

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

THE OFFICIAL LSAT **PREPTEST®**

78

- PrepTest 78
- Form 7LSN122

JUNE 2016

LSAC.org



THE PREPTEST

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

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Grecia: The survey that we are conducting needs to track employment status by age, so respondents should be asked to indicate their age.

Hidalgo: We don't need results that provide employment status figures for every single age. So we should instead ask respondents merely to identify the age range that they fall into.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most justifies Hidalgo's stance?

- (A) Surveys gathering information for a specific purpose should not collect more detailed personal information than is necessary to achieve the purpose.
 - (B) Survey respondents should not be asked a particular question if they are unlikely to answer accurately.
 - (C) Sensitive personal information should be gathered only if a secure means of storing that information is available.
 - (D) Surveys should be allowed to gather any information that might be needed to meet their purposes.
 - (E) Surveys should gather detailed personal information only if survey respondents are first told about how that information will be used.
2. In 1893, an excavation led by Wilhelm Dörpfeld uncovered an ancient city he believed to be Troy, the site of the war described in Homer's epic poem the *Iliad*. But that belief cannot be correct. In the *Iliad*, the Trojan War lasted ten years, but a city as small as the one uncovered by Dörpfeld's team could not have withstood a siege lasting ten years.

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

- (A) In 1893, scholars knew of no other ancient city that could have been Troy.
- (B) The *Iliad* does not provide any clues about the specific location of Troy.
- (C) Dörpfeld's team found no evidence in the city they excavated that a siege had occurred there.
- (D) The city excavated by Dörpfeld's team had many features that scholars of the time believed Troy had.
- (E) The *Iliad* accurately represents the duration of the Trojan War.

3. Flynn: Allowing people to collect large damage awards when they successfully sue corporations that produce dangerous products clearly benefits consumers, since the possibility of large awards gives corporations a strong incentive to reduce safety risks associated with their products.

Garcia: Without sensible limits, damage awards can be so high that corporations are destroyed. As a result, employees lose their jobs and the productivity of the corporation is lost. This harms the economy and thus harms consumers.

Garcia responds to Flynn's argument by

- (A) arguing that the policy supported in Flynn's argument could have undesirable consequences
- (B) providing evidence that undermines one of the premises of Flynn's argument
- (C) comparing Flynn's argument to an obviously flawed argument that has the same logical structure
- (D) contending that Flynn's argument could be used to support a policy that is inconsistent with the policy that Flynn advocates
- (E) providing an alternative explanation for a situation described in Flynn's argument

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Monroe: Our organization's project has been a failure. Our stated goal was to reduce as much as possible the number of homes in the community that lack electricity. Now, at the project's conclusion, approximately 2,000 homes are still without electricity.

Wilkerson: But before the project began, over 5,000 homes in the community had no electricity. Surely bringing electricity to around 3,000 homes counts as a success for the project.

Monroe and Wilkerson disagree over the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) Approximately 2,000 homes in the community are still without electricity.
 - (B) Before the organization's project began, over 5,000 homes in the community had no electricity.
 - (C) The organization's project must be considered a failure if any home in the community has no electricity.
 - (D) The stated goal of the project was to reduce as much as possible the number of homes in the community that lack electricity.
 - (E) Leaving approximately 2,000 homes in the community without electricity at the conclusion of the project counts as a failure for the project.
5. Researchers asked 100 fifty-year-olds and 100 twenty-year-olds whether they gave blood. Because nearly twice as many fifty-year-olds as twenty-year-olds reported that they sometimes gave blood, the researchers concluded that, on average, fifty-year-olds are more altruistic than twenty-year-olds. But there is reason for skepticism. Many people hesitate to admit that their behavior does not conform to societal expectations.

The reasoning above calls into question a conclusion drawn from statistical data by

- (A) showing that the data are based on an unrepresentative sample
- (B) offering an alternative explanation of some of the data
- (C) showing that one cannot directly observe altruism
- (D) criticizing the motives of the researchers
- (E) offering a specific counterexample

6. Mario: I see that the only rug store in Glendale has gone out of business. Evidently there's little demand for rugs in Glendale. So if you're planning to open a new business there, rugs would be one product to avoid.

