

A Publication of the Law School Admission Council,
The Producers of the LSAT®

THE OFFICIAL LSAT **PREPTEST®**

77

- PrepTest 77
- Form 5LSN116

DECEMBER 2015

LSAC.org



THE PREPTEST

- Reading Comprehension.....SECTION I
- Logical ReasoningSECTION II
- Analytical ReasoningSECTION III
- Logical ReasoningSECTION IV
- Writing Sample Materials

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.

- The Federal Theater Project (FTP) was established in the late 1930s by the United States government. Although it existed for only four years, at its peak the FTP employed an average of 10,000
- (5) workers, operated 185 production units in 28 states, and entertained a weekly audience of nearly half a million people. One of the most important, though until recently little-studied, legacies of the program were its “Negro Units,” which were dedicated to
- (10) producing plays on African American subjects for primarily African American audiences. Hundreds of actors, directors, designers, technicians, and playwrights were employed by as many as eighteen of these units in cities spread throughout the United States. Defying
- (15) the external forces of racism and bureaucracy, and overcoming internal artistic and personal differences, the people working in these units arguably came closer than any other group of African American theater artists had come before to founding a truly national
- (20) black theater.

- The creation of the FTP came on the heels of the Harlem Renaissance, a period of intense creativity and innovation within the African American arts community. Thus, by the time the FTP was founded,
- (25) a diverse body of thought concerning the social function of art already existed within the African American community. The question of what kinds of plays the Negro Units should produce gave rise to vigorous, sometimes heated, debates: some producers
- (30) favored folk dramas exploring rural roots and culture; others preferred urban realistic dramas depicting contemporary dilemmas for African Americans; and still others advocated adapting dramas written by white playwrights for performance by African
- (35) American acting troupes. These debates were motivated in part by larger debates over whether black theater should attempt to blend into mainstream culture or capitalize on its difference from the cultural mainstream; whether it should aim for the African
- (40) American or the white part of its audience; and whether it should endeavor to instruct or be content simply to entertain. These disagreements resulted in a wide range of productions reflecting the diverse views and interests of the African American community.
- (45) Among them was *The Swing Mikado*, a musical that inverted the minstrel tradition by casting African American performers in an ironic adaptation of a white classic. Calling attention to the artifice of the performers’ roles, this play challenged its audience to
- (50) think about what it means to assume black roles both on and beyond the stage.

- Although it did not have a long history, the FTP provided a lifeline for the theater during the Great Depression, a time when the performing arts in the
- (55) United States faced an uncertain fate. This allowed the Negro Units to produce dramatic art that reflected the genuine diversity of African American artists and their audiences nationwide.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The actors, directors, designers, and playwrights who worked in the Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units have recently been rediscovered by theater historians, who now rank them among the most talented and influential stage performers and producers of their day.
- (B) Of all the programs created under the auspices of the United States government, the Federal Theater Project has had the most lasting effect on the African American arts community in the United States.
- (C) The Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units are now being recognized for the pivotal role they played in creating what was perhaps the first truly national black theater in the United States, one reflective of the diversity of views and interests of the African American community.
- (D) Although the Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units produced a wide variety of plays in the late 1930s, they are best known today for their highly creative productions of folk dramas.
- (E) By supporting the work of the Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units in the late 1930s, the U.S. government provided much needed aid for the theater during the Great Depression, a time when the arts in general had an uncertain future.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

2. According to the passage, the Federal Theater Project did all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) evolve over the course of several decades
 - (B) operate in cities throughout the United States
 - (C) produce plays about African American subjects
 - (D) employ designers and technicians
 - (E) entertain large audiences weekly
3. With which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Government funding for the FTP would probably have continued beyond the late 1930s if the plays produced in the program had been more popular.
 - (B) The artists of the Harlem Renaissance were more polarized in their views about the social function of art than were the people working in the Negro Units.
 - (C) Philosophical and aesthetic disagreements among the people working in the Negro Units contributed to the diversity of those units' dramatic legacy.
 - (D) African American theater artists working today have equaled if not surpassed the artistic contribution made in the 1930s by the people working in the Negro Units.
 - (E) The urban realistic dramas produced by the Negro Units were more popular with African American audiences than folk dramas were.
4. The author refers to the Harlem Renaissance at the beginning of the second paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) give an example of a successful African American artistic movement that preceded the founding of the Negro Units
 - (B) emphasize the contribution made by African American artists to the overall political advancement of the African American community
 - (C) provide a historical explanation for why the work of the Negro Units fell into obscurity
 - (D) establish a historical context for important artistic debates that occurred within the Negro Units
 - (E) prove a point about the nature of the relationship between African American culture and mainstream U.S. culture in the 1930s
5. In referring to "a truly national black theater" (lines 19–20) the author most likely means
- (A) a publicly funded performing arts center dedicated to the production of plays for African American audiences
 - (B) a broad-based dramatic-arts enterprise reflecting the diversity of views and tastes of African American artists and communities
 - (C) a federal government program established during the Great Depression to promote the dramatic arts in African American communities
 - (D) a canon of plays written by African American playwrights and endorsed by scholars
 - (E) a successful chain of black-owned playhouses spread throughout the United States
6. The passage provides the most support for inferring that the producers of the musical *The Swing Mikado* were among those who
- (A) believed that playwrights should avoid controversial themes in their work
 - (B) opposed the idea that plays should instruct as well as entertain the audience
 - (C) favored folk dramas exploring rural roots and culture
 - (D) favored urban realistic dramas depicting contemporary dilemmas for African Americans
 - (E) advocated adapting dramas written by white playwrights for performance by African American troupes
7. Which one of the following statements, if true, most strengthens the author's claim that the African American artists working in the Negro Units came closer than any others before them to founding a truly national black theater?
- (A) The majority of plays produced by black theater groups predating the Negro Units were from original scripts by African American playwrights.
 - (B) Before the Negro Units were founded, government funding for the dramatic arts in African American communities was almost nonexistent.
 - (C) Prior to the establishment of the Negro Units, the vast majority of dramas written by and for African Americans were produced and performed exclusively in large eastern cities.
 - (D) African American dramatic arts organizations founded prior to the Negro Units drew audiences of fewer than 100 people on average to any given production.
 - (E) Theater historians have had difficulty locating historical documents relating to the earliest activity of organized African American theater groups.

The following passage is adapted from an article published in 1993.

- How severe should the punishment be for a corporate crime—e.g., a crime in which a corporation profits from knowingly and routinely selling harmful products to consumers? Some economists argue that the sole basis for determining the penalty should be the reckoning of cost and benefit: the penalty levied should exceed the profit that accrued to the corporation as a result of committing the crime. For example, if a corporation made a profit of \$6 million from selling an unsafe product and the fine were, say, \$7 million, these economists would feel that justice had been done.

- In arguing thus, the economists hold that the fact that a community may find some crimes more abhorrent than others or wish to send a message about the importance of some values—such as, say, not endangering citizens' health by selling tainted food—should not be a factor in determining penalties. The law, the economists argue, should affect corporations' earnings rather than try to assess their morality.

- But this approach seems highly impractical if not impossible to follow. For the situation is complicated by the fact that an acceptable reckoning of cost and benefit needs to take into account estimated detection ratios—the estimated frequency at which those committing a given type of crime are caught. Courts must assume that not all corporate crimes are detected, and legal wisdom holds that penalties must be higher as detection ratios decrease. Otherwise, a corporation might calculate that since it has only, say, a 1-in-10 chance of being caught committing a crime, even if the potential penalty is somewhat larger than the profit to be gained from violating the law it may still ultimately be more profitable to repeatedly commit the crime. A true reckoning of cost and benefit would therefore have to take estimated detection ratios into account, but this means that, in the above scenario, if the profit resulting from a crime were \$6 million, the penalty would have to be not \$7 million but at least \$60 million, according to the economists' definition, to be just.

- The economists' approach requires that detection ratios be high enough for courts to ignore them (50 percent or more), but recent studies suggest that ratios are in fact closer to 10 percent. Given this, the astronomical penalties necessary to satisfy the full reckoning of cost and benefit might arguably put convicted corporations out of business and throw thousands of people out of work. Thus, some other criterion in addition to the reckoning of cost and benefit—such as the assignment of moral weight to particular crimes—is necessary so that penalties for corporate crimes will be practical as well as just.

