

**JUNE 2008**  
**FULL-LENGTH LSAT**

SECTION I  
Time—35 minutes  
27 Questions

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

*This passage was adapted from an article published in 1996.*

(5) The Internet is a system of computer networks that allows individuals and organizations to communicate freely with other Internet users throughout the world. As a result, an astonishing variety of information is able to flow unimpeded across national and other political borders, presenting serious difficulties for traditional approaches to legislation and law enforcement, to which such borders are crucial.

(10) Control over physical space and the objects located in it is a defining attribute of sovereignty. Lawmaking presupposes some mechanism for enforcement, i.e., the ability to control violations. But jurisdictions cannot control the information and transactions flowing across their borders via the Internet. For example, a government might seek to intercept transmissions that propagate the kinds of consumer fraud that it regulates within its jurisdiction. But the volume of electronic communications crossing its territorial boundaries is too great to allow for effective control over individual transmissions. In order to deny its citizens access to specific materials, a government would thus have to prevent them from using the Internet altogether. Such a draconian measure would almost certainly be extremely unpopular, since most affected citizens would probably feel that the benefits of using the Internet decidedly outweigh the risks.

(30) One legal domain that is especially sensitive to geographical considerations is that governing trademarks. There is no global registration of trademarks; international protection requires registration in each country. Moreover, within a country, the same name can sometimes be used proprietarily by businesses of different kinds in the same locality, or by businesses of the same kind in different localities, on the grounds that use of the trademark by one such business does not affect the others. But with the advent of the Internet, a business name can be displayed in such a way as to be accessible from any computer connected to the Internet anywhere in the world. Should such a display advertising a restaurant in Norway be deemed to infringe a trademark in Brazil just because it can be accessed freely from Brazil? It is not clear that any particular country's trademark authorities possess, or should possess, jurisdiction over such displays. Otherwise, any use of a trademark on the Internet

(50) could be subject to the jurisdiction of every country simultaneously.

(55) The Internet also gives rise to situations in which regulation is needed but cannot be provided within the existing framework. For example, electronic communications, which may pass through many different territorial jurisdictions, pose perplexing new questions about the nature and adequacy of privacy protections. Should French officials have lawful access to messages traveling via the Internet from Canada to Japan? This is just one among many questions that collectively challenge the notion that the Internet can be effectively controlled by the existing system of territorial jurisdictions.

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

- (A) The high-volume, global nature of activity on the Internet undermines the feasibility of controlling it through legal frameworks that presuppose geographic boundaries.
- (B) The system of Internet communications simultaneously promotes and weakens the power of national governments to control their citizens' speech and financial transactions.
- (C) People value the benefits of their participation on the Internet so highly that they would strongly oppose any government efforts to regulate their Internet activity.
- (D) Internet communications are responsible for a substantial increase in the volume and severity of global crime.
- (E) Current Internet usage and its future expansion pose a clear threat to the internal political stability of many nations.

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2. The author mentions French officials in connection with messages traveling between Canada and Japan (lines 57-59) primarily to
- (A) emphasize that the Internet allows data to be made available to users worldwide
  - (B) illustrate the range of languages that might be used on the Internet
  - (C) provide an example of a regulatory problem arising when an electronic communication intended for a particular destination passes through intermediate jurisdictions
  - (D) show why any use of a trademark on the Internet could be subject to the jurisdiction of every country simultaneously
  - (E) highlight the kind of international cooperation that made the Internet possible
3. According to the passage, which one of the following is an essential property of political sovereignty?
- (A) control over business enterprises operating across territorial boundaries
  - (B) authority over communicative exchanges occurring within a specified jurisdiction
  - (C) power to regulate trademarks throughout a circumscribed geographic region
  - (D) control over the entities included within a designated physical space
  - (E) authority over all commercial transactions involving any of its citizens
4. Which one of the following words employed by the author in the second paragraph is most indicative of the author's attitude toward any hypothetical measure a government might enact to deny its citizens access to the Internet?
- (A) benefits
  - (B) decidedly
  - (C) unpopular
  - (D) draconian
  - (E) risks
5. What is the main purpose of the fourth paragraph?
- (A) to call into question the relevance of the argument provided in the second paragraph
  - (B) to provide a practical illustration that questions the general claim made in the first paragraph
  - (C) to summarize the arguments provided in the second and third paragraphs
  - (D) to continue the argument that begins in the third paragraph
  - (E) to provide an additional argument in support of the general claim made in the first paragraph

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**Passage A**

- Drilling fluids, including the various mixtures known as drilling muds, play essential roles in oil-well drilling. As they are circulated down through the drill pipe and back up the well itself, they lubricate the
- (5) drill bit, bearings, and drill pipe; clean and cool the drill bit as it cuts into the rock; lift rock chips (cuttings) to the surface; provide information about what is happening downhole, allowing the drillers to monitor the behavior, flow rate, pressure, and
- (10) composition of the drilling fluid; and maintain well pressure to control cave-ins.

- Drilling muds are made of bentonite and other clays and polymers, mixed with a fluid to the desired viscosity. By far the largest ingredient of drilling
- (15) muds, by weight, is barite, a very heavy mineral of density 4.3 to 4.6. It is also used as an inert filler in some foods and is more familiar in its medical use as the “barium meal” administered before X-raying the digestive tract.

- (20) Over the years individual drilling companies and their expert drillers have devised proprietary formulations, or mud “recipes,” to deal with specific types of drilling jobs. One problem in studying the effects of drilling waste discharges is that the drilling
- (25) fluids are made from a range of over 1,000, sometimes toxic, ingredients—many of them known, confusingly, by different trade names, generic descriptions, chemical formulae, and regional or industry slang words, and many of them kept secret by companies or individual
- (30) formulators.

**Passage B**

- Drilling mud, cuttings, and associated chemicals are normally released only during the drilling phase of a well’s existence. These discharges are the main environmental concern in offshore oil production, and
- (35) their use is tightly regulated. The discharges are closely monitored by the offshore operator, and releases are controlled as a condition of the operating permit.

- One type of mud—water-based mud (WBM)—is a mixture of water, bentonite clay, and chemical
- (40) additives, and is used to drill shallow parts of wells. It is not particularly toxic to marine organisms and disperses readily. Under current regulations, it can be dumped directly overboard. Companies typically recycle WBMs until their properties are no longer
- (45) suitable and then, over a period of hours, dump the entire batch into the sea.

- For drilling deeper wells, oil-based mud (OBM) is normally used. The typical difference from WBM is the high content of mineral oil (typically 30 percent).
- (50) OBMs also contain greater concentrations of barite, a powdered heavy mineral, and a number of additives. OBMs have a greater potential for negative environmental impact, partly because they do not disperse as readily. Barite may impact some
- (55) organisms, particularly scallops, and the mineral oil may have toxic effects. Currently only the residues of OBMs adhering to cuttings that remain after the cuttings are sieved from the drilling fluids may be discharged overboard, and then only mixtures up to a
- (60) specified maximum oil content.

6. A primary purpose of each of the passages is to
- (A) provide causal explanations for a type of environmental pollution
- (B) describe the general composition and properties of drilling muds
- (C) point out possible environmental impacts associated with oil drilling
- (D) explain why oil-well drilling requires the use of drilling muds
- (E) identify difficulties inherent in the regulation of oil-well drilling operations
7. Which one of the following is a characteristic of barite that is mentioned in both of the passages?
- (A) It does not disperse readily in seawater.
- (B) It is not found in drilling muds containing bentonite.
- (C) Its use in drilling muds is tightly regulated.
- (D) It is the most commonly used ingredient in drilling muds.
- (E) It is a heavy mineral.
8. Each of the following is supported by one or both of the passages EXCEPT:
- (A) Clay is an important constituent of many, if not all, drilling muds.
- (B) At least one type of drilling mud is not significantly toxic to marine life.
- (C) There has been some study of the environmental effects of drilling-mud discharges.
- (D) Government regulations allow drilling muds to contain 30 percent mineral oil.
- (E) During the drilling of an oil well, drilling mud is continuously discharged into the sea.