Renate: It's true that the store is gone, but its closing had little to do with the product it sold. All this means is that the market for rugs in Glendale is now wide open.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Mario and Renate disagree over whether

- (A) the rug store in Glendale sold rugs of inferior quality
 - (B) it is a good idea to open a rug store in Glendale
 - (C) it is possible to determine the market for rugs in Glendale
 - (D) any other stores have gone out of business in Glendale
 - (E) rug stores can close because of insufficient demand for rugs
7. Editorialist: The city council is considering increasing the amount of air traffic allowed at the airport beyond its original design capacity. Several council members say that this increase would not decrease safety as it would be accompanied by the purchase of the latest safety technology. But in fact it would decrease safety. Numerous studies conducted 30 years ago show that safety was reduced at every airport where the permitted level of traffic was increased beyond the airport's original design capacity, even when those airports made use of the latest safety technology.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the editorialist's argument?

- (A) The argument draws a conclusion on the basis of a general statement that has in turn been inferred from a very limited number of particular instances.
- (B) The argument fails to consider the possibility that whether an airport can allow more air traffic than it was originally designed for without reducing safety depends largely on what the latest technology is.
- (C) The argument fails to consider the possibility that the city council members who support the increase are aware of the studies that were conducted 30 years ago.
- (D) The argument confuses an absence of evidence for the claim that the airport can safely permit air traffic in excess of its original design capacity with the existence of evidence against this claim.
- (E) The argument fails to consider that a slight increase in safety risks might be acceptable if it yields overriding benefits of another kind.

8. Philosopher: It has been argued that because particular moral codes differ between cultures, morality must be entirely a product of culture and cannot be grounded in some universal human nature. This argument is flawed. Research suggests that certain moral attitudes, such as disapproval of unfairness and cruelty, are shared across all cultures. And just as certain universal tastes like sweetness and saltiness can, in different cultural contexts, provide the basis for many different cuisines, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) moral codes tend to be based in the specific contexts in which they arise
 - (B) the moral codes of most cultures resemble each other in many respects
 - (C) a variety of moral codes can be based in shared moral attitudes
 - (D) it is possible to understand the basis of the moral codes of different cultures
 - (E) moral attitudes can be adapted to suit the moral codes of many different cultures
9. In a recent field study of prairie plants, the more plant species a prairie plot had, the more vigorously the plants grew and the better the soil retained nutrients. Thus, having more plant species improves a prairie's ability to support plant life.
- The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it
- (A) infers of two correlated phenomena, X and Y, that X causes Y without considering whether Y causes X
 - (B) fails to describe the mechanism by which productivity is supposedly increased
 - (C) takes for granted that the characteristics of one prairie plot could reveal something about the characteristics of other prairie plots
 - (D) bases a general conclusion on data that is likely to be unrepresentative
 - (E) takes an increase in number to indicate an increase in proportion

10. Anthropologist: In an experiment, two groups of undergraduates were taught how to create one of the types of stone tools that the Neanderthals made in prehistoric times. One group was taught using both demonstrations and elaborate verbal explanations, whereas the other group learned by silent example alone. The two groups showed a significant difference neither in the speed with which they acquired the toolmaking skills nor in the level of proficiency they reached. This shows that Neanderthals could just as well have created their sophisticated tools even if they had no language.

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

- (A) Apart from the sophistication of their stone tools, there is a great deal of evidence suggesting that Neanderthals possessed some form of language.
- (B) The students who were taught with verbal explanations were allowed to discuss the toolmaking techniques among themselves, whereas the students who learned by silent example were not.
- (C) The tools that the undergraduates were taught to make were much simpler and easier to make than most types of tools created by Neanderthals.
- (D) The instructor who taught the group of students who learned by silent example alone was much less proficient at making the stone tools than was the instructor who taught the other group of students.
- (E) The tools created by Neanderthals were much less sophisticated than the tools created by anatomically modern humans who almost certainly possessed language and lived at the same time as the Neanderthals.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. Modest amounts of exercise can produce a dramatic improvement in cardiovascular health. One should exercise most days of the week, but one need only do the equivalent of half an hour of brisk walking on those days to obtain cardiovascular health benefits. More vigorous exercise is more effective, but a strenuous workout is not absolutely necessary.