8. Which one of the following most accurately captures the main point of the passage?
- (A) Because not all corporate crimes are detected, courts must supplement the reckoning of cost and benefit by taking detection ratios into account when determining penalties for such crimes if the penalties are to be both practical and fair.
 - (B) The reckoning of cost and benefit as the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes would be an appropriate means of assessing such penalties if it took estimated detection ratios into account.
 - (C) Because they argue that the reckoning of cost and benefit should be the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes, economists do an injustice to communities that believe that the penalties must affect not only corporate earnings but corporate morality.
 - (D) Because it does not take detection ratios into account, the reckoning of cost and benefit as the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes results in penalties that are not high enough both to satisfy community moral standards and to send a message about the importance of preventing corporate crime.
 - (E) Because the need to take detection ratios into account makes reckoning cost and benefit impractical as the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes, another method of determining the penalties must be found to supplement such reckoning.
9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) criticize courts for their leniency in punishing corporate crime
 - (B) describe some of the reasons corporations engage in corporate crime
 - (C) condemn corporations for failing to consider the moral implications of their actions
 - (D) argue against some economists' view of how to penalize corporate crime
 - (E) urge the implementation of a specific proposal for penalizing corporate crime

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. Suppose a corporation is convicted of a crime having a detection ratio of 1-in-10. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to endorse which one of the following penalties?
- (A) a fine exactly equal to the corporation's profit from committing the crime
 - (B) a fine slightly higher than the corporation's profit from committing the crime
 - (C) a fine enough higher than the corporation's profit from committing the crime to demonstrate community opinion of the crime without putting the corporation out of business
 - (D) a fine determined by taking the corporation's profit from committing the crime and raising it tenfold in order to reflect the detection ratio
 - (E) a fine high enough to put the corporation out of business
11. The author ascribes which one of the following views to the economists discussed in the passage?
- (A) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is most reliable when the crime in question endangers the community as a whole.
 - (B) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is only occasionally useful in determining penalties for such crimes.
 - (C) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is often more severe than the penalties levied against such crimes.
 - (D) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is irrelevant to assessing the morality of corporations that commit the crimes.
 - (E) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is inappropriate in determining penalties for such crimes.
12. Which one of the following most accurately represents the organization of the passage?
- (A) A question is raised; one answer to the question is summarized; an important aspect of this answer is presented; a flaw in the answer is identified; the need for an alternative answer is affirmed.
 - (B) A problem is posed; one solution to the problem is summarized; a view held by those who favor the solution is presented; a criticism of the solution is identified; the criticism is evaluated and rejected.
 - (C) A view is summarized; the ethics of those who hold the view are discussed; a flaw in the ethics of those holding the view is identified and described in detail; the view is rejected; an alternative view is offered.
 - (D) A question is raised; two answers to the question are identified and compared; an assumption underlying each answer is identified; the assumption of one answer is found to be incorrect and this answer is rejected.
 - (E) A problem is posed; the consequences of failing to solve the problem are described; one solution to the problem is suggested; an objection to this solution is described; the proposed solution is rejected.
13. With which one of the following statements would the economists discussed in the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) The possibility of a corporation's going out of business should not be a factor in determining the size of the penalty levied against the corporation for committing a crime.
 - (B) The community's opinion of the moral offensiveness of a corporate crime should not be a factor in assigning a moral weight to that crime.
 - (C) The moral offensiveness of a corporate crime should not be a factor in determining the penalty levied against the corporation unless it tends to increase the size of the penalty.
 - (D) The likelihood of a corporation's recommitting a particular crime should be the main factor in determining the size of the penalty levied against the corporation for committing the crime.
 - (E) The penalty levied against a corporation for a particular crime should increase in direct relation to the number of times the corporation has previously been convicted of the crime.

Passage A

During the 1990s, the study of history witnessed both a dramatic integration of the study of women's history into the historical mainstream and a transition from the subject of women to the issue of gender.

- (5) Women as individuals receded into the background, and something more abstract called gender relations came to the fore. Since gender relations involved turning to an exploration of the social systems that underlay the relationships of men and women, the
- (10) shift seemed to many historians to be a retreat from the effort to uncover the history of women per se. The new work took several forms: Articles about men evaluated the role of masculinity in shaping thought and action, and articles about women gave way to explorations of
- (15) how an imagined domesticity, or separate sphere for women, shaped culture and politics.

This scholarship demonstrates the explanatory potential embedded in gender, but it also reveals why the topic "women" is now so often dismissed as too

(20) narrow and particular a category to illuminate historical processes. Where the study of the history of women is seen today as having celebratory content—its effort is to find our lost ancestors and restore them to a place in our memories—that of gender offers an

(25) analytic framework within which to analyze social and political structures.

And yet I am left to wonder what we have lost as we turn our attention to gender. I share the suspicion of many of my colleagues that gender obscures as

(30) much as it reveals: that in focusing on underlying structures, we overlook the particular ways in which individual women engaged their worlds.

Passage B

Part of the Roman emperor Augustus's response to the disorder and disharmony of the Triumviral Wars (32–30 B.C.E.) was to promote laws aimed at restoring

(35) old-fashioned Roman morality. Augustus presented the peace and stability of Rome as resting upon the integrity of the Roman family, and he paid particular attention to relocating women in this domestic context

(40) as wives and mothers. Among the laws passed were the marital laws of 19–18 B.C.E. and 9 C.E. that penalized adultery and rewarded bearers of legitimate children.

- (45) When Augustus thereby rooted Roman prosperity and peace in the Roman family, he drew particular attention to women as significant participants in the system: their good behavior was partly responsible for the health of the state. Thus in this period, the gender roles assigned to women were becoming at once more
- (50) constrained but also more visible and more politicized. The success and significance of this familial language became clear in 2 B.C.E. when Augustus articulated his unusual position in the state by accepting the title *Pater Patriae*, "Father of the Fatherland."

- (55) Within such a sociopolitical setting, it should occasion no surprise that Augustan-period artists drew

on the iconography of the household in imagining the empire. Images of women concisely expressed Augustus's imperial project, a control of domestic

(60) space made visible in an old-fashioned style making the present look like the idealized past.

14. Which one of the following is a central topic in each passage?
- (A) the decline of historical research on individual women
- (B) the role of gender in shaping politics and culture
- (C) the creation of an imagined domesticity in ancient Rome
- (D) the function of masculinity in history
- (E) the "celebratory" goals of women's history
15. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the type of historical analysis found in passage B?
- (A) It indicates that ancient conceptions of gender were radically different from our own modern ones.
- (B) It focuses on the Roman conception of femininity but neglects to take into account the equally important role of masculinity.
- (C) It fails to bring to light any substantive information about how particular Roman women lived during the reign of Augustus.
- (D) It demonstrates that domesticity played a larger role in the politics of ancient Rome than it has played in the politics of recent history.
- (E) It succeeds in revealing portions of Augustus's marital laws of which historians were not previously aware.
16. According to passage A, during the 1990s the focus in the study of women's history shifted to which one of the following?
- (A) investigating the social systems that shaped the interactions of men and women
- (B) bringing attention to and clarifying the previously ignored contributions of women to the social order
- (C) revealing the gender biases that distorted traditional historical scholarship
- (D) criticizing earlier generations of historians for their lack of attention to women
- (E) documenting shifts in the conception of domesticity as part of social interaction

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. Which one of the following most accurately describes the relationship between passage A and passage B?
- (A) Passage A endorses a trend in the study of social history as that trend is reflected in passage B.
 - (B) Passage A criticizes passage B for failing to take all of the available evidence into account in passage B's analysis.
 - (C) Passage A offers an analysis that is similar to that in passage B in both the evidence used and the conclusions drawn.
 - (D) Passage A discusses the strengths and weaknesses of a trend in scholarship that is exemplified by passage B.
 - (E) Passage A advances an argument that is parallel in general terms to that in passage B, though different frames of reference are used.
18. The summary given in passage B (lines 36–43) most closely corresponds to which one of the following approaches to historical analysis described in passage A?
- (A) seeking to uncover the history of women per se
 - (B) exploring how a concept of domesticity shapes culture and politics
 - (C) trying to rediscover and honor lost ancestors
 - (D) evaluating the role of masculinity in regulating thought and action
 - (E) arguing that gender analysis obscures as much as it reveals
19. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about passage B?
- (A) It demonstrates that the integration of women's history into the historical mainstream is far from complete.
 - (B) It indicates why historians of women have been justified in abandoning the effort to uncover the lives of individual women.
 - (C) It illustrates a current trend in historical scholarship toward increased attention to the political influence of women.
 - (D) It suggests that much recent historical scholarship focusing on women fails to recognize the significance of gender.
 - (E) It shows how the analytical tool of gender can be successfully used to shed light on politics and culture.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

The French biologist Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck (1744–1829) outlined a theory of evolutionary change in 1809, 50 years before Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species*. Lamarck’s basic idea was that organisms

- (5) change in adapting to their environment and then pass on to their offspring the new characteristics they have acquired. Since then, Lamarck has been ridiculed for presumably implying, for example, that giraffes developed their long necks by stretching, generation after generation, toward the leaves of trees. Most modern biologists are adamant that nothing of the sort occurs, ever. But the molecular immunologist Edward J. Steele is attempting to revive Lamarckism: he and his colleagues claim to have found evidence
- (10) for a Lamarckian hereditary mechanism in the immune system.

The immune system is an evolutionary puzzle in its own right: How is it that our bodies can quickly respond to so many different kinds of attacks? Is all this information in the genes? If so, then how does our immune system defend against new diseases? Part of the answer comes from the fact that some immune system cells contain genes that mutate with unusual frequency. The most common type of mutation is a sort of genetic “typo” that occurs when a cell’s DNA is transcribed into RNA, the molecule that helps to assemble proteins. These mutations allow the immune system to test out different defenses until it finds one that does the job.

- (20) Steele hypothesizes that the altered RNA then reverts back into DNA. Indeed, such “reverse transcription” of RNA back into DNA has been observed frequently in other contexts. But the troublesome question for Lamarckians is this: Could this new DNA then be carried to the reproductive genes (in the sperm and egg cells), replace the original DNA there, and so be passed on to an organism’s offspring? Steele and company believe this is possible, and they have devised an elegant, but speculative,
- (25) story to describe how it might happen using known biological mechanisms. They believe a virus could carry the altered DNA to the reproductive cells and replace the DNA in those cells.

- (30) But even if the process Steele and his colleagues describe is possible, does it ever actually occur? Evolutionary mechanisms are never observed directly, so we must make do with circumstantial evidence. Steele and his colleagues claim to have found such evidence, namely a “signature” of past events that is
- (35) “written all over” the genes that carry instructions for immune system responses. They claim that a distinct pattern of mutations concentrated in particular areas of these genes “strongly suggests” that, in the past, information has been transferred into DNA in the reproductive organs. Other biologists are not so easily swayed. They suggest there may be other, less radical explanations for the pattern of mutations that Steele cites.
- (40)
- (45)
- (50)
- (55)

20. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

- (A) The long-derided Lamarckian theory that organisms can pass on acquired characteristics to their offspring has been proven correct by the discoveries of Steele and his colleagues regarding the immune system.
- (B) Steele and his colleagues have devised an account of a mechanism by which acquired characteristics could be passed on to an organism’s offspring, and they claim to have found evidence for the operation of this Lamarckian mechanism.
- (C) Although Steele and his colleagues have succeeded in showing that changes that occur in the immune system can be passed on to offspring, it is unlikely that a similar mechanism operates elsewhere in the body.
- (D) In contrast to the standard theory of evolution, the claims of Steele and his colleagues that organisms can pass on acquired characteristics to their offspring are highly speculative and rest on purely circumstantial evidence.
- (E) By showing that RNA can revert back into DNA, Steele and his colleagues have removed the main obstacle to general acceptance of the Lamarckian hypothesis that organisms can pass on acquired characteristics to their offspring.