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9. Which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the two passages taken together, but not from either one individually?
- (A) Barite is the largest ingredient of drilling muds, by weight, and also the most environmentally damaging.
  - (B) Although barite can be harmful to marine organisms, it can be consumed safely by humans.
  - (C) Offshore drilling is more damaging to the environment than is land-based drilling.
  - (D) The use of drilling muds needs to be more tightly controlled by government.
  - (E) If offshore drilling did not generate cuttings, it would be less harmful to the environment.
10. Each of the following is supported by one or both of the passages EXCEPT:
- (A) Drillers monitor the suitability of the mud they are using.
  - (B) The government requires drilling companies to disclose all ingredients used in their drilling muds.
  - (C) In certain quantities, barite is not toxic to humans.
  - (D) Oil reserves can be found within or beneath layers of rock.
  - (E) Drilling deep oil wells requires the use of different mud recipes than does drilling shallow oil wells.
11. Based on information in the passages, which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for a prediction that the proportion of oil-well drilling using OBMs will increase in the future?
- (A) The cost of certain ingredients in WBMs is expected to increase steadily over the next several decades.
  - (B) The deeper an offshore oil well, the greater the concentration of barite that must be used in the drilling mud.
  - (C) Oil reserves at shallow depths have mostly been tapped, leaving primarily much deeper reserves for future drilling.
  - (D) It is unlikely that oil drillers will develop more efficient ways of removing OBM residues from cuttings that remain after being sieved from drilling fluids.
  - (E) Barite is a common mineral, the availability of which is virtually limitless.
12. According to passage B, one reason OBMs are potentially more environmentally damaging than WBMs is that OBMs
- (A) are slower to disperse
  - (B) contain greater concentrations of bentonite
  - (C) contain a greater number of additives
  - (D) are used for drilling deeper wells
  - (E) cannot be recycled

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- Aida Overton Walker (1880-1914), one of the most widely acclaimed African American performers of the early twentieth century, was known largely for popularizing a dance form known as the cakewalk through her choreographing, performance, and teaching of the dance. The cakewalk was originally developed prior to the United States Civil War by African Americans, for whom dance was a means of maintaining cultural links within a slave society. It was based on traditional West African ceremonial dances, and like many other African American dances, it retained features characteristic of African dance forms, such as gliding steps and an emphasis on improvisation.

- To this African-derived foundation, the cakewalk added certain elements from European dances: where African dances feature flexible body postures, large groups and separate-sex dancing, the cakewalk developed into a high-kicking walk performed by a procession of couples. Ironically, while these modifications later enabled the cakewalk to appeal to European Americans and become one of the first cultural forms to cross the racial divide in North America, they were originally introduced with satiric intent. Slaves performed the grandiloquent walks in order to parody the processional dances performed at slave owners' balls and, in general, the self-important manners of slave owners. To add a further irony, by the end of the nineteenth century, the cakewalk was itself being parodied by European American stage performers, and these parodies in turn helped shape subsequent versions of the cakewalk.

- While this complex evolution meant that the cakewalk was not a simple cultural phenomenon—one scholar has characterized this layering of parody upon parody with the phrase “mimetic vertigo”—it is in fact what enabled the dance to attract its wide audience. In the cultural and socioeconomic flux of the turn-of-the-century United States, where industrialization, urbanization, mass immigration, and rapid social mobility all reshaped the cultural landscape, an art form had to be capable of being many things to many people in order to appeal to a large audience.

- Walker's remarkable success at popularizing the cakewalk across otherwise relatively rigid racial boundaries rested on her ability to address within her interpretation of it the varying and sometimes conflicting demands placed on the dance. Middle-class African Americans, for example, often denounced the cakewalk as disreputable, a complaint reinforced by the parodies circulating at the time. Walker won over this audience by refining the cakewalk and emphasizing its fundamental grace. Meanwhile, because middle- and upper-class European Americans often felt threatened by the tremendous cultural flux around them, they prized what they regarded as authentic art forms as bastions of stability; much of Walker's success with this

- audience derived from her distillation of what was widely acclaimed as the most authentic cakewalk. Finally, Walker was able to gain the admiration of many newly rich industrialists and financiers, who found in the grand flourishes of her version of the cakewalk a fitting vehicle for celebrating their newfound social rank.

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

- (A) Walker, who was especially well known for her success in choreographing, performing, and teaching the cakewalk, was one of the most widely recognized African American performers of the early twentieth century.
- (B) In spite of the disparate influences that shaped the cakewalk, Walker was able to give the dance broad appeal because she distilled what was regarded as the most authentic version in an era that valued authenticity highly.
- (C) Walker popularized the cakewalk by capitalizing on the complex cultural mix that had developed from the dance's original blend of satire and cultural preservation, together with the effects of later parodies.
- (D) Whereas other versions of the cakewalk circulating at the beginning of the twentieth century were primarily parodic in nature, the version popularized by Walker combined both satire and cultural preservation.
- (E) Because Walker was able to recognize and preserve the characteristics of the cakewalk as African Americans originally performed it, it became the first popular art form to cross the racial divide in the United States.

14. The author describes the socioeconomic flux of the turn-of-the-century United States in the third paragraph primarily in order to

- (A) argue that the cakewalk could have become popular only in such complex social circumstances
- (B) detail the social context that prompted performers of the cakewalk to fuse African and European dance forms
- (C) identify the target of the overlapping parodic layers that characterized the cakewalk
- (D) indicate why a particular cultural environment was especially favorable for the success of the cakewalk
- (E) explain why European American parodies of the cakewalk were able to reach wide audiences



15. Which one of the following is most analogous to the author's account in the second paragraph of how the cakewalk came to appeal to European Americans?
- (A) Satirical versions of popular music songs are frequently more popular than the songs they parody.
  - (B) A style of popular music grows in popularity among young listeners because it parodies the musical styles admired by older listeners.
  - (C) A style of music becomes admired among popular music's audience in part because of elements that were introduced in order to parody popular music.
  - (D) A once popular style of music wins back its audience by incorporating elements of the style of music that is currently most popular.
  - (E) After popular music begins to appropriate elements of a traditional style of music, interest in that traditional music increases.
16. The passage asserts which one of the following about the cakewalk?
- (A) It was largely unknown outside African American culture until Walker popularized it.
  - (B) It was mainly a folk dance, and Walker became one of only a handful of people to perform it professionally.
  - (C) Its performance as parody became uncommon as a result of Walker's popularization of its authentic form.
  - (D) Its West African origins became commonly known as a result of Walker's work.
  - (E) It was one of the first cultural forms to cross racial lines in the United States.
17. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Because of the broad appeal of humor, satiric art forms are often among the first to cross racial or cultural divisions.
  - (B) The interactions between African American and European American cultural forms often result in what is appropriately characterized as "mimetic vertigo."
  - (C) Middle-class European Americans who valued the cakewalk's authenticity subsequently came to admire other African American dances for the same reason.
  - (D) Because of the influence of African dance forms, some popular dances that later emerged in the United States featured separate-sex dancing.
  - (E) Some of Walker's admirers were attracted to her version of the cakewalk as a means for bolstering their social identities.
18. The passage most strongly suggests that the author would be likely to agree with which one of the following statements about Walker's significance in the history of the cakewalk?
- (A) Walker broadened the cakewalk's appeal by highlighting elements that were already present in the dance.
  - (B) Walker's version of the cakewalk appealed to larger audiences than previous versions did because she accentuated its satiric dimension.
  - (C) Walker popularized the cakewalk by choreographing various alternative interpretations of it, each tailored to the interests of a different cultural group.
  - (D) Walker added a "mimetic vertigo" to the cakewalk by inserting imitations of other performers' cakewalking into her dance routines.
  - (E) Walker revitalized the cakewalk by disentangling its complex admixture of African and European elements.
19. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) What were some of the attributes of African dance forms that were preserved in the cakewalk?
  - (B) Who was the first performer to dance the cakewalk professionally?
  - (C) What is an aspect of the cakewalk that was preserved in other North American dance forms?
  - (D) What features were added to the original cakewalk by the stage parodies circulating at the end of the nineteenth century?
  - (E) For about how many years into the twentieth century did the cakewalk remain widely popular?

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- In principle, a cohesive group—one whose members generally agree with one another and support one another's judgments—can do a much better job at decision making than it could if it were noncohesive. When cohesiveness is low or lacking entirely, compliance out of fear of recrimination is likely to be strongest. To overcome this fear, participants in the group's deliberations need to be confident that they are members in good standing and that the others will continue to value their role in the group, whether or not they agree about a particular issue under discussion. As members of a group feel more accepted by the others, they acquire greater freedom to say what they really think, becoming less likely to use deceitful arguments or to play it safe by dancing around the issues with vapid or conventional comments. Typically, then, the more cohesive a group becomes, the less its members will deliberately censor what they say out of fear of being punished socially for antagonizing their fellow members.

- But group cohesiveness can have pitfalls as well: while the members of a highly cohesive group can feel much freer to deviate from the majority, their desire for genuine concurrence on every important issue often inclines them not to use this freedom. In a highly cohesive group of decision makers, the danger is not that individuals will conceal objections they harbor regarding a proposal favored by the majority, but that they will think the proposal is a good one without attempting to carry out a critical scrutiny that could reveal grounds for strong objections. Members may then decide that any misgivings they feel are not worth pursuing—that the benefit of any doubt should be given to the group consensus. In this way, they may fall victim to a syndrome known as “groupthink,” which one psychologist concerned with collective decision making has defined as “a deterioration of mental efficiency, reality testing, and moral judgment that results from in-group pressures.”