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

- (A) Having a strenuous workout most days of the week can produce a dramatic improvement in cardiovascular health.
 - (B) Doing the equivalent of an hour of brisk walking two or three times a week generally produces dramatic improvements in cardiovascular health.
 - (C) It is possible to obtain at least as great an improvement in cardiovascular health from doing the equivalent of half an hour of brisk walking most days of the week as from having a strenuous workout most days of the week.
 - (D) Aside from exercise, there is no way of improving one's cardiovascular health.
 - (E) To obtain a dramatic improvement in one's cardiovascular health, one must exercise strenuously at least occasionally.
12. Sartore is a better movie reviewer than Kelly. A movie review should help readers determine whether or not they are apt to enjoy the movie, and a person who is likely to enjoy a particular movie is much more likely to realize this by reading a review by Sartore than a review by Kelly, even though Sartore is more likely to give a movie an unfavorable review than a favorable one.

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

- (A) Sartore has technical knowledge of film, whereas Kelly is merely a fan.
- (B) Most of Kelly's movie reviews are unfavorable to the movie being reviewed.
- (C) One who is apt not to enjoy a particular movie is more likely to realize this by reading a review by Sartore than a review by Kelly.
- (D) Reading a movie review by Sartore will usually help one to enjoy the movie more than one otherwise would have.
- (E) Most of the movies that Sartore reviews are also reviewed by Kelly.

13. Specially bred aquarium fish with brilliant coloration and unusual body shapes may be popular with connoisseurs, but they are inferior to ordinary fish. Hampered by their elaborate tails or strangely shaped fins, the specially bred fish cannot reach food as quickly as can the ordinary fish that compete with them for food, and so they are often underfed. Also, they do not breed true; most offspring of the specially bred fish lack the elaborate tails and brilliant coloration of their parents.

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

- (A) Specially bred aquarium fish must receive special care if they are to survive.
 - (B) Connoisseurs are not interested in dull-colored, simply shaped fish.
 - (C) Most specially bred aquarium fish are purchased by connoisseurs.
 - (D) Ordinary fish tend not to have elaborate tails or strangely shaped fins.
 - (E) Strangely shaped fins and elaborate tails interfere with a fish's ability to reproduce.
14. Ethicist: The general principle—if one ought to do something then one can do it—does not always hold true. This may be seen by considering an example. Suppose someone promises to meet a friend at a certain time, but—because of an unforeseen traffic jam—it is impossible to do so.

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

- (A) If a person failed to do something she or he ought to have done, then that person failed to do something that she or he promised to do.
- (B) Only an event like an unforeseen traffic jam could excuse a person from the obligation to keep a promise.
- (C) If there is something that a person ought not do, then it is something that that person is capable of not doing.
- (D) The obligation created by a promise is not relieved by the fact that the promise cannot be kept.
- (E) If an event like an unforeseen traffic jam interferes with someone's keeping a promise, then that person should not have made the promise to begin with.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. The production of leather and fur for clothing is labor intensive, which means that these materials have tended to be expensive. But as fashion has moved away from these materials, their prices have dropped, while prices of some materials that require less labor in their production and are more fashionable have risen.

The situation described above conforms most closely to which one of the following generalizations?

- (A) The price of any manufactured good depends more on how fashionable that good is than on the materials it is made from.
 - (B) It is more important for the materials used in the manufacture of clothing to be fashionable than it is for them to be practical.
 - (C) Materials that require relatively little labor in their production tend to be fashionable.
 - (D) The appearance of a manufactured good is the only thing that determines whether it is fashionable.
 - (E) Cultural trends tend to be an important determinant of the prices of materials used in manufacturing.
16. In most of this forest, the expected outbreak of tree-eating tussock moths should not be countered. After all, the moth is beneficial where suppression of forest fires, for example, has left the forest unnaturally crowded with immature trees, and _____.
- The conclusion of the argument is most strongly supported if which one of the following completes the passage?
- (A) more than half of the forest is unnaturally crowded with immature trees
 - (B) mature trees are usually the first to be eaten by tussock moths
 - (C) usually a higher proportion of mature trees than of immature ones are destroyed in forest fires
 - (D) the expected outbreak of tussock moths will almost certainly occur if no attempt is made to counter it
 - (E) there are no completely effective countermeasures against the moth

17. In order to relieve traffic congestion, the city of Gastner built a new highway linking several of the city's suburbs to the downtown area. However, the average commute time for workers in downtown Gastner increased after the new highway opened.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increase in average commute time?