21. The author most likely calls a certain kind of mutation a “typo” (line 25) primarily in order to

- (A) distinguish it from mutations that are adaptive
- (B) characterize it as relatively inconsequential
- (C) indicate that it is an instance of imperfect copying
- (D) emphasize that it is easily overlooked
- (E) suggest an analogy between scientific investigation and textual analysis

22. The passage most strongly suggests that the author has which one of the following attitudes toward the theory proposed by Steele and his colleagues?

- (A) confidence in its truth
- (B) indignation at its divergence from Darwinism
- (C) distrust of its novelty
- (D) doubt concerning its plausibility
- (E) dismay at its lack of rigor

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) offering a historical account of the development of an evolutionary theory
 - (B) describing the efforts of a modern biologist to vindicate a long-disregarded evolutionary theory
 - (C) answering a set of questions about the immune system in light of evolutionary theory
 - (D) evaluating the overall merits of an evolutionary theory that has been rejected by most modern biologists
 - (E) presenting a discredited evolutionary theory as a case study in the philosophy of science
24. What is the primary function of the last paragraph in the structure of the passage as a whole?
- (A) to present various objections that have been raised against the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs
 - (B) to dismiss the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs as not being supported by evidence
 - (C) to explain how the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs could be revised to take new findings into account
 - (D) to suggest several possible directions for further research regarding the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs
 - (E) to indicate the nature of the evidence for the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs
25. The passage most strongly suggests that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Contrary to the opinion of most modern biologists, certain acquired characteristics probably can be passed on from one generation to the next.
 - (B) Steele and his colleagues have not actually observed the process of reverse transcription in immune cells.
 - (C) The patterns of mutations concentrated in particular areas of genes that carry instructions for immune system responses indicate that the DNA in these genes has been altered by a virus.
 - (D) The passing on of acquired characteristics from one generation to the next, if it occurs at all, is probably confined to the immune system.
 - (E) Unless a hypothesis can be confirmed by direct observation, it should be regarded as speculation rather than as science.
26. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the position attributed to Steele and his colleagues in the passage?
- (A) Scientists have succeeded in altering the DNA in reproductive cells of laboratory mice by introducing a virus carrying new DNA.
 - (B) The patterns of mutations found in the genes that carry instructions for immune system responses are also found in genes in the nervous system.
 - (C) The process by which the immune system tests out the efficacy of cellular mutations is one of random trial and error.
 - (D) Fossil remains show that giraffes gradually evolved with increasingly long necks.
 - (E) It is known that birds can pass on acquired immunities to their gestating chicks via the yolk sacs in their eggs.
27. Suppose a scholar believes that the surviving text of a classical Greek play contains alterations introduced into the original text by a copyist from a later era. Which one of the following pieces of evidence bearing upon the authenticity of the surviving text is most analogous to the kind of evidence mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) a copy of the original, unaltered text discovered in a manuscript independently known to date from the classical period
 - (B) a letter in which the copyist admits to having altered the original text in question
 - (C) an allegation by one of the copyist's contemporaries that the copyist altered the original text
 - (D) an account dating from the playwright's time of a performance of the play that quotes a version of the text that differs from the surviving version
 - (E) vocabulary in the surviving text that is typical of the later era and not found in other texts dating from the classical period

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. An electric utility has determined that a new power plant is needed and has decided to build either a natural gas-fired plant or a waste-to-energy plant that would serve as both a trash incinerator and a power plant. Surprisingly, although the waste-to-energy plant would produce roughly three times as much air pollution as the gas-fired plant, environmentalists have come out in unanimous support of this option.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to justify the environmentalists' position?

- (A) Modern gas-fired power plants produce significantly less pollution than gas-fired power plants that were built several decades ago.
- (B) In the area where the utility operates, both energy use and the volume of trash produced have increased substantially over the last several years.
- (C) The waste-to-energy plant would replace an existing trash incinerator that produces much more air pollution than the waste-to-energy plant would.
- (D) Most of the environmentalists believe that air pollution is the area's most serious environmental problem.
- (E) The vast majority of the air pollution in the area where the utility operates is produced by trucks and automobiles.

2. Anthropologist: One of the distinctive traits of humans is the ability to support a large brain with a small gut, which requires getting more calories from less food. It was likely the development of cooking that made this possible. After all, our ancestors developed large brains around the time that they began to control fire. And even today, people who choose to eat only raw food have difficulty getting enough calories.

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

- (A) Cooked foods contain the same number of calories as raw foods.
- (B) Raw meat contains more calories than a similar quantity of raw vegetables.
- (C) The human body is able to extract a similar number of calories from cooked food and raw food.
- (D) The human body uses more calories to process raw food than it uses to process cooked food.
- (E) Domesticated plants and animals are richer in calories than their wild counterparts are.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. The current sharp decline in commercial honeybee populations has been attributed to the same viral and bacterial infections, pesticide poisonings, and mite infestations that devastated bees in the past. Whichever of these adverse conditions is the immediate cause, it is highly likely that there is also a long-ignored underlying condition, and that is inbreeding. Decades of breeding practices meant to maximize pollinating efficiency have limited honeybees' genetic diversity.

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

- (A) Commercial honeybees are more vulnerable to problems with inbreeding than wild honeybees are.
 - (B) The results of decades of breeding practices cannot be quickly undone.
 - (C) The genetic diversity of the honeybee population continues to decline.
 - (D) In the past, viral infections and mites have devastated genetically diverse honeybee populations.
 - (E) Lack of genetic diversity can make honeybees more vulnerable to adverse conditions.
4. The northern cardinal, a nonmigratory songbird, was rare in Nova Scotia in 1980; the province was considered to be beyond that bird's usual northern range. By 2000, however, field observations indicated that northern cardinals were quite common there. The average winter temperature rose slightly over that period, so warmer winters are probably responsible for the northern cardinal's proliferation in Nova Scotia.

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

- (A) Bird feeders, an important source of nutrition to wintering birds, became far more common in Nova Scotia after 1980.
- (B) Because of their red plumage, northern cardinals are easier to spot than most other songbird species are.
- (C) Some songbird species other than the northern cardinal also became more common between 1980 and 2000.
- (D) According to field observations, the populations of migratory birds fluctuated less during the period from 1980 to 2000 than the populations of nonmigratory birds.
- (E) Birds that prey on songbirds became more common in Nova Scotia between 1980 and 2000.

5. A person's personality is linked to that person's genes. And since a person's genes do not ordinarily change over time, it follows that a person's personality remains unchanged with the passing of time.

Which one of the following is most closely parallel in its reasoning to the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) The way historians understand the First World War is related to what happened in that war. But what actually happened in that war cannot change. Therefore, historians' understanding of the war cannot change.
- (B) Market forces are to some degree influenced by governmental actions. Hence, a change in the government's policies could result in a change in the economy.
- (C) It is well known that some diseases have genetic causes. Therefore, it should be possible to prevent such diseases by manipulating the genes that cause them.
- (D) Getting regular exercise over a long period contributes to the prevention of heart disease. Therefore, getting regular exercise over a short period contributes slightly to the prevention of heart disease.
- (E) The levels of certain hormones control body temperature. Therefore, if one has a high fever, the levels of one's hormones must be elevated as well.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

6. Political analyst: Several years ago, McFarlane, the military dictator, had Brooks, the former prime minister, arrested on charges of corruption. After years of negotiation, McFarlane has pardoned Brooks, and she has agreed to join his government. Almost all of McFarlane's supporters believe that Brooks is guilty of corruption. Moreover, almost all of McFarlane's opponents will oppose anyone who agrees to join his government. So Brooks will have few supporters in this country.

The political analyst's argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) Brooks's joining McFarlane's government inappropriately gives that government a semblance of legitimacy
 - (B) there is less corruption in the country's government now than when Brooks was prime minister
 - (C) Brooks's political positions do not overlap with those of McFarlane
 - (D) most people in the country are either supporters or opponents of McFarlane
 - (E) the charges on which Brooks was arrested were unfounded
7. Amber—fossilized tree resin sold as a gemstone—is particularly valuable when it contains fossilized life forms. Forgers can create fake amber and, in an attempt to improve its value, often embed small, normal-appearing insects in it. Therefore, pieces that are sold as amber are far more likely to be fake if they contain normal-appearing insects than if they do not.

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

- (A) Amber is often sold by small shops and street vendors that take few precautions to ensure authenticity.
- (B) Pieces of amber that contain fossilized life forms are generally larger than plain pieces of amber.
- (C) Amber that contains insects usually demands a higher price than does amber that contains small plants.
- (D) It is very difficult to distinguish between genuine and fake amber without destroying some of it.
- (E) Insects struggling to free themselves from tree resin are usually fossilized in awkward or grotesque positions.

8. Widespread use of the Internet has led to an increase in certain crimes such as information theft and to new crimes like hacking. This seems due, at least in part, to the impersonal nature of the Internet. People seem to feel more free to harm others through the Internet than in person, suggesting that people feel less morally constrained when they use the Internet. For this reason, steps should be taken to educate people about the ethical use of the Internet.