- Based on analyses of major fiascos of international diplomacy and military decision making, researchers have identified groupthink behavior as a recurring pattern that involves several factors: overestimation of the group's power and morality, manifested, for example, in an illusion of invulnerability, which creates excessive optimism; closed-mindedness to warnings of problems and to alternative viewpoints; and unwarranted pressures toward uniformity, including self-censorship with respect to doubts about the group's reasoning and a concomitant shared illusion of unanimity concerning group decisions. Cohesiveness of the decision-making group is an essential antecedent condition for this syndrome but not a sufficient one, so it is important to work toward identifying the additional factors that determine whether group cohesiveness will deteriorate into groupthink or allow for effective decision making.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Despite its value in encouraging frank discussion, high cohesion can lead to a debilitating type of group decision making called groupthink.
  - (B) Group members can guard against groupthink if they have a good understanding of the critical role played by cohesion.
  - (C) Groupthink is a dysfunctional collective decision-making pattern that can occur in diplomacy and military affairs.
  - (D) Low cohesion in groups is sometimes desirable when higher cohesion involves a risk of groupthink behavior.
  - (E) Future efforts to guard against groupthink will depend on the results of ongoing research into the psychology of collective decision making.
21. A group of closely associated colleagues has made a disastrous diplomatic decision after a series of meetings marked by disagreement over conflicting alternatives. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to say that this scenario
- (A) provides evidence of chronic indecision, thus indicating a weak level of cohesion in general
  - (B) indicates that the group's cohesiveness was coupled with some other factor to produce a groupthink fiasco
  - (C) provides no evidence that groupthink played a role in the group's decision
  - (D) provides evidence that groupthink can develop even in some groups that do not demonstrate an “illusion of unanimity”
  - (E) indicates that the group probably could have made its decision-making procedure more efficient by studying the information more thoroughly

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22. Which one of the following, if true, would most support the author's contentions concerning the conditions under which groupthink takes place?
- (A) A study of several groups, each made up of members of various professions, found that most fell victim to groupthink.
  - (B) There is strong evidence that respectful dissent is more likely to occur in cohesive groups than in groups in which there is little internal support.
  - (C) Extensive analyses of decisions made by a large number of groups found no cases of groupthink in groups whose members generally distrust one another's judgments.
  - (D) There is substantial evidence that groupthink is especially likely to take place when members of a group develop factions whose intransigence prolongs the group's deliberations.
  - (E) Ample research demonstrates that voluntary deference to group opinion is not a necessary factor for the formation of groupthink behavior.
23. The passage mentions which one of the following as a component of groupthink?
- (A) unjustified suspicions among group members regarding an adversary's intentions
  - (B) strong belief that the group's decisions are right
  - (C) group members working under unusually high stress, leading to illusions of invulnerability
  - (D) the deliberate use of vapid, clichéd arguments
  - (E) careful consideration of objections to majority positions
24. It can be inferred from the passage that both the author of the passage and the researchers mentioned in the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about groupthink?
- (A) Groupthink occurs in all strongly cohesive groups, but its contribution to collective decision making is not fully understood.
  - (B) The causal factors that transform group cohesion into groupthink are unique to each case.
  - (C) The continued study of cohesiveness of groups is probably fruitless for determining what factors elicit groupthink.
  - (D) Outside information cannot influence group decisions once they have become determined by groupthink.
  - (E) On balance, group think cannot be expected to have a beneficial effect in a group's decision making.
25. In the passage, the author says which one of the following about conformity in decision-making groups?
- (A) Enforced conformity may be appropriate in some group decision situations.
  - (B) A high degree of conformity is often expected of military decision-making group members.
  - (C) Inappropriate group conformity can result from inadequate information.
  - (D) Voluntary conformity occurs much less frequently than enforced conformity.
  - (E) Members of noncohesive groups may experience psychological pressure to conform.
26. In line 5, the author mentions low group cohesiveness primarily in order to
- (A) contribute to a claim that cohesiveness can be conducive to a freer exchange of views in groups
  - (B) establish a comparison between groupthink symptoms and the attributes of low-cohesion groups
  - (C) suggest that there may be ways to make both cohesive and noncohesive groups more open to dissent
  - (D) indicate that both cohesive and noncohesive groups may be susceptible to groupthink dynamics
  - (E) lay the groundwork for a subsequent proposal for overcoming the debilitating effects of low cohesion
27. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Highly cohesive groups are more likely to engage in confrontational negotiating styles with adversaries than are those with low cohesion.
  - (B) It is difficult for a group to examine all relevant options critically in reaching decisions unless it has a fairly high degree of cohesiveness.
  - (C) A group with varied viewpoints on a given issue is less likely to reach a sound decision regarding that issue than is a group whose members are unified in their outlook.
  - (D) Intense stress and high expectations are the key factors in the formation of groupthink.
  - (E) Noncohesive groups can, under certain circumstances, develop all of the symptoms of groupthink.

**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  
26 Questions

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

1. Executive: Our company is proud of its long history of good relations with its employees. In fact, a recent survey of our retirees proves that we treat our employees fairly, since 95 percent of the respondents reported that they had always been treated fairly during the course of their careers with us.

The executive's argument is flawed in that it

- (A) presents as its sole premise a claim that one would accept as true only if one already accepted the truth of the conclusion
  - (B) relies on evidence that cannot be verified
  - (C) equivocates on the word "fairly"
  - (D) bases a generalization on a sample that may not be representative
  - (E) presumes, without providing justification, that older methods of managing employees are superior to newer ones
2. Many of those who are most opposed to cruelty to animals in the laboratory, in the slaughterhouse, or on the farm are people who truly love animals and who keep pets. The vast majority of domestic pets, however, are dogs and cats, and both of these species are usually fed meat. Therefore, many of those who are most opposed to cruelty to animals do, in fact, contribute to such cruelty.

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

- (A) Loving pets requires loving all forms of animal life.
- (B) Many of those who are opposed to keeping dogs and cats as pets are also opposed to cruelty to animals.
- (C) Some people who work in laboratories, in slaughterhouses, or on farms are opposed to cruelty to animals.
- (D) Many popular pets are not usually fed meat.
- (E) Feeding meat to pets contributes to cruelty to animals.

3. Statistics from the National Booksellers Association indicate that during the last five years most bookstores have started to experience declining revenues from the sale of fiction, despite national campaigns to encourage people to read more fiction. Therefore, these reading campaigns have been largely unsuccessful.

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

- (A) Mail order book clubs have enjoyed substantial growth in fiction sales throughout the last five years.
  - (B) During the last five years the most profitable items in bookstores have been newspapers and periodicals rather than novels.
  - (C) Fierce competition has forced booksellers to make drastic markdowns on the cover price of best-selling biographies.
  - (D) Due to the poor economic conditions that have prevailed during the last five years, most libraries report substantial increases in the number of patrons seeking books on changing careers and starting new businesses.
  - (E) The National Booksellers Association statistics do not include profits from selling novels by mail to overseas customers.
4. People who consume a lot of honey tend to have fewer cavities than others have. Yet, honey is high in sugar, and sugar is one of the leading causes of tooth decay.

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

- (A) People who eat a lot of honey tend to consume very little sugar from other sources.
- (B) Many people who consume a lot of honey consume much of it dissolved in drinks.
- (C) People's dental hygiene habits vary greatly.
- (D) Refined sugars have been linked to more health problems than have unrefined sugars.
- (E) Honey contains bacteria that inhibit the growth of the bacteria that cause tooth decay.

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5. Byrne: One of our club's bylaws specifies that any officer who fails to appear on time for anyone of the quarterly board meetings, or who misses two of our monthly general meetings, must be suspended. Thibodeaux, an officer, was recently suspended. But Thibodeaux has never missed a monthly general meeting. Therefore, Thibodeaux must have failed to appear on time for a quarterly board meeting.

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

- (A) fails to consider the possibility that Thibodeaux has arrived late for two or more monthly general meetings
  - (B) presumes, without providing justification, that if certain events each produce a particular result, then no other event is sufficient to produce that result
  - (C) takes for granted that an assumption required to establish the argument's conclusion is sufficient to establish that conclusion
  - (D) fails to specify at what point someone arriving at a club meeting is officially deemed late
  - (E) does not specify how long Thibodeaux has been an officer
6. Manufacturers of writing paper need to add mineral "filler" to paper pulp if the paper made from the pulp is to look white. Without such filler, paper products look grayish. To make writing paper that looks white from recycled paper requires more filler than is required to make such paper from other sources. Therefore, barring the more efficient use of fillers in paper manufacturing or the development of paper-whitening technologies that do not require mineral fillers, if writing paper made from recycled paper comes to replace other types of writing paper, paper manufacturers will have to use more filler than they now use.

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

- (A) Certain kinds of paper cannot be manufactured from recycled paper.
- (B) The fillers that are used to make paper white are harmful to the environment.
- (C) Grayish writing paper will not be a universally acceptable alternative to white writing paper.
- (D) Beyond a certain limit, increasing the amount of filler added to paper pulp does not increase the whiteness of the paper made from the pulp.
- (E) The total amount of writing paper manufactured worldwide will increase significantly in the future.

