: I agree with your overall conclusion, but disagree about one point you make, since the latest closed furnaces are extremely fuel-efficient.

13. The point about which the supervisor expresses disagreement with the plant manager is
- (A) whether the new copper-smelting process releases less sulfur dioxide gas into the atmosphere than the current process
 - (B) whether the new copper-smelting process is more expensive to run than the current process
 - (C) whether the new process should be adopted in the copper-smelting plant
 - (D) whether closed copper-smelting furnaces are more fuel-efficient than open furnaces
 - (E) whether cooling and reheating the copper will cost more than moving it in molten form
14. The plant manager’s argument is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?
- (A) The overall conclusion is about a net effect but is based solely on evidence about only some of the factors that contribute to the effect.
 - (B) The support for the overall conclusion is the authority of the plant manager rather than any independently verifiable evidence.
 - (C) The overall conclusion reached merely repeats the evidence offered.
 - (D) Evidence that is taken to be only probably true is used as the basis for a claim that something is definitely true.
 - (E) Facts that are not directly relevant to the argument are treated as if they supported the overall conclusion.

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15. Ambiguity inspires interpretation. The saying “We are the measure of all things,” for instance, has been interpreted by some people to imply that humans are centrally important in the universe, while others have interpreted it to mean simply that, since all knowledge is human knowledge, humans must rely on themselves to find the truth.

The claim that ambiguity inspires interpretation figures in the argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It is used to support the argument’s conclusion.
 - (B) It is an illustration of the claim that we are the measure of all things.
 - (C) It is compatible with either accepting or rejecting the argument’s conclusion.
 - (D) It is a view that other statements in the argument are intended to support.
 - (E) It sets out a difficulty the argument is intended to solve.
16. Franklin: It is inconsistent to pay sports celebrities ten times what Nobel laureates are paid. Both have rare talents and work hard.

Tomeka: What you’ve neglected to consider is that unlike Nobel laureates, sports celebrities earn millions of dollars for their employers in the form of gate receipts and TV rights.

Franklin’s and Tomeka’s statements provide the most support for holding that they disagree about the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) Nobel laureates should be taken more seriously.
- (B) Nobel laureates should be paid more than sports celebrities.
- (C) Sports celebrities and Nobel laureates work equally hard for their employers.
- (D) There is no rational basis for the salary difference between sports celebrities and Nobel laureates.
- (E) The social contributions made by sports celebrities should be greater than they currently are.

17. Studies of the reliability of eyewitness identifications show little correlation between the accuracy of a witness’s account and the confidence the witness has in the account. Certain factors can increase or undermine a witness’s confidence without altering the accuracy of the identification. Therefore, police officers are advised to disallow suspect lineups in which witnesses can hear one another identifying suspects.

Which one of the following is a principle underlying the advice given to police officers?

- (A) The confidence people have in what they remember having seen is affected by their awareness of what other people claim to have seen.
- (B) Unless an eyewitness is confronted with more than one suspect at a time, the accuracy of his or her statements cannot be trusted.
- (C) If several eyewitnesses all identify the same suspect in a lineup, it is more likely that the suspect committed the crime than if only one eyewitness identifies the suspect.
- (D) Police officers are more interested in the confidence witnesses have when testifying than in the accuracy of that testimony.
- (E) The accuracy of an eyewitness account is doubtful if the eyewitness contradicts what other eyewitnesses claim to have seen.

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18. All actions are motivated by self-interest, since any action that is apparently altruistic can be described in terms of self-interest. For example, helping someone can be described in terms of self-interest: the motivation is hope for a reward or other personal benefit to be bestowed as a result of the helping action.

Which one of the following most accurately describes an error in the argument's reasoning?

- (A) The term "self-interest" is allowed to shift in meaning over the course of the argument.
 - (B) The argument takes evidence showing merely that its conclusion could be true to constitute evidence showing that the conclusion is in fact true.
 - (C) The argument does not explain what is meant by "reward" and "personal benefit."
 - (D) The argument ignores the possibility that what is taken to be necessary for a certain interest to be a motivation actually suffices to show that that interest is a motivation.
 - (E) The argument depends for its appeal only on the emotional content of the example cited.
19. In the decade from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, large corporations were rocked by mergers, reengineering, and downsizing. These events significantly undermined employees' job security. Surprisingly, however, employees' perception of their own job security hardly changed over that period. Fifty-eight percent of employees surveyed in 1984 and 55 percent surveyed in 1994 stated that their own jobs were very secure.

Each of the following contributes to an explanation of the surprising survey results described above EXCEPT:

- (A) A large number of the people in both surveys work in small companies that were not affected by mergers, reengineering, and downsizing.
- (B) Employees who feel secure in their jobs tend to think that the jobs of others are secure.
- (C) The corporate downsizing that took place during this period had been widely anticipated for several years before the mid-1980s.
- (D) Most of the major downsizing during this period was completed within a year after the first survey.
- (E) In the mid-1990s, people were generally more optimistic about their lives, even in the face of hardship, than they were a decade before.

20. Amphibian populations are declining in numbers worldwide. Not coincidentally, the earth's ozone layer has been continuously depleted throughout the last 50 years. Atmospheric ozone blocks UV-B, a type of ultraviolet radiation that is continuously produced by the sun, and which can damage genes. Because amphibians lack hair, hide, or feathers to shield them, they are particularly vulnerable to UV-B radiation. In addition, their gelatinous eggs lack the protection of leathery or hard shells. Thus, the primary cause of the declining amphibian population is the depletion of the ozone layer.