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

- (A) Education about the ethical use of a tool increases one's sense of moral responsibility regarding its use.
 - (B) When new technologies emerge, society needs to formulate new ethical guidelines to cover the use of those technologies.
 - (C) The more educated that people are about the ethical usage of the Internet, the greater the amount of harm that they can do to others.
 - (D) People feel morally constrained from doing an action only if that action causes harm to others.
 - (E) People who harm others through impersonal means are no less culpable for their actions than are people who harm others in person.
9. Columnist: Video games are not works of art. No matter how rich the aesthetic experience produced by a video game might be, it is interactive: players make choices that affect the outcome of the game. For something to be a work of art, it must produce an aesthetic experience that is controlled by the artist or artists who created the work.

The conclusion of the columnist's argument can be properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Most video game creators do not intend their video games to be works of art.
- (B) An aesthetic experience cannot be both interactive and controlled by the artist or artists who created the work.
- (C) For something to be a work of art, it must produce a rich aesthetic experience.
- (D) Typically, video game players do not themselves create video games.
- (E) Players' choices that have no effect on the outcome of a video game are irrelevant to the aesthetic experience produced by that game.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. One year ago, a municipality banned dishwasher detergents containing phosphates. Anecdotal evidence indicates that many residents continued to use detergents containing phosphates; they just purchased them from out-of-town stores. However, it is clear that some residents did switch to phosphate-free detergents, since phosphate pollution from the municipal wastewater treatment plant decreased significantly in the past year.

The answer to which one of the following questions would most help in evaluating the argument above?

- (A) Why did many residents continue to use detergents containing phosphates?
 - (B) What pollutants, if any, are present in phosphate-free dishwashing detergents?
 - (C) Were any changes made in the past year to the way the municipality's wastewater treatment plant treats phosphates?
 - (D) Does most of the phosphate pollution in the municipality's waterways come from treated wastewater from the municipal treatment plant?
 - (E) Did municipal officials try to stop people from bringing detergents containing phosphates into the municipality?
11. Farmers who use genetically engineered plants on a large scale are at great financial risk because at any time a study could be published that would undermine what little confidence consumers have in genetically engineered foods. It is unwise for farmers to grow such crops. They do not fetch a high enough price to compensate for the risk.

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

- (A) A farmer who grows genetically engineered crops on a large scale is taking a financial risk.
- (B) It is not prudent for a farmer to grow genetically engineered crops.
- (C) The price paid for genetically engineered crops does not compensate for the financial risk farmers incur by growing them.
- (D) A study could come out at any time that would greatly undermine public confidence in genetically engineered foods.
- (E) Consumers have very little confidence in genetically engineered foods.

12. When doctors vaccinate a patient, their intention is to expose him or her to a weakened form of a disease-causing pathogen and thus to make the patient better able to resist the pathogen and less likely to develop a severe form of that disease later.

Which one of the following best illustrates the principle that the passage illustrates?

- (A) Some directors instruct actors not to rehearse their lines in the several days preceding the opening night of a play, so that the actors will not become so confident that they forget their lines out of inattentiveness.
- (B) Some parents read their children fairy tales containing allegorical treatments of treachery and cruelty, with the intention of making them less emotionally vulnerable to these phenomena when they encounter them later in life.
- (C) In some circumstances, firefighters use fire to fight fire by creating an intense explosion very close to an uncontrollable blaze that they wish to extinguish, thus momentarily depriving it of the oxygen it needs to continue burning.
- (D) In some cases, a business will close down some of its operations, its intention being to position the company to be more profitable later even though this involves expenses in the current period.
- (E) Some police departments energetically pursue those who commit minor crimes; in doing so they intend to provide examples to deter people who might be tempted to commit more-serious crimes.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

13. Nations that have little interaction with one another have little knowledge of one another's needs and problems. Because both sympathy and justice depend largely on understanding the needs and problems of others, it follows that _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) nations that have knowledge of one another's needs and problems will treat each other with sympathy and justice
 - (B) without some interaction, nations are bound to find it difficult to extend sympathy and justice to one another
 - (C) almost all problems between nations stem from lack of sympathy and justice
 - (D) there is no way to eliminate conflict among nations
 - (E) only nations that have some interaction with one another have knowledge of one another's needs and problems
14. Activist: Medical conditions such as cancer and birth defects have been linked to pollutants in water. Organic pollutants such as dioxins, and inorganic pollutants such as mercury, are ingested by fish and move up the food chain to people, where they accumulate in tissue. Since most cancers and birth defects are incurable, we need to aim at their prevention. Clearly, the only effective way to reduce significantly their overall incidence is to halt industries known to produce these pollutants, given that such industries are unlikely to comply adequately with strict environmental regulations.

A flaw in the activist's reasoning is that it

- (A) fails to consider the possibility that a significant number of occurrences of cancer and birth defects may be caused by preventable factors other than industrial pollutants
- (B) does not consider the possibility that pollutants can cause harm to nonhuman species as well as to human beings
- (C) takes for granted that certain effects can be produced independently by several different causes
- (D) fails to consider whether industries may voluntarily decrease their output of pollutants
- (E) fails to consider the possibility that chemicals now classified as pollutants have some beneficial effects not yet discovered

15. Political leader: In this political dispute, our side will benefit from showing a desire to compromise with the opposition. If the opposition responds positively, then a compromise will be reached. If they do not, then they will be held responsible for the failure to reach a compromise and our side will benefit.

The conclusion of the political leader's argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) The political leader's side has a desire to compromise with the opposition.
 - (B) The opposition is rarely willing to compromise with the political leader's side.
 - (C) The political leader's side will benefit if a compromise is reached.
 - (D) The opposition would benefit from showing a desire to compromise.
 - (E) The opposition will compromise if the political leader's side shows a desire to compromise.
16. Some people see no harm in promoting a folk remedy that in fact has no effect. But there is indeed harm: many people who are convinced to use an ineffective remedy continue with it for years rather than pursuing conventional treatments that would almost certainly help them.
- Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning in the argument?
- (A) One should not promote a remedy if one believes that using that remedy will cause harm.
 - (B) It is harmful to interfere with someone doing something that is likely to benefit that person.
 - (C) To convince people of something for which one knows there is no evidence is to be dishonest.
 - (D) A person is responsible for harm he or she does to someone even if the harm was done unintentionally.
 - (E) A person who convinces someone to take a course of action is in part responsible for the consequences of that action.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. The radio station claims that its new format is popular with listeners because more than three-quarters of the listeners who call in requests to the station say they are pleased with the format. This, however, is hardly conclusive. It would be like trying to determine whether a political candidate is popular with voters by interviewing only those people who have already decided to vote for the candidate.

The argument proceeds by

- (A) concluding that an inference is flawed on the grounds that it is based on a survey conducted by a biased party
 - (B) referring to an inference that is clearly flawed in order to undermine an analogous inference
 - (C) questioning the legitimacy of an inference by proposing a more reasonable inference that could be drawn from the evidence
 - (D) providing a direct counterexample to a conclusion in order to show that the conclusion is false
 - (E) claiming that an inference leads to a contradiction in order to show that the inference is unreasonable
18. Historian: Those who claim that Shakespeare did not write the plays commonly attributed to him are motivated purely by snobbery. Shakespeare was the son of a glove maker, whereas every other person proposed as the true author of the plays was an aristocrat, and many of those who argue that one or another of these aristocrats wrote the plays are the aristocrats' descendants.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that a claim cannot be true if those who advance it are motivated by snobbery
- (B) takes for granted that anyone who is motivated purely by snobbery cannot also be motivated by legitimate historical evidence
- (C) fails to consider adequately the possible motives of those who claim that Shakespeare did write the plays commonly attributed to him
- (D) fails to exclude the possibility that there might be legitimate evidence motivating those who reject Shakespeare's authorship
- (E) makes use of an assumption that one would accept only if one has already accepted the truth of the conclusion

19. A recent study examined the daytime and nighttime activity patterns of two populations of tree-dwelling lemurs—the first living in a rain forest, where tree canopy cover is consistent year-round, and the second living in a deciduous forest, where many trees lose their leaves during the winter months. Both groups of lemurs were found to be more nocturnal during winter months than they were the rest of the year. However, the winter increase in nocturnal activity was significantly more pronounced for the population living in the deciduous forest than it was for the population living in the rain forest.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the difference between the two lemur populations with respect to winter activity patterns?

- (A) For both lemur populations, the primary competitors for food resources are species active during daylight.
- (B) The primary predators for both lemur populations are high-flying birds that rely on their eyesight to hunt prey during daylight.
- (C) In both habitats, species of predatory snakes active during daylight are most active during winter months.
- (D) The lemur population in the rain forest is twice the size of the population in the deciduous forest.
- (E) The lemur population in the rain forest eats both plants and insects whereas the population in the deciduous forest eats only plants.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. Critic: It is common to argue that there is a distinction between “literary” and “genre” fiction. The first should be interpreted, so this argument goes, while the second is merely a source of easy pleasure. But this is a specious distinction—not because every work should be interpreted, but because no work should be. When we evaluate a work principally for its themes and ideas, we cut ourselves off from the work’s emotional impact.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the critic’s argument by the claim that when we evaluate a work principally for its themes and ideas, we cut ourselves off from the work’s emotional impact?