7. Environmentalist: The excessive atmospheric buildup of carbon dioxide, which threatens the welfare of everyone in the world, can be stopped only by reducing the burning of fossil fuels. Any country imposing the strict emission standards on the industrial burning of such fuels that this reduction requires, however, would thereby reduce its gross national product. No nation will be willing to bear singlehandedly the costs of an action that will benefit everyone. It is obvious, then, that the catastrophic consequences of excessive atmospheric carbon dioxide are unavoidable unless \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) all nations become less concerned with pollution than with the economic burdens of preventing it
  - (B) multinational corporations agree to voluntary strict emission standards
  - (C) international agreements produce industrial emission standards
  - (D) distrust among nations is eliminated
  - (E) a world government is established
8. A clear advantage of digital technology over traditional printing is that digital documents, being patterns of electronic signals rather than patterns of ink on paper, do not generate waste in the course of their production and use. However, because patterns of electronic signals are necessarily ephemeral, a digital document can easily be destroyed and lost forever.

The statements above best illustrate which one of the following generalizations?

- (A) A property of a technology may constitute an advantage in one set of circumstances and a disadvantage in others.
- (B) What at first appears to be an advantage of a technology may create more problems than it solves.
- (C) It is more important to be able to preserve information than it is for information to be easily accessible.
- (D) Innovations in document storage technologies sometimes decrease, but never eliminate, the risk of destroying documents.
- (E) Advances in technology can lead to increases in both convenience and environmental soundness.

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9. Museum visitor: The national government has mandated a 5 percent increase in the minimum wage paid to all workers. This mandate will adversely affect the museum-going public. The museum's revenue does not currently exceed its expenses, and since the mandate will significantly increase the museum's operating expenses, the museum will be forced either to raise admission fees or to decrease services.

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

- (A) Some of the museum's employees are not paid significantly more than the minimum wage.
  - (B) The museum's revenue from admission fees has remained constant over the past five years.
  - (C) Some of the museum's employees are paid more than the current minimum wage.
  - (D) The annual number of visitors to the museum has increased steadily.
  - (E) Not all visitors to the museum are required to pay an admission fee.
10. Helen: Reading a book is the intellectual equivalent of investing money: you're investing time, thereby foregoing other ways of spending that time, in the hope that what you learn will later afford you more opportunities than you'd get by spending the time doing something other than reading that book.

Randi: But that applies only to vocational books. Reading fiction is like watching a sitcom: it's just wasted time.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the technique Randi uses in responding to Helen's claims?

- (A) questioning how the evidence Helen uses for a claim was gathered
- (B) disputing the scope of Helen's analogy by presenting another analogy
- (C) arguing that Helen's reasoning ultimately leads to an absurd conclusion
- (D) drawing an analogy to an example presented by Helen
- (E) denying the relevance of an example presented by Helen

11. Contrary to recent speculations, no hardware store will be opening in the shopping plaza. If somebody were going to open a store there, they would already have started publicizing it. But there has been no such publicity.

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

- (A) Some people have surmised that a hardware store will be opening in the shopping plaza.
- (B) A hardware store will not be opening in the shopping plaza.
- (C) If somebody were going to open a hardware store in the shopping plaza, that person would already have started publicizing it.
- (D) It would be unwise to open a hardware store in the shopping plaza.
- (E) There has been no publicity concerning the opening of a hardware store in the shopping plaza.

12. Ethicist: Although science is frequently said to be morally neutral, it has a traditional value system of its own. For example, scientists sometimes foresee that a line of theoretical research they are pursuing will yield applications that could seriously harm people, animals, or the environment. Yet, according to science's traditional value system, such consequences do not have to be considered in deciding whether to pursue that research. Ordinary morality, in contrast, requires that we take the foreseeable consequences of our actions into account whenever we are deciding what to do.

The ethicist's statements, if true, most strongly support which one of the following?

- (A) Scientists should not be held responsible for the consequences of their research.
- (B) According to the dictates of ordinary morality, scientists doing research that ultimately turns out to yield harmful applications are acting immorally.
- (C) Science is morally neutral because it assigns no value to the consequences of theoretical research.
- (D) It is possible for scientists to both adhere to the traditional values of their field and violate a principle of ordinary morality.
- (E) The uses and effects of scientifically acquired knowledge can never be adequately foreseen.

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13. Consumers seek to purchase the highest quality at the lowest prices. Companies that do not offer products that attract consumers eventually go bankrupt. Therefore, companies that offer neither the best quality nor the lowest price will eventually go bankrupt.

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

- (A) No company succeeds in producing a product that is both highest in quality and lowest in price.
  - (B) Products that are neither highest in quality nor lowest in price do not attract consumers.
  - (C) Any company that offers either the highest quality or the lowest price will avoid bankruptcy.
  - (D) Some consumers will not continue to patronize a company purely out of brand loyalty.
  - (E) No company is driven from the market for reasons other than failing to meet consumer demands.
14. The number of serious traffic accidents (accidents resulting in hospitalization or death) that occurred on Park Road from 1986 to 1990 was 35 percent lower than the number of serious accidents from 1981 to 1985. The speed limit on Park Road was lowered in 1986. Hence, the reduction of the speed limit led to the decrease in serious accidents.
- Which one of the following statements, if true, most weakens the argument?
- (A) The number of speeding tickets issued annually on Park Road remained roughly constant from 1981 to 1990.
  - (B) Beginning in 1986, police patrolled Park Road much less frequently than in 1985 and previous years.
  - (C) The annual number of vehicles using Park Road decreased significantly and steadily from 1981 to 1990.
  - (D) The annual number of accidents on Park Road that did not result in hospitalization remained roughly constant from 1981 to 1990.
  - (E) Until 1986 accidents were classified as “serious” only if they resulted in an extended hospital stay.

15. Humans are supposedly rational: in other words, they have a capacity for well-considered thinking and behavior. This is supposedly the difference that makes them superior to other animals. But humans knowingly pollute the world’s precious air and water and, through bad farming practices, deplete the soil that feeds them. Thus, humans are not rational after all, so it is absurd to regard them as superior to other animals.

The reasoning above is flawed in that it

- (A) relies crucially on an internally contradictory definition of rationality
  - (B) takes for granted that humans are aware that their acts are irrational
  - (C) neglects to show that the irrational acts perpetrated by humans are not also perpetrated by other animals
  - (D) presumes, without offering justification, that humans are no worse than other animals
  - (E) fails to recognize that humans may possess a capacity without displaying it in a given activity
16. “Good hunter” and “bad hunter” are standard terms in the study of cats. Good hunters can kill prey that weigh up to half their body weight. All good hunters have a high muscle-to-fat ratio. Most wild cats are good hunters, but some domestic cats are good hunters as well.

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

- (A) Some cats that have a high muscle-to-fat ratio are not good hunters.
- (B) A smaller number of domestic cats than wild cats have a high muscle-to-fat ratio.
- (C) All cats that are bad hunters have a low muscle-to-fat ratio.
- (D) Some cats that have a high muscle-to-fat ratio are domestic.
- (E) All cats that have a high muscle-to-fat ratio can kill prey that weigh up to half their body weight.

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17. Ethicist: The penalties for drunk driving are far more severe when the drunk driver accidentally injures people than when no one is injured. Moral responsibility for an action depends solely on the intentions underlying the action and not on the action's results. Therefore, legal responsibility, depending as it does in at least some cases on factors other than the agent's intentions, is different than moral responsibility.

The claim that the penalties for drunk driving are far more severe when the drunk driver accidentally injures people than when no one is injured plays which one of the following roles in the ethicist's argument?

- (A) It is a premise offered in support of the claim that legal responsibility for an action is based solely upon features of the action that are generally unintended by the agent.
- (B) It is offered as an illustration of the claim that the criteria of legal responsibility for an action include but are not the same as those for moral responsibility.
- (C) It is offered as an illustration of the claim that people may be held morally responsible for an action for which they are not legally responsible.
- (D) It is a premise offered in support of the claim that legal responsibility depends in at least some cases on factors other than the agent's intentions.
- (E) It is a premise offered in support of the claim that moral responsibility depends solely on the intentions underlying the action and not on the action's result.

18. Columnist: Taking a strong position on an issue makes one likely to misinterpret or ignore additional evidence that conflicts with one's stand. But in order to understand an issue fully, it is essential to consider such evidence impartially. Thus, it is best not to take a strong position on an issue unless one has already considered all important evidence conflicting with that position.

The columnist's reasoning most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?

- (A) It is reasonable to take a strong position on an issue if one fully understands the issue and has considered the evidence regarding that issue impartially.
- (B) To ensure that one has impartially considered the evidence regarding an issue on which one has taken a strong position, one should avoid misinterpreting or ignoring evidence regarding that issue.
- (C) Anyone who does not understand an issue fully should avoid taking a strong position on it.
- (D) One should try to understand an issue fully if doing so will help one to avoid misinterpreting or ignoring evidence regarding that issue.
- (E) It is reasonable to take a strong position on an issue only if there is important evidence conflicting with that position.

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19. The coach of the Eagles used a computer analysis to determine the best combinations of players for games. The analysis revealed that the team has lost only when Jennifer was not playing. Although no computer was needed to discover this information, this sort of information is valuable, and in this case it confirms that Jennifer's presence in the game will ensure that the Eagles will win.