Each of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Of the various types of radiation blocked by atmospheric ozone, UV-B is the only type that can damage genes.
- (B) Amphibian populations are declining far more rapidly than are the populations of nonamphibian species whose tissues and eggs have more natural protection from UV-B.
- (C) Atmospheric ozone has been significantly depleted above all the areas of the world in which amphibian populations are declining.
- (D) The natural habitat of amphibians has not become smaller over the past century.
- (E) Amphibian populations have declined continuously for the last 50 years.

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21. All too many weaklings are also cowards, and few cowards fail to be fools. Thus there must be at least one person who is both a weakling and a fool.

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

- (A) All weasels are carnivores and no carnivores fail to be nonherbivores, so some weasels are nonherbivores.
 - (B) Few moralists have the courage to act according to the principles they profess, and few saints have the ability to articulate the principles by which they live, so it follows that few people can both act like saints and speak like moralists.
 - (C) Some painters are dancers, since some painters are musicians, and some musicians are dancers.
 - (D) If an act is virtuous, then it is autonomous, for acts are not virtuous unless they are free, and acts are not free unless they are autonomous.
 - (E) A majority of the voting population favors a total ban, but no one who favors a total ban is opposed to stiffer tariffs, so at least one voter is not opposed to stiffer tariffs.
22. Critic: Most chorale preludes were written for the organ, and most great chorale preludes written for the organ were written by J. S. Bach. One of Bach's chorale preludes dramatizes one hymn's perspective on the year's end. This prelude is agonizing and fixed on the passing of the old year, with its dashed hopes and lost opportunities. It does not necessarily reveal Bach's own attitude toward the change of the year, but does reflect the tone of the hymn's text. People often think that artists create in order to express their own feelings. Some artists do. Master artists never do, and Bach was a master artist.

If the critic's statements are true, then on the basis of them which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) Bach believed that the close of the year was not a time for optimism and joyous celebration.
- (B) In composing music about a particular subject, Bach did not write the music in order to express his own attitude toward the subject.
- (C) In compositions other than chorale preludes, Bach wrote music in order to express his feelings toward various subjects.
- (D) Most of Bach's chorale preludes were written for instruments other than the organ.
- (E) Most of the great chorale preludes were written for instruments other than the organ.

23. Quasars—celestial objects so far away that their light takes at least 500 million years to reach Earth—have been seen since 1963. For anything that far away to appear from Earth the way quasars do, it would have to burn steadily at a rate that produces more light than 90 billion suns would produce. But nothing that burns at a rate that produces that much light could exist for more than about 100 million years.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true on the basis of them?

- (A) Instruments in use before 1963 were not sensitive enough to permit quasars to be seen.
- (B) Light from quasars first began reaching Earth in 1963.
- (C) Anything that from Earth appears as bright as a quasar does must produce more light than would be produced by 90 billion suns.
- (D) Nothing that is as far from Earth as quasars are can continue to exist for more than about 100 million years.
- (E) No quasar that has ever been seen from Earth exists any longer.

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24. Medical researcher: As expected, records covering the last four years of ten major hospitals indicate that babies born prematurely were more likely to have low birth weights and to suffer from health problems than were babies not born prematurely. These records also indicate that mothers who had received adequate prenatal care were less likely to have low birth weight babies than were mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care. Adequate prenatal care, therefore, significantly decreases the risk of low birth weight babies.

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

- (A) The hospital records indicate that many babies that are born with normal birth weights are born to mothers who had inadequate prenatal care.
- (B) Mothers giving birth prematurely are routinely classified by hospitals as having received inadequate prenatal care when the record of that care is not available.
- (C) The hospital records indicate that low birth weight babies were routinely classified as having been born prematurely.
- (D) Some babies not born prematurely, whose mothers received adequate prenatal care, have low birth weights.
- (E) Women who receive adequate prenatal care are less likely to give birth prematurely than are women who do not receive adequate prenatal care.

25. Formal performance evaluations in the professional world are conducted using realistic situations. Physicians are allowed to consult medical texts freely, attorneys may refer to law books and case records, and physicists and engineers have their manuals at hand for ready reference. Students, then, should likewise have access to their textbooks whenever they take examinations.

The reasoning in the argument is questionable because the argument

- (A) cites examples that are insufficient to support the generalization that performance evaluations in the professional world are conducted in realistic situations
- (B) fails to consider the possibility that adopting its recommendation will not significantly increase most students' test scores
- (C) neglects to take into account the fact that professionals were once students who also did not have access to textbooks during examinations
- (D) neglects to take into account the fact that, unlike students, professionals have devoted many years of study to one subject
- (E) fails to consider the possibility that the purposes of evaluation in the professional world and in school situations are quite dissimilar

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 9LSS44

Reported Score	Raw Score	Highest
180	99	101
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	93	93
173	92	92
172	91	91
171	90	90
170	89	89
169	87	88
168	86	86
167	85	85
166	83	84
165	82	82
164	80	81
163	78	79
162	77	77
161	75	76
160	73	74
159	72	72
158	70	71
157	68	69
156	67	67
155	65	66
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	60	60
151	58	59
150	56	57
149	55	55
148	53	54
147	51	52
146	50	50
145	48	49
144	46	47
143	45	45
142	43	44
141	42	42
140	40	41
139	39	39
138	37	38
137	36	36
136	34	35
135	33	33
134	32	32
133	30	31
132	29	29
131	28	28
130	27	27
129	25	26
128	24	24
127	23	23
126	22	22
125	21	21
124	19	20
123	18	18
122	17	17
121	16	16
120	0	15

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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