- (A) It states the conclusion.
 - (B) It is offered as support for the conclusion.
 - (C) It attempts to spell out the practical implications of the critic’s conclusion.
 - (D) It attempts to explain the nature of the distinction that the critic considers.
 - (E) It attempts to anticipate an objection to the critic’s conclusion.
21. Principle: If one does not criticize a form of behavior in oneself or vow to stop it, then one should not criticize that form of behavior in another.
- Application: If Shimada does not vow to stop being tardy himself, he should not criticize McFeney for tardiness.
- Which one of the following, if true, justifies the above application of the principle?
- (A) Both McFeney and Shimada are regularly tardy, but Shimada criticizes McFeney’s tardiness without criticizing his own.
 - (B) McFeney is regularly tardy, but Shimada is almost never tardy.
 - (C) McFeney often criticizes Shimada for being tardy, but neither Shimada nor McFeney ever vows to cease being tardy.
 - (D) Shimada criticizes McFeney for regularly being tardy, but also criticizes himself for occasional tardiness.
 - (E) Neither McFeney nor Shimada is regularly tardy, but Shimada criticizes McFeney for tardiness nonetheless.

22. Everyone should have access to more than one newspaper, for there are at least two sides to every story. Since all sides of an important story should be covered, and no newspaper adequately covers all sides of every one of its stories, some important stories would not be adequately covered if there were only one newspaper.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the reasoning of the argument?

- (A) The argument confuses the inability to cover all sides of every story with the inability to cover all sides of any important story.
 - (B) The argument overlooks the possibility that two newspapers could provide the same incomplete coverage of the same important stories.
 - (C) A conclusion about what newspapers should do is inferred solely from statements about what newspapers in fact do.
 - (D) The argument takes for granted that everyone has access to all newspapers.
 - (E) The argument is concerned only with important stories and not with all stories.
23. Most of the mines that Moradco operates in the province of Velyena have never violated environmental regulations. Every one of the gold mines that Moradco operates throughout the world has at some time or another violated environmental regulations.
- Which one of the following statements follows logically from the statements above?
- (A) Moradco operates more mines in Velyena than any other company operates there.
 - (B) The total number of gold mines that Moradco operates is larger than the total number of mines it operates in Velyena.
 - (C) Most of the gold mines that Moradco operates are not located in Velyena.
 - (D) Most of the mines that Moradco operates in Velyena are not gold mines.
 - (E) Most of the mines that Moradco operates throughout the world are not gold mines.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Tariffs on particular products tend to protect the small percentage of the population that works in industries that make those products while hurting everyone else through higher costs. Polls show that in fact most people oppose such tariffs. So politicians would be more likely to be reelected if they voted against these tariffs.

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

- (A) Supporters of tariffs on particular products are not significantly more likely than opponents to base their vote for a politician on the politician's stand on this issue.
- (B) Politicians always vote according to what is most likely to get them reelected.
- (C) Politicians should support only general tariffs, since such tariffs would be more widely popular with voters than tariffs on particular products.
- (D) Politicians should never support measures that favor only a small percentage of the population.
- (E) People who would be hurt by tariffs generally know that they would be hurt by them.

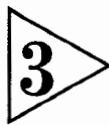
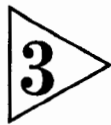
25. Among small- to medium-sized marine mammals such as seals and dolphins, the longer an animal can stay submerged during a dive, the greater the depth the animal can reach. Dolphins can dive to greater depths than northern fur seals can, and elephant seals can stay submerged longer than Weddell seals can.

If the information above is accurate, then each of the following statements could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Dolphins can dive to greater depths than Weddell seals can, but not to depths as great as elephant seals can.
- (B) Weddell seals can stay submerged longer than northern fur seals can, but dolphins can dive to greater depths than Weddell seals can.
- (C) Weddell seals can dive to greater depths than dolphins can and can stay submerged longer than northern fur seals can.
- (D) Northern fur seals can stay submerged longer than elephant seals can, but Weddell seals can dive to greater depths than dolphins can.
- (E) Northern fur seals can stay submerged longer than Weddell seals can, but elephant seals can dive to greater depths than northern fur seals can.

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

Six entertainers—Robinson, Shahpari, Tigay, Wu, Yeaton, and Zane—are being scheduled for the six performances on the opening day of a community festival. Each entertainer will perform at one of six times—in the morning at 9:00 A.M., 10:00 A.M., or 11:00 A.M., or in the afternoon at 2:00 P.M., 3:00 P.M., or 4:00 P.M.—with no two entertainers performing at the same scheduled time. The order in which the entertainers perform is subject to the following constraints:

Robinson must perform at some time before Zane.

Yeaton's performance must be the next performance after Wu's.

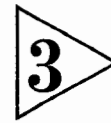
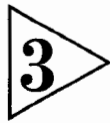
Tigay must perform in the afternoon.

Zane must perform in the morning.

1. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the entertainers are scheduled to perform?

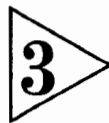
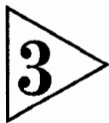
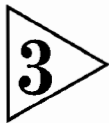
- (A) Robinson, Shahpari, Zane, Tigay, Wu, Yeaton
- (B) Robinson, Wu, Yeaton, Zane, Shahpari, Tigay
- (C) Robinson, Zane, Tigay, Shahpari, Wu, Yeaton
- (D) Shahpari, Robinson, Zane, Wu, Tigay, Yeaton
- (E) Wu, Yeaton, Zane, Shahpari, Tigay, Robinson

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



2. If Wu is scheduled to perform in the morning, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Robinson is scheduled to perform at 10:00 A.M.
 - (B) Shahpari is scheduled to perform at 3:00 P.M.
 - (C) Tigay is scheduled to perform at 2:00 P.M.
 - (D) Yeaton is scheduled to perform at 3:00 P.M.
 - (E) Zane is scheduled to perform at 11:00 A.M.
3. Shahpari CANNOT be scheduled to perform at which one of the following times?
- (A) 9:00 A.M.
 - (B) 10:00 A.M.
 - (C) 11:00 A.M.
 - (D) 2:00 P.M.
 - (E) 3:00 P.M.
4. What is the earliest time that Wu could be scheduled to perform?
- (A) 9:00 A.M.
 - (B) 10:00 A.M.
 - (C) 11:00 A.M.
 - (D) 2:00 P.M.
 - (E) 3:00 P.M.
5. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the entertainers who must be scheduled to perform in the afternoon?
- (A) Tigay
 - (B) Tigay, Wu
 - (C) Tigay, Yeaton
 - (D) Tigay, Wu, Yeaton
 - (E) Tigay, Shahpari, Yeaton

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



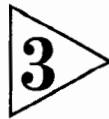
Questions 6–12

Exactly six of eight ceramic bowls, each crafted by exactly one of eight potters—Larsen, Mills, Neiman, Olivera, Park, Reigel, Serra, and Vance—will be displayed in a row in positions consecutively numbered 1 through 6, one bowl per position. The display is subject to the following conditions:

- If Larsen’s bowl is displayed, Mills’s bowl cannot be displayed.
- Park’s bowl can be displayed only if it is next to Olivera’s bowl and next to Serra’s bowl.
- Reigel’s bowl can be displayed only in either position 1 or position 6.
- Serra’s bowl cannot be displayed in either position 2 or position 4.
- Neiman’s bowl can be displayed only in position 5.

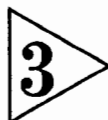
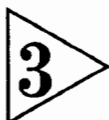
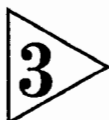
6. Which one of the following could be the display of bowls, listed by potter’s name, in order from position 1 through position 6?
- (A) Larsen, Mills, Serra, Park, Olivera, Reigel
 - (B) Larsen, Neiman, Olivera, Park, Serra, Vance
 - (C) Mills, Olivera, Park, Serra, Reigel, Vance
 - (D) Reigel, Park, Serra, Olivera, Neiman, Mills
 - (E) Serra, Park, Olivera, Vance, Larsen, Reigel

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



7. If Neiman's bowl and Park's bowl are both displayed, which one of the following is a potter whose bowl could be displayed in position 1?
- (A) Larsen
 - (B) Park
 - (C) Reigel
 - (D) Serra
 - (E) Vance
8. If Larsen's bowl is displayed in position 6 and Olivera's bowl is displayed in position 2, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Mills's bowl is displayed in position 3.
 - (B) Serra's bowl is displayed in position 1.
 - (C) Serra's bowl is displayed in position 3.
 - (D) Vance's bowl is displayed in position 1.
 - (E) Vance's bowl is displayed in position 3.
9. If Park's bowl is displayed in position 4, then the bowl displayed in position 2 must be
- (A) Larsen's, Mills's, or Vance's
 - (B) Larsen's, Neiman's, or Vance's
 - (C) Larsen's, Serra's, or Vance's
 - (D) Mills's, Reigel's, or Vance's
 - (E) Mills's, Serra's, or Vance's
10. If Larsen's bowl is displayed in position 1 and Olivera's bowl is displayed in position 4, which one of the following is a potter whose bowl CANNOT be displayed?
- (A) Neiman
 - (B) Park
 - (C) Reigel
 - (D) Serra
 - (E) Vance
11. Which one of the following is a potter whose bowl must be displayed?
- (A) Neiman
 - (B) Olivera
 - (C) Park
 - (D) Reigel
 - (E) Vance
12. If Neiman's bowl, Park's bowl, and Reigel's bowl are all displayed, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Neiman's bowl is displayed next to Reigel's bowl.
 - (B) Neiman's bowl is displayed next to Vance's bowl.
 - (C) Olivera's bowl is displayed next to Reigel's bowl.
 - (D) Olivera's bowl is displayed next to Vance's bowl.
 - (E) Serra's bowl is displayed next to Vance's bowl.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 13–17

Four employees—Jackson, Larabee, Paulson, and Torillo—are to select from among four offices—W, X, Y, and Z. The order in which they select, from first to fourth, is to be decided by a random drawing. Each employee has ranked the offices from first (highest) to fourth (lowest) as follows:

Jackson: Y, X, Z, W

Larabee: X, Z, W, Y

Paulson: Y, Z, X, W

Torillo: X, Y, Z, W

The following restrictions must apply:

Each employee selects an office that has not been selected previously.