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

- (A) infers from the fact that a certain factor is sufficient for a result that the absence of that factor is necessary for the opposite result
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that a player's contribution to a team's win or loss can be reliably quantified and analyzed by computer
- (C) draws conclusions about applications of computer analyses to sports from the evidence of a single case
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that occurrences that have coincided in the past must continue to coincide
- (E) draws a conclusion about the value of computer analyses from a case in which computer analysis provided no facts beyond what was already known

20. Of the various food containers made of recycled Styrofoam, egg cartons are among the easiest to make. Because egg shells keep the actual food to be consumed from touching the Styrofoam, used Styrofoam need not be as thoroughly cleaned when made into egg cartons as when made into other food containers.

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

- (A) No food containers other than egg cartons can safely be made of recycled Styrofoam that has not been thoroughly cleaned.
- (B) There are some foods that cannot be packaged in recycled Styrofoam no matter how the Styrofoam is recycled.
- (C) The main reason Styrofoam must be thoroughly cleaned when recycled is to remove any residual food that has come into contact with the Styrofoam.
- (D) Because they are among the easiest food containers to make from recycled Styrofoam, most egg cartons are made from recycled Styrofoam.
- (E) Not every type of food container made of recycled Styrofoam is effectively prevented from coming into contact with the food it contains.

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21. Most people who become migraine sufferers as adults were prone to bouts of depression as children. Hence it stands to reason that a child who is prone to bouts of depression is likely to suffer migraines during adulthood.
- The flawed pattern of reasoning in the argument above is most parallel to that in which one of the following?
- (A) Most good-tempered dogs were vaccinated against rabies as puppies. Therefore, a puppy that is vaccinated against rabies is likely to become a good-tempered dog.
  - (B) Most vicious dogs were ill-treated when young. Hence it can be concluded that a pet owner whose dog is vicious is likely to have treated the dog badly when it was young.
  - (C) Most well-behaved dogs have undergone obedience training. Thus, if a dog has not undergone obedience training, it will not be well behaved.
  - (D) Most of the pets taken to veterinarians are dogs. Therefore, it stands to reason that dogs are more prone to illness or accident than are other pets.
  - (E) Most puppies are taken from their mothers at the age of eight weeks. Thus, a puppy that is older than eight weeks is likely to have been taken from its mother.
22. Student: The publications of Professor Vallejo on the origins of glassblowing have reopened the debate among historians over whether glassblowing originated in Egypt or elsewhere. If Professor Vallejo is correct, there is insufficient evidence for claiming, as most historians have done for many years, that glassblowing began in Egypt. So, despite the fact that the traditional view is still maintained by the majority of historians, if Professor Vallejo is correct, we must conclude that glassblowing originated elsewhere.

Which one of the following is an error in the student's reasoning?

- (A) It draws a conclusion that conflicts with the majority opinion of experts.
- (B) It presupposes the truth of Professor Vallejo's claims.
- (C) It fails to provide criteria for determining adequate historical evidence.
- (D) It mistakes the majority view for the traditional view.
- (E) It confuses inadequate evidence for truth with evidence for falsity.

23. At Southgate Mall, mattresses are sold only at Mattress Madness. Every mattress at Mattress Madness is on sale at a 20 percent discount. So every mattress for sale at Southgate Mall is on sale at a 20 percent discount.

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

- (A) The only food in Diane's apartment is in her refrigerator. All the food she purchased within the past week is in her refrigerator. Therefore, she purchased all the food in her apartment within the past week.
- (B) Diane's refrigerator, and all the food in it, is in her apartment. Diane purchased all the food in her refrigerator within the past week. Therefore, she purchased all the food in her apartment within the past week.
- (C) All the food in Diane's apartment is in her refrigerator. Diane purchased all the food in her refrigerator within the past week. Therefore, she purchased all the food in her apartment within the past week.
- (D) The only food in Diane's apartment is in her refrigerator. Diane purchased all the food in her refrigerator within the past week. Therefore, all the food she purchased within the past week is in her apartment.
- (E) The only food that Diane has purchased within the past week is in her refrigerator. All the food that she has purchased within the past week is in her apartment. Therefore, all the food in her apartment is in her refrigerator.

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24. There are 1.3 billion cows worldwide, and this population is growing to keep pace with the demand for meat and milk. These cows produce trillions of liters of methane gas yearly, and this methane contributes to global warming. The majority of the world's cows are given relatively low-quality diets even though cows produce less methane when they receive better-quality diets. Therefore, methane production from cows could be kept in check if cows were given better-quality diets.

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

- (A) Cows given good-quality diets produce much more meat and milk than they would produce otherwise.
  - (B) Carbon and hydrogen, the elements that make up methane, are found in abundance in the components of all types of cow feed.
  - (C) Most farmers would be willing to give their cows high-quality feed if the cost of that feed were lower.
  - (D) Worldwide, more methane is produced by cows raised for meat production than by those raised for milk production.
  - (E) Per liter, methane contributes more to global warming than does carbon dioxide, a gas that is thought to be the most significant contributor to global warming.
25. To face danger solely because doing so affords one a certain pleasure does not constitute courage. Real courage is manifested only when a person, in acting to attain a goal, perseveres in the face of fear prompted by one or more dangers involved.

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

- (A) A person who must face danger in order to avoid future pain cannot properly be called courageous for doing so.
- (B) A person who experiences fear of some aspects of a dangerous situation cannot be said to act courageously in that situation.
- (C) A person who happens to derive pleasure from some dangerous activities is not a courageous person.
- (D) A person who faces danger in order to benefit others is acting courageously only if the person is afraid of the danger.
- (E) A person who has no fear of the situations that everyone else would fear cannot be said to be courageous in any situation.

26. The government will purchase and install new severe weather sirens for this area next year if replacement parts for the old sirens are difficult to obtain. The newspaper claims that public safety in the event of severe weather would be enhanced if new sirens were to be installed. The local company from which replacement parts were purchased last year has since gone out of business. So, if the newspaper is correct, the public will be safer during severe weather in the future.

The argument's conclusion follows logically from its premises if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) If public safety in the event of severe weather is enhanced next year, it will be because new sirens have been purchased.
- (B) The newspaper was correct in claiming that public safety in the event of severe weather would be enhanced if new sirens were purchased.
- (C) The local company from which replacement parts for the old sirens were purchased last year was the only company in the area that sold them.
- (D) Replacement parts for the old sirens will be difficult to obtain if the government cannot obtain them from the company it purchased them from last year.
- (E) Because the local company from which replacement parts had been purchased went out of business, the only available parts are of such inferior quality that use of them would make the sirens less reliable.

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

**Questions 1-5**

A dance is being choreographed for six dancers: three men—Felipe, Grant, and Hassan—and three women—Jaclyn, Keiko, and Lorena. At no time during the dance will anyone other than the dancers be on stage. Who is on stage and who is off stage at any particular time in the dance is determined by the following constraints:

If Jaclyn is on stage, Lorena is off stage.

If Lorena is off stage, Jaclyn is on stage.

If Felipe is offstage, Jaclyn is also offstage.

If any of the women are on stage, Grant is also on stage.

1. Which one of the following is a list of all of the dancers who could be on stage at a particular time?
  - (A) Grant
  - (B) Keiko, Lorena
  - (C) Grant, Hassan, Lorena
  - (D) Grant, Hassan, Jaclyn
  - (E) Felipe, Grant, Jaclyn, Lorena
2. Which one of the following CANNOT be true at any time during the dance?
  - (A) Felipe and Grant are the only men on stage.
  - (B) Grant and Hassan are the only men on stage.
  - (C) Jaclyn is the only woman on stage.
  - (D) Keiko is the only woman on stage.
  - (E) Jaclyn and Keiko are the only women on stage.
3. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the dancers anyone of whom could be off stage when Jaclyn is on stage?
  - (A) Lorena
  - (B) Felipe, Lorena
  - (C) Hassan, Lorena
  - (D) Hassan, Keiko
  - (E) Hassan, Keiko, Lorena
4. If there are more women than men on stage, then exactly how many dancers must be on stage?
  - (A) five
  - (B) four
  - (C) three
  - (D) two
  - (E) one
5. What is the minimum number of dancers that must be on stage at any given time?
  - (A) zero
  - (B) one
  - (C) two
  - (D) three
  - (E) four

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Questions 6-12

A critic has prepared a review of exactly six music CDs—*Headstrong*, *In Flight*, *Nice*, *Quasi*, *Reunion*, and *Sounds Good*. Each CD received a rating of either one, two, three, or four stars, with each CD receiving exactly one rating. Although the ratings were meant to be kept secret until the review was published, the following facts have been leaked to the public:

For each of the ratings, at least one but no more than two of the CDs received that rating.

*Headstrong* received exactly one more star than *Nice* did.

Either *Headstrong* or *Reunion* received the same number of stars as *In Flight* did.

At most one CD received more stars than *Quasi* did.

6. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of ratings to the CDs that received those ratings?
- (A) one star: *In Flight*, *Reunion*; two stars: *Nice*; three stars: *Headstrong*; four stars: *Quasi*, *Sounds Good*
- (B) one star: *In Flight*, *Reunion*; two stars: *Quasi*, *Sounds Good*; three stars: *Nice*; four stars: *Headstrong*
- (C) one star: *Nice*; two stars: *Headstrong*; three stars: *In Flight*, *Sounds Good*; four stars: *Quasi*, *Reunion*
- (D) one star: *Nice*, *Sounds Good*; two stars: *In Flight*, *Reunion*; three stars: *Quasi*; four stars: *Headstrong*
- (E) one star: *Sounds Good*; two stars: *Reunion*; three stars: *Nice*, *Quasi*; four stars: *Headstrong*, *In Flight*
7. If *Headstrong* is the only CD that received a rating of two stars, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *In Flight* received a rating of three stars.
- (B) *Nice* received a rating of three stars.
- (C) *Quasi* received a rating of three stars.
- (D) *Reunion* received a rating of one star.
- (E) *Sounds Good* received a rating of one star.



8. If *Reunion* received the same rating as *Sounds Good*, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *Headstrong* received a rating of two stars.
- (B) *In Flight* received a rating of three stars.
- (C) *Nice* received a rating of two stars.
- (D) *Quasi* received a rating of four stars.
- (E) *Sounds Good* received a rating of one star.
9. If *Nice* and *Reunion* each received a rating of one star, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) *Headstrong* received a rating of three stars.
- (B) *Headstrong* received a rating of four stars.
- (C) *In Flight* received a rating of three stars.
- (D) *Sounds Good* received a rating of two stars.
- (E) *Sounds Good* received a rating of three stars.
10. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) *Quasi* is the only CD that received a rating of three stars.
- (B) *Quasi* is the only CD that received a rating of four stars.
- (C) *Reunion* is the only CD that received a rating of one star.
- (D) *Reunion* is the only CD that received a rating of two stars.
- (E) *Reunion* is the only CD that received a rating of three stars.
11. If *Reunion* is the only CD that received a rating of one star, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) *Headstrong* received a rating of four stars.
- (B) *In Flight* received a rating of two stars.
- (C) *Nice* received a rating of three stars.
- (D) *Quasi* received a rating of three stars.
- (E) *Sounds Good* received a rating of two stars.
12. Which one of the following CANNOT have received a rating of four stars?
- (A) *Headstrong*
- (B) *In Flight*
- (C) *Quasi*
- (D) *Reunion*
- (E) *Sounds Good*

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Questions 13-17

A cake has exactly six layers—lemon, marzipan, orange, raspberry, strawberry, and vanilla. There is exactly one bottom layer (the first layer), and each succeeding layer (from second through sixth) completely covers the layer beneath it. The following conditions must apply:

The raspberry layer is neither immediately above nor immediately below the strawberry layer.

The marzipan layer is immediately above the lemon layer.

The orange layer is above the marzipan layer but below the strawberry layer.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the layers of the cake, from bottom to top?
- (A) lemon, marzipan, orange, strawberry, vanilla, raspberry
  - (B) lemon, marzipan, orange, strawberry, raspberry, vanilla
  - (C) marzipan, lemon, raspberry, vanilla, orange, strawberry
  - (D) raspberry, lemon, marzipan, vanilla, strawberry, orange
  - (E) raspberry, orange, lemon, marzipan, strawberry, vanilla
14. If the strawberry layer is not immediately above the orange layer, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The raspberry layer is immediately above the vanilla layer.
  - (B) The raspberry layer is immediately above the orange layer.
  - (C) The raspberry layer is immediately below the marzipan layer.
  - (D) The raspberry layer is the second layer.
  - (E) The raspberry layer is the top layer.



15. If the strawberry layer is not the top layer, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the layers that could be the vanilla layer?

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

16. If the lemon layer is third, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The vanilla layer is fifth.
- (B) The vanilla layer is immediately above the raspberry layer.
- (C) The orange layer is not immediately above the marzipan layer.
- (D) The raspberry layer is above the marzipan layer.
- (E) The strawberry layer is not the top layer.

17. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the two lowest layers of the cake, listed in order from the bottom up?

- (A) lemon, raspberry
- (B) vanilla, raspberry
- (C) marzipan, raspberry
- (D) raspberry, marzipan
- (E) raspberry, strawberry

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.







Questions 18-23

A panel reviews six contract bids—H, J, K, R, S, and T. No two bids have the same cost. Exactly one of the bids is accepted. The following conditions must hold:

The accepted bid is either K or R and is either the second or the third lowest in cost.

H is lower in cost than each of J and K.

If J is the fourth lowest in cost, then J is lower in cost than each of S and T.

If J is not the fourth lowest in cost, then J is higher in cost than each of S and T.

Either R or S is the fifth lowest in cost.

18. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the bids in order from lowest to highest in cost?

(A) T, K, H, S, J, R  
 (B) H, T, K, S, R, J  
 (C) H, S, T, K, R, J  
 (D) H, K, S, J, R, T  
 (E) H, J, K, R, S, T

19. Which one of the following bids CANNOT be the fourth lowest in cost?

(A) H  
 (B) J  
 (C) K  
 (D) R  
 (E) T



20. Which one of the following bids CANNOT be the second lowest in cost?

(A) H  
 (B) J  
 (C) K  
 (D) R  
 (E) T

21. If R is the accepted bid, then which one of the following must be true?

(A) T is the lowest in cost.  
 (B) K is the second lowest in cost.  
 (C) R is the third lowest in cost.  
 (D) S is the fifth lowest in cost.  
 (E) J is the highest in cost.

22. Which one of the following must be true?

(A) H is lower in cost than S.  
 (B) H is lower in cost than T.  
 (C) K is lower in cost than J.  
 (D) S is lower in cost than J.  
 (E) S is lower in cost than K.

23. If R is the lowest in cost, then which one of the following could be false?

(A) J is the highest in cost.  
 (B) S is the fifth lowest in cost.  
 (C) K is the third lowest in cost.  
 (D) H is the second lowest in cost.  
 (E) K is the accepted bid.

**S T O P**

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

SECTION V  
Time—35 minutes  
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. Editorialist: Advertisers devote millions of dollars to the attempt to instill attitudes and desires that lead people to purchase particular products, and advertisers' techniques have been adopted by political strategists in democratic countries, who are paid to manipulate public opinion in every political campaign. Thus, the results of elections in democratic countries cannot be viewed as representing the unadulterated preferences of the people.

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

- (A) Public opinion can be manipulated more easily by officials of nondemocratic governments than by those of democratic governments.
- (B) Advertisers' techniques are often apparent to the people to whom the advertisements are directed.
- (C) Many democratic countries have laws limiting the amount that may be spent on political advertisements in any given election.
- (D) People who neither watch television nor read any print media are more likely to vote than people who do one or both of these activities.
- (E) Unlike advertisements for consumer products, most of which only reinforce existing beliefs, political advertisements often change voters' beliefs.

2. Kris: Years ago, the chemical industry claimed that technological progress cannot occur without pollution. Today, in the name of technological progress, the cellular phone industry manufactures and promotes a product that causes environmental pollution in the form of ringing phones and loud conversations in public places. Clearly, the cellular industry must be regulated, just as the chemical industry is now regulated.

Terry: That's absurd. Chemical pollution can cause physical harm, but the worst harm that cellular phones can cause is annoyance.

Terry responds to Kris's argument by doing which one of the following?

- (A) questioning the reliability of the source of crucial information in Kris's argument
- (B) attacking the accuracy of the evidence about the chemical industry that Kris puts forward
- (C) arguing that an alleged cause of a problem is actually an effect of that problem
- (D) questioning the strength of the analogy on which Kris's argument is based
- (E) rejecting Kris's interpretation of the term "technological progress"

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3. Researcher: Any country can determine which type of public school system will work best for it by investigating the public school systems of other countries. Nationwide tests could be given in each country and other countries could adopt the system of the country that has the best scores on these tests.

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

- (A) A type of school system that works well in one country will work well in any other country.
  - (B) A number of children in each country in the research sample are educated in private schools.
  - (C) If two countries performed differently on these nationwide tests, further testing could determine what features of the school systems account for the differences.
  - (D) Most countries in the research sample already administer nationwide tests to their public school students.
  - (E) The nationwide testing in the research sample will target as closely as possible grade levels that are comparable in the different countries in the research sample.
4. Ray: Cynthia claims that her car's trunk popped open because the car hit a pothole. Yet, she also acknowledged that the trunk in that car had popped open on several other occasions, and that on none of those other occasions had the car hit a pothole. Therefore, Cynthia mistakenly attributed the trunk's popping open to the car's having hit a pothole.

The reasoning in Ray's argument is most vulnerable to criticism in that the argument

- (A) fails to consider the possibility that the trunks of other cars may pop open when those cars hit potholes
- (B) fails to consider the possibility that potholes can have negative effects on a car's engine
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that if one event causes another, it cannot also cause a third event
- (D) fails to consider the possibility that one type of event can be caused in many different ways
- (E) presumes the truth of the claim that it is trying to establish

5. Journalists agree universally that lying is absolutely taboo. Yet, while many reporters claim that spoken words ought to be quoted verbatim, many others believe that tightening a quote from a person who is interviewed is legitimate on grounds that the speaker's remarks would have been more concise if the speaker had written them instead. Also, many reporters believe that, to expose wrongdoing, failing to identify oneself as a reporter is permissible, while others condemn such behavior as a type of lying.