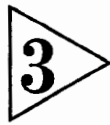
Each employee selects only one office.

Each employee selects the office that he or she ranks highest among the unselected offices.

13. Which one of the following is a possible matching of employees with the offices they select?

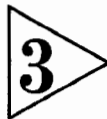
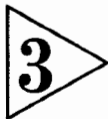
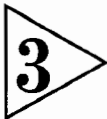
- (A) Jackson: W; Larabee: Y; Paulson: X; Torillo: Z
- (B) Jackson: Z; Larabee: X; Paulson: W; Torillo: Y
- (C) Jackson: X; Larabee: W; Paulson: Z; Torillo: Y
- (D) Jackson: Y; Larabee: W; Paulson: X; Torillo: Z
- (E) Jackson: Y; Larabee: Z; Paulson: X; Torillo: W

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



14. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) At most one of the employees selects the office he or she ranks first.
 - (B) At most one of the employees selects the office he or she ranks second.
 - (C) At least one of the employees selects the office he or she ranks first.
 - (D) At least one of the employees selects the office he or she ranks second.
 - (E) At least one of the employees selects the office he or she ranks third.
15. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Exactly two of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks third.
 - (B) Exactly two of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks fourth.
 - (C) Exactly three of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks second.
 - (D) Exactly three of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks third.
 - (E) Exactly three of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks fourth.
16. If Paulson selects office W, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Exactly two of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks second.
 - (B) Exactly two of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks third.
 - (C) Exactly three of the employees each selects the office he or she ranks first.
 - (D) Jackson selects office X.
 - (E) Larabee selects office Z.
17. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Jackson does not select office X.
 - (B) Larabee does not select office W.
 - (C) Larabee does not select office Z.
 - (D) Torillo does not select office X.
 - (E) Paulson does not select office X.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 18–23

Exactly five volunteers—Haddad, Joslin, Kwon, Molina, and Nash—are being assigned to three community committees—X, Y, and Z. Each committee will have three volunteers assigned to it, with each volunteer on a committee holding exactly one of three positions—leader, secretary, or treasurer.

The following conditions apply:

If Nash is assigned to a committee, Nash must be the leader for that committee.

Molina must be assigned to exactly one committee.

Kwon must be assigned to Y but cannot be assigned to Z.

Joslin must be the secretary for Y but cannot be assigned to X or Z.

18. Which one of the following could be the assignment of volunteers to Z?

- (A) leader: Haddad; secretary: Molina;
treasurer: Joslin
- (B) leader: Joslin; secretary: Haddad;
treasurer: Molina
- (C) leader: Kwon; secretary: Haddad;
treasurer: Molina
- (D) leader: Molina; secretary: Nash;
treasurer: Haddad
- (E) leader: Nash; secretary: Molina;
treasurer: Haddad

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



19. If Kwon is assigned to be treasurer for exactly two of the committees, then any of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Haddad is assigned to be leader for Y.
 - (B) Haddad is assigned to be secretary for Z.
 - (C) Haddad is assigned to be treasurer for X.
 - (D) Molina is assigned to be treasurer for Z.
 - (E) Nash is assigned to be leader for Y.
20. Each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Haddad is assigned to X.
 - (B) Haddad is assigned to Y.
 - (C) Kwon is assigned to X.
 - (D) Molina is assigned to Z.
 - (E) Nash is assigned to X.
21. If Kwon is assigned to be leader for exactly one of the committees, then for which of the committees is the assignment of volunteers to positions fully determined?
- (A) X only
 - (B) Y only
 - (C) X and Y, but not Z
 - (D) Y and Z, but not X
 - (E) X, Y, and Z
22. The assignment of volunteers to committees and positions is fully determined if which one of the following is true?
- (A) Haddad is assigned to be leader for exactly one of the committees.
 - (B) Haddad is assigned to be secretary for exactly two of the committees.
 - (C) Haddad is assigned to be treasurer for all three of the committees.
 - (D) Kwon is assigned to be treasurer for exactly two of the committees.
 - (E) Nash is assigned to be leader for all three of the committees.
23. Which one of the following, if substituted for the condition that Molina must be assigned to exactly one committee, would have the same effect in determining the assignment of volunteers to committees?
- (A) Haddad must be assigned to more committees than Molina.
 - (B) Joslin must be assigned to more committees than Molina.
 - (C) Kwon must be assigned to more committees than Molina.
 - (D) Molina must be assigned to more committees than Haddad.
 - (E) Nash must be assigned to more committees than Molina.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Pundit: Grenier will almost certainly not be elected as mayor. Although she says she believes in raising city employees' wages, it was only a few years ago that she was arguing that their wages should not be increased. Her claim that she has learned more about the issue since then—though sincere—will not matter to most voters, who will see her as insincere.

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

- (A) Voters are unlikely to vote for a politician whom they perceive to be insincere.
 - (B) Voters are unlikely to notice whether a politician's stance on issues has changed over time.
 - (C) Voters are unlikely to be influenced by what a politician's views were in the past if the voters agree with the politician's current positions.
 - (D) Voters are likely to elect a politician who they believe understands their financial concerns.
 - (E) Voters are likely to question the sincerity of a politician who does not hold the same beliefs they do.
2. Albert: Swenson's popular book, which argues that sun exposure does not harm skin cells, is a model of poor scholarship. Nonetheless, it is valuable because it has stimulated new research on sun exposure.

Yvonne: You're kidding me! You might as well say that a virus is valuable because it stimulates epidemiologists.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Albert and Yvonne disagree over whether

- (A) sun exposure harms skin cells
- (B) Swenson's book is a model of poor scholarship
- (C) Swenson's book should be considered valuable
- (D) Swenson's book has stimulated new research on sun exposure
- (E) something that does not stimulate new research can have value

3. Researchers have found that the percentage of people who start new businesses is much higher in countries with high per capita income than in countries with moderate per capita income. This is to be expected since most entrepreneurs in high- and middle-income countries start businesses to take advantage of perceived business opportunities, and there are more such opportunities in high-income countries. Surprisingly, however, the researchers also found that the percentage of people who start businesses is even higher in low-income countries than in high-income ones.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to explain the researchers' surprising finding?

- (A) In both high- and low-income countries, well over half of new businesses expect to provide jobs for no more than one or two people.
- (B) Many governments of high-income countries provide assistance to individuals who want to start businesses, but very few governments of low-income countries do so.
- (C) The percentage of new businesses that fail within a few years of being founded is generally no higher in low-income countries than in high-income countries.
- (D) In high-income countries, many entrepreneurs who start businesses to take advantage of perceived business opportunities soon discover that the opportunities were illusory.
- (E) In low-income countries, most entrepreneurs start businesses because all other employment options are either absent or unsatisfactory.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Film director: It's inaccurate to say that filmgoers stayed away from my film because it received one or two negative reviews. My film had such a small audience during its opening weekend simply because it was competing with several other films that appeal to the same type of filmgoer that mine does, and the number of such viewers is relatively small.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to support the film director's explanation?

- (A) The film director's film received no positive reviews.
 - (B) Filmgoers seldom see more than one film in a weekend.
 - (C) The total number of filmgoers was larger than average on the weekend the film director's film opened.
 - (D) Each of the other films that the film director alludes to received one or two positive reviews.
 - (E) Most filmgoers are drawn to a variety of kinds of film.
5. Some scientific issues are so complex and counterintuitive that they cannot be well understood by readers of popular magazines. Nonetheless, stories about these difficult scientific issues are frequently the ones that these readers would find most fascinating. Unfortunately, this means that some of the scientific stories that would be most interesting to readers are usually not covered in popular magazines since _____.

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

- (A) editors of popular magazines generally do not approve stories about issues that cannot be well understood by those magazines' readers
- (B) popular magazines cannot stay in business unless they regularly publish stories that their readers find interesting
- (C) highly complex and counterintuitive theories are increasingly common in almost all branches of science
- (D) readers of popular magazines are generally unable to accurately assess their own understanding of complex scientific issues
- (E) most readers of popular magazines are unwilling to seek out other sources in order to read about scientific issues that they find interesting

6. Letter to the editor: Your newspaper's advertisement claims that you provide coverage of the high school's most popular sports. Clearly this is false advertising. Of the school's students, 15 percent compete on the track team, while only 5 percent of the students play basketball. Hence, track is far more popular than basketball, yet track gets no coverage and basketball gets full-page coverage.

The reasoning in the letter to the editor is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- (A) infers a cause from a mere correlation
 - (B) bases its conclusion on a sample that is too small
 - (C) misinterprets a key word in the newspaper's advertisement
 - (D) employs as a premise the contention it purports to show
 - (E) criticizes the source of a claim rather than the claim itself
7. It is widely believed that the most environmentally sensible thing to do is to buy food from local farmers whenever it is available. But the distance that food travels turns out to be only a small part of its environmental impact. Certain foods can be produced with far less impact in some places rather than others. So, sometimes it is environmentally preferable to buy food that is not produced locally, rather than buy locally produced food.

The claim that the most environmentally sensible thing to do is to buy food from local farmers whenever it is available plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a principle upon which the reasoning in the argument is based.
- (B) It is a general principle that is used to support a particular activity that falls under it.
- (C) It is a general principle that is used to reject a particular activity that is not compatible with it.
- (D) It is a view that is rejected by the argument.
- (E) It is the conclusion of the argument.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

8. Technology is radically improving the quality of life in some communities, and not only by direct application of innovations. After all, the design, production, testing, and marketing of new technology has itself become a growing industry that is turning around the fortunes of once-ailing communities. The companies involved create jobs, add to the tax base, and contribute to an upbeat spirit of renewal.

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

- (A) The direct application of innovations is not the only way in which technology is radically improving the quality of life in some communities.
 - (B) The design, production, testing, and marketing of new technology has itself become a growing industry that is turning around the fortunes of once-ailing communities.
 - (C) Companies involved in the design, production, testing, and marketing of new technology create jobs, add to the tax base, and contribute to an upbeat spirit of renewal.
 - (D) Either the creation or the direct application of technological innovations is radically improving the quality of life in most communities.
 - (E) The only ways in which technology is radically improving the quality of life in some communities are by creating jobs, adding to the tax base, and contributing to an upbeat spirit of renewal.
9. Joshi is clearly letting campaign contributions influence his vote in city council. His campaign for re-election has received more financial support from property developers than any other city councilor's has. And more than any other councilor's, his voting record favors the interests of property developers.

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

- (A) takes for granted that because certain events occurred sequentially, the earlier events caused the later events
- (B) confuses one thing's being necessary for another to occur with its being sufficient to make it occur
- (C) makes a moral judgment when only a factual judgment can be justified
- (D) presumes that one thing is the cause of another when it could easily be an effect of it
- (E) has a conclusion that is simply a restatement of one of the argument's stated premises

10. Columnist: Some people argue that the government should not take over failing private-sector banks because the government does not know how to manage financial institutions. However, rather than managing a bank's day-to-day operations, the government would just need to select the bank's senior management. Most politicians have never been military professionals, yet they appoint the top military officials entrusted with defending the country—at least as great a responsibility as managing a bank.

The columnist's statements, if true, provide reason for rejecting which one of the following?

- (A) Commanding a branch of the military requires greater knowledge than running a bank does.
- (B) Politicians do an adequate job of appointing the top military officials entrusted with defending the country.
- (C) Politicians are not capable of managing a bank's day-to-day operations.
- (D) Banks that are owned by the government cannot be well managed.
- (E) The government should not take over private-sector banks that are financially sound.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. Polls have shown that a higher percentage of graduating university students are against proposals to reduce government social services than are students entering their first year at a university. These polls lead us to the conclusion that people with a university education are more likely to favor retaining or increasing the present level of government social services than are members of the overall population.

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

- (A) The polls of graduating university students were designed to avoid overrepresenting any single academic discipline.
 - (B) The political views of people with a university education are to a large degree influenced by their professors, and university professors are usually against reducing government social services.
 - (C) Polls of retired persons who have not graduated from a university show a higher percentage of persons in favor of reducing government social services than do polls of retired persons who have graduated from a university.
 - (D) Polls of those who graduated from a university more than five years before being polled show a higher percentage of people in favor of reducing government social services than do polls of the overall population.
 - (E) In the polls cited, graduating university students were more likely to express strong opinions about the question of reducing government social services than were students entering a university.
12. Several movie critics have claimed that this movie will inspire people to act in socially irresponsible ways, yet this claim relies entirely on survey data that have turned out to be deeply flawed. Thus these critics have made a claim that is not only untrue but also potentially harmful to the moviemakers' reputations.

The argument is flawed in that it

- (A) infers that a claim is false merely on the grounds that no satisfactory evidence for it has been offered
- (B) fails to consider that a pejorative claim that is true can be more harmful to a person's reputation than a false claim
- (C) relies on a sample that is likely to be unrepresentative
- (D) attacks the persons making an argument rather than attacking the substance of the argument
- (E) fails to consider that, even if an argument's conclusion is false, some of the evidence used to justify that conclusion may nonetheless be true

13. Most people who are skilled banjo players are also skilled guitar players. But most people who are skilled guitar players are not skilled banjo players.

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

- (A) There are more people who are skilled at playing both the guitar and the banjo than there are people who are skilled at playing only one of the two instruments.
 - (B) A person trying to learn how to play the guitar is more likely to succeed in doing so than is a person trying to learn how to play the banjo.
 - (C) Playing the guitar takes more skill than playing the banjo does.
 - (D) There are more people who are skilled at playing the guitar than there are people who are skilled at playing the banjo.
 - (E) There are more people who are skilled at playing the banjo than there are people who are skilled at playing the guitar.
14. Obviously, entrepreneurial ability is needed to start a successful company. Yet many entrepreneurs who succeed in starting a company fail later for lack of managerial skills. For instance, they do not adequately analyze market trends and, consequently, they fail in managing company growth. Hence, the lack of managerial skills and the lack of entrepreneurial ability can each inhibit the development of successful companies.

The proposition that certain entrepreneurs fail in managing company growth plays which one of the following roles in the argument above?

- (A) It is the main conclusion drawn in the argument.
- (B) It is presented as an example of the phenomenon the argument seeks to explain.
- (C) It is meant as an aside and is not supposed to provide evidence in support of the argument's conclusion.
- (D) It is a premise that is intended to support the argument's main conclusion directly.
- (E) It is an example that is offered in support of a premise that is intended to support the argument's main conclusion directly.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. Outsiders in any field often believe that they can bring in fresh, useful solutions that have been overlooked by insiders. But in fact, attempts at creativity that are not grounded in relevant experience are futile. Problems can be solved only by people who really understand them, and no one gains such understanding without experience.

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

- (A) The more experience a person has in a field, the more creatively that person can solve problems in the field.
 - (B) Those people who are experienced in a field rarely overlook creative solutions.
 - (C) Creative solutions in a field always come from people with experience in that field.
 - (D) The experience required for effective problem-solving in a field does not vary depending on the field's complexity.
 - (E) Outsiders should be properly trained in a field before being given responsibility in that field.
16. Researcher: Dinosaurs lack turbinates—nasal cavity bone structures in warm-blooded species that minimize water loss during breathing. According to some paleobiologists, this implies that all dinosaurs were cold-blooded. These paleobiologists must be mistaken, however, for fossil records show that some dinosaur species lived in Australia and Alaska, where temperatures drop below freezing. Only warm-blooded animals could survive such temperatures.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the researcher's argument by the claim that only warm-blooded animals could survive temperatures below freezing?

- (A) It is presented as a potential counterexample to the argument's main conclusion.
- (B) It is a premise offered in support of the argument's main conclusion.
- (C) It is presented as counterevidence to the paleobiologists' assertion that dinosaurs lack turbinates.
- (D) It is the argument's main conclusion.
- (E) It is an intermediate conclusion for which the claim that some dinosaur species lived in Australia and Alaska is offered as support.

17. Principle: The government should not prevent someone from expressing a true belief unless expressing it would be harmful to people generally.

Application: The government was wrong to prevent Calista from publicly expressing her belief that there is evidence that cancer rates have increased slightly over the last two decades and that this increase was due partly to excessive use of cell phones.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to justify the above application of the principle?

- (A) The government has conducted extensive research to determine whether there is any causal link between use of cell phones and cancer.
- (B) Several studies have found evidence that use of cell phones has been partially responsible for the increase in cancer rates over the last two decades, and it would benefit people to know this.
- (C) Calista firmly believes that knowing about the causes of the increase in cancer rates over the last two decades would greatly benefit people generally.
- (D) Unless there is strong evidence of a link between use of a product and disease, the suggestion that use of the product causes disease is usually harmful to people.
- (E) Most people would reduce their use of cell phones if they were convinced that they were using them enough to increase their risk of developing cancer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. Psychologist: Phonemic awareness, or the knowledge that spoken language can be broken into component sounds, is essential for learning to read an alphabetic language. But one also needs to learn how sounds are symbolically represented by means of letters; otherwise, phonemic awareness will not translate into the ability to read an alphabetic language. Yet many children who are taught by the whole-language method, which emphasizes the ways words sound, learn to read alphabetic languages.

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

- (A) The whole-language method invariably succeeds in teaching awareness of how spoken language can be broken into component sounds.
 - (B) When the whole-language method succeeds in teaching someone how to represent sounds by means of letters, that person acquires the ability to read an alphabetic language.
 - (C) Those unable to read an alphabetic language lack both phonemic awareness and the knowledge of how sounds are symbolically represented.
 - (D) Some children who are taught by the whole-language method are not prevented from learning how sounds are represented by means of letters.
 - (E) The whole-language method succeeds in teaching many children how to represent sounds symbolically by means of letters.
19. Studies have shown that pedestrians are struck by cars when crossing streets in crosswalks more often than they are struck when crossing outside of crosswalks. This is because crosswalks give many pedestrians an overly strong sense of security that oncoming cars will follow the signals, and these pedestrians are less likely to look both ways before crossing the street.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the explanation proposed above?

- (A) The overwhelming majority of pedestrians in high-traffic areas cross streets in crosswalks.
- (B) The number of pedestrians struck by cars has increased in recent years.
- (C) Pedestrians tend to underestimate the chances that the signals at a crosswalk will malfunction.
- (D) Drivers are generally most alert to pedestrians who are in or near crosswalks.
- (E) Measures intended to promote safety tend to make people less cautious.

20. Selena claims to have psychic powers. So if we find out whether Selena's claim is true, we will thereby determine whether it is possible to have psychic powers.