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

- (A) Reporters make little effort to behave ethically.
  - (B) There is no correct answer to the question of whether lying in a given situation is right or wrong.
  - (C) Omission of the truth is the same thing as lying.
  - (D) Since lying is permissible in some situations, reporters are mistaken to think that it is absolutely taboo.
  - (E) Reporters disagree on what sort of behavior qualifies as lying.
6. Wood-frame houses withstand earthquakes far better than masonry houses do, because wooden frames have some flexibility; their walls can better handle lateral forces. In a recent earthquake, however, a wood-frame house was destroyed, while the masonry house next door was undamaged.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the results of the earthquake described above?

- (A) In earthquake-prone areas, there are many more wood-frame houses than masonry houses.
- (B) In earthquake-prone areas, there are many more masonry houses than wood-frame houses.
- (C) The walls of the wood-frame house had once been damaged in a flood.
- (D) The masonry house was far more expensive than the wood-frame house.
- (E) No structure is completely impervious to the destructive lateral forces exerted by earthquakes.

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7. In an experiment, biologists repeatedly shone a bright light into a tank containing a sea snail and simultaneously shook the tank. The snail invariably responded by tensing its muscular “foot,” a typical reaction in sea snails to ocean turbulence. After several repetitions of this procedure, the snail tensed its “foot” whenever the biologists shone the light into its tank, even when the tank was not simultaneously shaken. Therefore, the snail must have learned to associate the shining of the bright light with the shaking of the tank.

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

- (A) All sea snails react to ocean turbulence in the same way as the sea snail in the experiment did.
  - (B) Sea snails are not ordinarily exposed to bright lights such as the one used in the biologists’ experiment.
  - (C) The sea snail used in the experiment did not differ significantly from other members of its species in its reaction to external stimuli.
  - (D) The appearance of a bright light alone would ordinarily not result in the sea snail’s tensing its “foot.”
  - (E) Tensing of the muscular “foot” in sea snails is an instinctual rather than a learned response to ocean turbulence.
8. The university’s purchasing department is highly efficient overall. We must conclude that each of its twelve staff members is highly efficient.

Which one of the following arguments exhibits flawed reasoning most similar to that exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) The employees at this fast-food restaurant are the youngest and most inexperienced of any fast-food workers in the city. Given this, it seems obvious that customers will have to wait longer for their food at this restaurant than at others.
- (B) The outside audit of our public relations department has exposed serious deficiencies in the competence of each member of that department. We must conclude that the department is inadequate for our needs.
- (C) This supercomputer is the most sophisticated—and the most expensive—ever built. It must be that each of its components is the most sophisticated and expensive available.
- (D) Literature critics have lavished praise on every chapter of this book. In light of their reviews, one must conclude that the book is excellent.
- (E) Passing a driving test is a condition of employment at the city’s transportation department. It follows that each of the department’s employees has passed the test.

9. The Jacksons regularly receive wrong-number calls for Sara, whose phone number was misprinted in a directory. Sara contacted the Jacksons, informing them of the misprint and her correct number. The Jacksons did not lead Sara to believe that they would pass along the correct number, but it would be helpful to Sara and of no difficulty for them to do so. Thus, although it would not be wrong for the Jacksons to tell callers trying to reach Sara merely that they have dialed the wrong number, it would be laudable if the Jacksons passed along Sara’s correct number.

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

- (A) It is always laudable to do something helpful to someone, but not doing so would be wrong only if one has led that person to believe one would do it.
- (B) Being helpful to someone is laudable whenever it is not wrong to do so.
- (C) If one can do something that would be helpful to someone else and it would be easy to do, then it is laudable and not wrong to do so.
- (D) Doing something for someone is laudable only if it is difficult for one to do so and it is wrong for one not to do so.
- (E) The only actions that are laudable are those that it would not be wrong to refrain from doing, whether or not it is difficult to do so.

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10. Albert: The government has proposed new automobile emissions regulations designed to decrease the amount of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) released into the atmosphere by automobile exhaust. I don't see the need for such regulations; although PAHs are suspected of causing cancer, a causal link has never been proven.

Erin: Scientists also blame PAHs for 10,000 premature deaths in this country each year from lung and heart disease. So the proposed regulations would save thousands of lives.

Which one of the following, if true, is the logically strongest counter that Albert can make to Erin's argument?

- (A) Most automobile manufacturers are strongly opposed to additional automobile emissions regulations.
- (B) It is not known whether PAHs are a causal factor in any diseases other than heart and lung disease and cancer.
- (C) Even if no new automobile emissions regulations are enacted, the amount of PAHs released into the atmosphere will decrease if automobile usage declines.
- (D) Most of the PAHs released into the atmosphere are the result of wear and tear on automobile tires.
- (E) PAHs are one of several components of automobile exhaust that scientists suspect of causing cancer.

11. Australia has considerably fewer species of carnivorous mammals than any other continent does but about as many carnivorous reptile species as other continents do. This is probably a consequence of the unusual sparseness of Australia's ecosystems. To survive, carnivorous mammals must eat much more than carnivorous reptiles need to; thus carnivorous mammals are at a disadvantage in ecosystems in which there is relatively little food.

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

- (A) Australia has considerably fewer species of carnivorous mammals than any other continent does but about as many carnivorous reptile species as other continents do.
- (B) In ecosystems in which there is relatively little food carnivorous mammals are at a disadvantage relative to carnivorous reptiles.
- (C) The unusual sparseness of Australia's ecosystems is probably the reason Australia has considerably fewer carnivorous mammal species than other continents do but about as many carnivorous reptile species.
- (D) The reason that carnivorous mammals are at a disadvantage in ecosystems in which there is relatively little food is that they must eat much more in order to survive than carnivorous reptiles need to.
- (E) Because Australia's ecosystems are unusually sparse, carnivorous mammals there are at a disadvantage relative to carnivorous reptiles.

12. Linguist: The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis states that a society's world view is influenced by the language or languages its members speak. But this hypothesis does not have the verifiability of hypotheses of physical science, since it is not clear that the hypothesis could be tested.

If the linguist's statements are accurate, which one of the following is most supported by them?

- (A) The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is probably false.
- (B) Only the hypotheses of physical science are verifiable.
- (C) Only verifiable hypotheses should be seriously considered.
- (D) We do not know whether the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is true or false.
- (E) Only the hypotheses of physical science should be taken seriously.

13. The highest mountain ranges are formed by geological forces that raise the earth's crust: two continent-bearing tectonic plates of comparable density collide and crumple upward, causing a thickening of the crust. The erosive forces of wind and precipitation inexorably wear these mountains down. Yet the highest mountain ranges tend to be found in places where these erosive forces are most prevalent.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to reconcile the apparent conflict described above?

- (A) Patterns of extreme wind and precipitation often result from the dramatic differences in elevation commonly found in the highest mountain ranges.
  - (B) The highest mountain ranges have less erosion-reducing vegetation near their peaks than do other mountain ranges.
  - (C) Some lower mountain ranges are formed by a different collision process, whereby one tectonic plate simply slides beneath another of lesser density.
  - (D) The amount of precipitation that a given region of the earth receives may vary considerably over the lifetime of an average mountain range.
  - (E) The thickening of the earth's crust associated with the formation of the highest mountain ranges tends to cause the thickened portion of the crust to sink over time.
14. Expert: A group of researchers claims to have shown that for an antenna to work equally well at all frequencies, it must be symmetrical in shape and have what is known as a fractal structure. Yet the new antenna developed by these researchers, which satisfies both of these criteria, in fact works better at frequencies below 250 megahertz than at frequencies above 250 megahertz. Hence, their claim is incorrect.

The reasoning in the expert's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) fails to provide a definition of the technical term "fractal"
- (B) contradicts itself by denying in its conclusion the claim of scientific authorities that it relies on in its premises
- (C) concludes that a claim is false merely on the grounds that there is insufficient evidence that it is true
- (D) interprets an assertion that certain conditions are necessary as asserting that those conditions are sufficient
- (E) takes for granted that there are only two possible alternatives, either below or above 250 megahertz

15. Singletary: We of Citizens for Cycling Freedom object to the city's new ordinance requiring bicyclists to wear helmets. If the city wanted to become a safer place for cyclists, it would not require helmets. Instead, it would construct more bicycle lanes and educate drivers about bicycle safety. Thus, passage of the ordinance reveals that the city is more concerned with the appearance of safety than with bicyclists' actual safety.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in Singletary's argument by the statement that mentions driver education?

- (A) It is cited as evidence for the claim that the city misunderstands the steps necessary for ensuring bicyclists' safety.
  - (B) It is used as partial support for a claim about the motivation of the city.
  - (C) It is offered as evidence of the total ineffectiveness of the helmet ordinance.
  - (D) It is offered as an example of further measures the city will take to ensure bicyclists' safety.
  - (E) It is presented as an illustration of the city's overriding interest in its public image.
16. Max: Although doing so would be very costly, humans already possess the technology to build colonies on the Moon. As the human population increases and the amount of unoccupied space available for constructing housing on Earth diminishes, there will be a growing economic incentive to construct such colonies to house some of the population. Thus, such colonies will almost certainly be built and severe overcrowding on Earth relieved.

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

- (A) It takes for granted that the economic incentive to construct colonies on the Moon will grow sufficiently to cause such a costly project to be undertaken.
- (B) It takes for granted that the only way of relieving severe overcrowding on Earth is the construction of colonies on the Moon.
- (C) It overlooks the possibility that colonies will be built on the Moon regardless of any economic incentive to construct such colonies to house some of the population.
- (D) It overlooks the possibility that colonies on the Moon might themselves quickly become overcrowded.
- (E) It takes for granted that none of the human population would prefer to live on the Moon unless Earth were seriously overcrowded.



17. Ethicist: An action is wrong if it violates a rule of the society in which the action is performed and that rule promotes the general welfare of people in the society. An action is right if it is required by a rule of the society in which the action is performed and the rule promotes the general welfare of the people in that society.

Which one of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principle cited by the ethicist?

- (A) Amelia's society has a rule against lying. However, she lies anyway in order to protect an innocent person from being harmed. While the rule against lying promotes the general welfare of people in the society, Amelia's lie is not wrong because she is preventing harm.
  - (B) Jordan lives in a society that requires its members to eat certain ceremonial foods during festivals. Jordan disobeys this rule. Because the rule is not detrimental to the general welfare of people in her society, Jordan's disobedience is wrong.
  - (C) Elgin obeys a certain rule of his society. Because Elgin knows that this particular rule is detrimental to the general welfare of the people in his society, his obedience is wrong.
  - (D) Dahlia always has a cup of coffee before getting dressed in the morning. Dahlia's action is right because it does not violate any rule of the society in which she lives.
  - (E) Edward's society requires children to take care of their aged parents. Edward's taking care of his aged parents is the right thing for him to do because the rule requiring this action promotes the general welfare of people in the society.
18. Teresa: If their goal is to maximize profits, film studios should concentrate on producing big-budget films rather than small-budget ones. For, unlike big-budget films, small-budget films never attract mass audiences. While small-budget films are less expensive to produce and, hence, involve less risk of unprofitability than big-budget films, low production costs do not guarantee the highest possible profits.

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

- (A) Each big-budget film is guaranteed to attract a mass audience.
- (B) A film studio cannot make both big-budget films and small-budget films.
- (C) A film studio will not maximize its profits unless at least some of its films attract mass audiences.
- (D) It is impossible to produce a big-budget film in a financially efficient manner.
- (E) A film studio's primary goal should be to maximize profits.

19. Cyclists in the Tour de France are extremely physically fit: all of the winners of this race have had abnormal physiological constitutions. Typical of the abnormal physiology of these athletes are exceptional lung capacity and exceptionally powerful hearts. Tests conducted on last year's winner did not reveal an exceptionally powerful heart. That cyclist must, therefore, have exceptional lung capacity.

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

- (A) having exceptional lung capacity and an exceptionally powerful heart is an advantage in cycling
  - (B) some winners of the Tour de France have neither exceptional lung capacity nor exceptionally powerful hearts
  - (C) cyclists with normal lung capacity rarely have exceptionally powerful hearts
  - (D) the exceptional lung capacity and exceptionally powerful hearts of Tour de France winners are due to training
  - (E) the notions of exceptional lung capacity and exceptional heart function are relative to the physiology of most cyclists
20. TV meteorologist: Our station's weather forecasts are more useful and reliable than those of the most popular news station in the area. After all, the most important question for viewers in this area is whether it will rain, and on most of the occasions when we have forecast rain for the next day, we have been right. The same cannot be said for either of our competitors.

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

- (A) The meteorologist's station forecast rain more often than did the most popular news station in the area.
- (B) The less popular of the competing stations does not employ any full-time meteorologists.
- (C) The most popular news station in the area is popular because of its investigative news reports.
- (D) The meteorologist's station has a policy of not making weather forecasts more than three days in advance.
- (E) On most of the occasions when the meteorologist's station forecast that it would not rain, at least one of its competitors also forecast that it would not rain.

21. In an experiment, volunteers witnessed a simulated crime. After they witnessed the simulation the volunteers were first questioned by a lawyer whose goal was to get them to testify inaccurately about the event. They were then cross-examined by another lawyer whose goal was to cause them to correct the inaccuracies in their testimony. The witnesses who gave testimony containing fewer inaccurate details than most of the other witnesses during the first lawyer's questioning also gave testimony containing a greater number of inaccurate details than most of the other witnesses during cross-examination.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent conflict in the results concerning the witnesses who gave testimony containing fewer inaccurate details during the first lawyer's questioning?

- (A) These witnesses were more observant about details than were most of the other witnesses.
  - (B) These witnesses had better memories than did most of the other witnesses.
  - (C) These witnesses were less inclined than most of the other witnesses to be influenced in their testimony by the nature of the questioning.
  - (D) These witnesses were unclear about the details at first but then began to remember more accurately as they answered questions.
  - (E) These witnesses tended to give testimony containing more details than most of the other witnesses.
22. The short-term and long-term interests of a business often conflict; when they do, the morally preferable act is usually the one that serves the long-term interest. Because of this, businesses often have compelling reasons to execute the morally preferable act.
- Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the conclusion of the argument to be properly drawn?
- (A) A business's moral interests do not always provide compelling reasons for executing an act.
  - (B) A business's long-term interests often provide compelling reasons for executing an act.
  - (C) The morally preferable act for a business to execute and the long-term interests of the business seldom conflict.
  - (D) The morally preferable act for a business to execute and the short-term interests of the business usually conflict.
  - (E) When a business's short-term and long-term interests conflict, morality alone is rarely the overriding consideration.

23. Politician: The current crisis in mathematics education must be overcome if we are to remain competitive in the global economy. Alleviating this crisis requires the employment of successful teaching methods. No method of teaching a subject can succeed that does not get students to spend a significant amount of time outside of class studying that subject.

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

- (A) If students spend a significant amount of time outside of class studying mathematics, the current crisis in mathematics education will be overcome.
- (B) The current crisis in mathematics education will not be overcome unless students spend a significant amount of time outside of class studying mathematics.
- (C) Few subjects are as important as mathematics to the effort to remain competitive in the global economy.
- (D) Only if we succeed in remaining competitive in the global economy will students spend a significant amount of time outside of class studying mathematics.
- (E) Students' spending a significant amount of time outside of class studying mathematics would help us to remain competitive in the global economy.

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24. Downtown Petropolis boasted over 100 large buildings 5 years ago. Since then, 60 of those buildings have been demolished. Since the number of large buildings in a downtown is an indicator of the economic health of that downtown, it is clear that downtown Petropolis is in a serious state of economic decline.

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

- (A) The demolitions that have taken place during the past 5 years have been evenly spread over that period.
- (B) There have never been significantly more than 100 large buildings in downtown Petropolis.
- (C) Most of the buildings demolished during the past 5 years were torn down because they were structurally unsound.
- (D) The large buildings demolished over the past 5 years have been replaced with small buildings built on the same sites.
- (E) Significantly fewer than 60 new large buildings have been built in downtown Petropolis during the past 5 years.

25. To get the free dessert, one must order an entree and a salad. But anyone who orders either an entree or a salad can receive a free soft drink. Thus, anyone who is not eligible for a free soft drink is not eligible for a free dessert.

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

- (A) To get an executive position at Teltech, one needs a university diploma and sales experience. But anyone who has worked at Teltech for more than six months who does not have sales experience has a university diploma. Thus, one cannot get an executive position at Teltech unless one has worked there for six months.
- (B) To be elected class president, one must be well liked and well known. Anyone who is well liked or well known has something better to do than run for class president. Therefore, no one who has something better to do will be elected class president.
- (C) To grow good azaleas, one needs soil that is both rich in humus and low in acidity. Anyone who has soil that is rich in humus or low in acidity can grow blueberries. So, anyone who cannot grow blueberries cannot grow good azaleas.
- (D) To drive to Weller, one must take the highway or take Old Mill Road. Anyone who drives to Weller on the highway will miss the beautiful scenery. Thus, one cannot see the beautiful scenery without taking Old Mill Road to Weller.
- (E) To get a discount on ice cream, one must buy frozen raspberries and ice cream together. Anyone who buys ice cream or raspberries will get a coupon for a later purchase. So, anyone who does not get the discount on ice cream will not get a coupon for a later purchase.

## 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

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

## Directions:

1. Use the Scoring Worksheet below to compute your raw score.
2. Use the Score Conversion Chart to convert your raw score into the 120-180 scale.

### Scoring Worksheet

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

**Number  
Correct**

SECTION I. . . .  
SECTION II. . . .  
SECTION III. . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
SECTION IV. . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Enter the sum here:

**This is your Raw Score.**

\_\_\_\_\_

## Conversion Chart: For Converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score LSAT Form 9LSN79

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

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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