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

- (A) No one else has yet been found to have psychic powers.
 - (B) If it is possible to have psychic powers, then Selena has them.
 - (C) It is possible to determine whether Selena has psychic powers.
 - (D) If Selena's claim turns out to be false, we will not know whether it is possible to have psychic powers.
 - (E) We will not be able to determine whether it is possible to have psychic powers unless we find out whether Selena's claim is true.
21. In a recent study, researchers collected current prices for the 300 most common pharmaceutical drugs from the leading wholesalers specializing in bulk sales. It was found that these prices average 60 to 80 percent below the suggested wholesale prices listed for the same drugs in the current annual edition of a widely used, independently published pharmaceutical price guidebook.
- Each of the following, if true, would help to explain the situation described above EXCEPT:
- (A) A price war wherein pharmaceutical drug wholesalers tried to undercut each others' prices began shortly before the study was conducted.
 - (B) Suggested wholesale prices for the most common pharmaceutical drugs tend to be less than those for less common pharmaceutical drugs.
 - (C) Wholesale prices for pharmaceutical drugs often fluctuate dramatically from one month to the next.
 - (D) Wholesale prices suggested by the independently published pharmaceutical price guidebook are calculated to allow every pharmaceutical wholesaler to make substantial profits.
 - (E) The prices suggested by the independently published pharmaceutical price guidebook are for sales of relatively small quantities of pharmaceutical drugs to individual doctors.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

22. Theorist: Hatred and anger, grief and despair, love and joy are pairs of emotions that consist of the same core feeling and are distinguishable from each other only in terms of the social conditions that cause them and the behavior they in turn cause. So even if the meaning of a given piece of music is the emotion it elicits, this can mean only that music produces the core of a given emotion, for music is merely sound and, therefore, by itself creates neither social conditions nor human behavior.

The claim that music is merely sound plays which one of the following roles in the theorist's argument?

- (A) It is a generalization a particular instance of which is cited by the argument in order to undermine the viewpoint that the argument is attacking.
- (B) It is a portion of the conclusion drawn in the argument.
- (C) It is a claim that is offered as partial support for the argument's conclusion.
- (D) It is a generalization the truth of which is claimed to be necessary to establish the conclusion of the argument.
- (E) It is a hypothesis that must be rejected, according to the argument, because it is inconsistent with certain evidence.

23. For a computer to be intelligent, it must possess at least one of three qualities: creativity, self-awareness, or the ability to learn from its mistakes. Because the AR3000 is not creative or self-aware, it must have the ability to learn from its mistakes if it is intelligent.

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

- (A) Every vaccine is either an attenuated-virus vaccine, a dead-virus vaccine, or a pure DNA vaccine. Vaccine X cannot fall into the last two categories, because it contains living viral cells. Therefore, vaccine X must be an attenuated-virus vaccine.
- (B) Every commonly used vaccine is either a dead-virus vaccine, an attenuated-virus vaccine, or a pure DNA vaccine. Vaccine X is not a dead- or attenuated-virus vaccine. Therefore, if it is a commonly used vaccine, it must be a pure DNA vaccine.
- (C) Every vaccine is either a dead-virus vaccine, an attenuated-virus vaccine, or a pure DNA vaccine. Thus, if vaccine X is not a dead- or attenuated-virus vaccine, it must be a pure DNA vaccine.
- (D) Every commonly used vaccine is either a dead-virus vaccine, an attenuated-virus vaccine, or a pure DNA vaccine. Vaccine X stimulates the production of killer T cells in the immune system, unlike any pure DNA vaccine. Therefore, if it is not a dead-virus vaccine, then it must be an attenuated-virus vaccine.
- (E) Every commonly used vaccine is either a dead-virus vaccine, an attenuated-virus vaccine, or a pure DNA vaccine. Because vaccine X is not an attenuated-virus vaccine, it must be a pure DNA vaccine if it is not a dead-virus vaccine.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Mallotech portrays itself to the public as a socially responsible company, but critics charge that employees in many of its factories work in unsanitary conditions. Unless these critics are mistaken, then, Mallotech is not accurately portraying itself to the public.

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

- (A) A socially responsible company would never lie about whether its employees are working in unsanitary conditions.
- (B) No company that conceals information from the public is socially responsible.
- (C) Many employees in Mallotech's factories work in unsanitary conditions.
- (D) A socially responsible company would not have employees working in unsanitary conditions.
- (E) Every company that is well managed is socially responsible.

25. Many conceptual categories are parts of dichotomous (distinct and mutually exclusive) pairs: good or bad, right or wrong, rational or irrational, etc. However, advances in scientific understanding have shown some long-held dichotomies to be untenable. Some life forms have characteristics of both animals and plants; also, matter can be converted into energy and vice versa. Therefore, dichotomous classifications into mutually exclusive categories should generally be abandoned.

Which one of the following exhibits flawed reasoning most similar to that in the argument above?

- (A) Review by outside consultants has shown that this company should replace all of its computers with more powerful models. Therefore, not all of this company's computers are powerful enough.
- (B) Recent clinical trials have shown that some antianxiety drugs are addictive and can have life-threatening side effects. Therefore, the use of drugs for the treatment of anxiety should be discontinued.
- (C) Current highway safety data clearly demonstrate that all intoxicated drivers are dangerous. So we should get intoxicated drivers off the roads.
- (D) The longer fruit is kept, the more likely it is to become rotten. While these peaches seem to be fine, they have been kept for a rather long time. So it is best to throw them away now before they begin to rot.
- (E) This budget is based on the assumption that revenue will increase for the next two years. However, revenue figures for past years show that assumption to be untenable. Therefore, this budget should be replaced by a more realistic one.

26. All oceangoing ships carry seawater ballast tanks whose weight improves stability. To maintain the ship's proper stability, water must be pumped out of these tanks when cargo is loaded and into them when cargo is unloaded. As a result, sea creatures often get into the tanks and are then inadvertently deposited into new habitats, where they can wreak ecological havoc. One viable way of addressing this problem would be to empty and then immediately refill the tanks in midocean, since midocean creatures and coastal sea creatures usually cannot survive in one another's habitats.

Which one of the following is an assumption the argument requires?

- (A) Emptying and refilling an oceangoing ship's ballast tanks in midocean would ensure at least that no sea creatures capable of disturbing the ecology in a new habitat are pumped into the tanks.
- (B) An oceangoing ship's ballast tanks could be emptied and refilled in midocean only in conditions of calm air and flat seas.
- (C) Sea creatures have rarely, if ever, wreaked ecological havoc in a new habitat, unless they have been able to survive in that habitat after having been deposited there by oceangoing ships.
- (D) Currently, seawater is pumped into or out of the ballast tanks of oceangoing ships to maintain proper stability only when unloading or loading cargo.
- (E) There are at least some oceangoing ships whose stability could be adequately maintained while emptying and refilling their ballast tanks in midocean.

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.

Acknowledgment is made to the following sources from which material has been adapted for use in this test booklet:

Amitai Etzioni, "The U.S. Sentencing Commission on Corporate Crime: A Critique." ©1993 by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Alice Kessler-Harris, "Do We Still Need Women's History?" ©2008 by The Chronicle of Higher Education.

Paul Nadler, "Review of Blueprints for a Black Federal Theatre." ©1996 by the African American Review.

Mark Parascandola, "The Other Evolutionist." ©1999 by Lingua Franca.

Teresa R. Ramsby and Beth Severy-Hoven, "Gender, Sex, and the Domestication of the Empire in Art of the Augustan Age." ©2007 by The Johns Hopkins University Press.

**Wait for the supervisor's instructions before you open the page to the topic.
Please print and sign your name and write the date in the designated spaces below.**

Time: 35 Minutes

General Directions

You will have 35 minutes in which to plan and write an essay on the topic inside. Read the topic and the accompanying directions carefully. You will probably find it best to spend a few minutes considering the topic and organizing your thoughts before you begin writing. In your essay, be sure to develop your ideas fully, leaving time, if possible, to review what you have written. **Do not write on a topic other than the one specified. Writing on a topic of your own choice is not acceptable.**

No special knowledge is required or expected for this writing exercise. Law schools are interested in the reasoning, clarity, organization, language usage, and writing mechanics displayed in your essay. How well you write is more important than how much you write.

Confine your essay to the blocked, lined area on the front and back of the separate Writing Sample Response Sheet. Only that area will be reproduced for law schools. Be sure that your writing is legible.

**Both this topic sheet and your response sheet must be turned in to the testing staff
before you leave the room.**



Topic Code
140365

Print Your Full Name Here		
Last	First	M.I.

Date
/ /

Sign Your Name Here

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

LSAT® Writing Sample Topic

©2015 by Law School Admission Council, Inc. All rights reserved.

Directions: The scenario presented below describes two choices, either one of which can be supported on the basis of the information given. Your essay should consider both choices and argue for one over the other, based on the two specified criteria and the facts provided. There is no “right” or “wrong” choice: a reasonable argument can be made for either.

A university has limited funds for developing new online degree programs. It must decide whether to contract with an educational software firm for a generic course delivery software package or to develop its own customized software. Using the facts given below, write an essay in which you argue for one choice over the other based on the following two criteria:

- The university wants to provide the best possible educational resources and experience for online students.
- The university wants to most efficiently use its limited funds for developing online programs.

Using an existing generic software package would allow quick introduction of some online courses. The best generic software would require upgrading the university’s computer hardware. Most of the university’s courses were not designed to be delivered online. The software vendor would provide training for users. Some faculty and staff have experience with online courses that use generic course delivery software. The software vendor would provide maintenance and upgrades for the software. The cost for use of a generic course delivery software package would be a fixed annual licensing fee set by the vendor. Later changing to a different software package would require a complete overhaul of the course delivery system.

Developing its own course delivery software would require the university to invest heavily in expanding its current software development capability. Newly developed software requires lengthy testing. Expanded software development capability might benefit the university as a whole. Customized software could be designed for the university’s existing hardware and to accommodate most of the university’s existing courses without significant adjustment. Support for and upgrades to the software would require the university to maintain an expanded permanent software development staff. The university would control the budget and costs for the development and maintenance of its own software.

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

[illegible]

COMPUTING YOUR SCORE

Directions:

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

Scoring Worksheet

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

**Number
Correct**

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

2. Enter the sum here: _____
This is your Raw Score.

Conversion Chart For Converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score LSAT Form 5LSN116

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

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

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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