- (A) Most people who work in the downtown area of Gastner commute from one of the city's suburbs.
 - (B) The location of the new highway is most convenient for people who commute to and from Gastner's largest suburbs.
 - (C) Shortly after the new highway was opened, several suburban roads connecting to the new highway were upgraded with new stoplights.
 - (D) At the same time the new highway was being built, road repair work was being done on important streets leading to downtown Gastner.
 - (E) In Gastner's downtown area, traffic on the roads near the new highway became more congested after the new highway was opened.
18. Office worker: I have two equally important projects that remain undone. The first one is late already, and if I devote time to finishing it, then I won't have time to finish the second one before its deadline. Admittedly, there's no guarantee that I can finish the second project on time even if I devote all of my time to it, but I should nonetheless devote all of my time to the second one.

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

- (A) It is better to focus one's time on a single project than to split one's time between two projects.
- (B) It is better to finish one of two projects than to risk failing to finish both projects.
- (C) It is better to first finish those projects that must be done than to interrupt them with projects that are merely optional.
- (D) It is better not to worry about having failed to finish a project on time than to allow such worry to interfere with finishing a competing project on time.
- (E) It is better to attempt to finish a project on time than to attempt to finish a late project that does not have higher priority.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. Science teacher: An abstract knowledge of science is very seldom useful for the decisions that adults typically make in their daily lives. But the skills taught in secondary school should be useful for making such decisions. Therefore, secondary school science courses should teach students to evaluate science-based arguments regarding practical issues, such as health and public policy, instead of or perhaps in addition to teaching more abstract aspects of science.

Which one of the following is an assumption the science teacher's argument requires?

- (A) Secondary schools should teach only those skills that are the most useful for the decisions that adults typically make in their daily lives.
- (B) Teaching secondary school students the more abstract aspects of science is at least as important as teaching them to evaluate science-based arguments regarding practical issues.
- (C) Adults who have an abstract knowledge of science are no better at evaluating science-based arguments regarding practical issues than are adults who have no knowledge of science at all.
- (D) No secondary school science courses currently teach students how to evaluate science-based arguments regarding practical issues.
- (E) The ability to evaluate science-based arguments regarding practical issues is sometimes useful in making the decisions that adults typically make in their daily lives.

20. Lyle: Admittedly, modernizing the language of premodern plays lessens their aesthetic quality, but such modernizing remains valuable for teaching history, since it makes the plays accessible to students who would otherwise never enjoy them.

Carl: But such modernizing prevents students from understanding fully what the plays said to premodern audiences. Thus, modernizing plays is of no use for teaching history, because students cannot gain deep knowledge of the past from modernized plays.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses a point of disagreement between Lyle and Carl?

- (A) whether modernizing the language of premodern plays results in plays that have different pedagogical value than the originals
- (B) whether the loss in aesthetic quality that results from modernizing the language of premodern plays lessens the plays' usefulness for teaching history
- (C) whether the highest form of aesthetic enjoyment of premodern plays comes from seeing them as they were originally performed
- (D) whether increasing the accessibility of premodern plays through modernizing their language is valuable for teaching history
- (E) whether using plays with modernized language to teach history requires that there be some loss in the aesthetic quality of the plays

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. Most kinds of soil contain clay, and virtually every kind of soil contains either sand or organic material, or both. Therefore, there must be some kinds of soil that contain both clay and sand and some that contain both clay and organic material.

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

- (A) Most pharmacies sell cosmetics. Virtually every pharmacy sells shampoo or toothpaste, or both. Therefore, if there are pharmacies that sell both cosmetics and toothpaste, there must also be some that sell both cosmetics and shampoo.
- (B) Undoubtedly, most pharmacies sell cosmetics, for almost all pharmacies sell either shampoo or toothpaste, or both, and there are some pharmacies that sell both cosmetics and shampoo and some that sell both cosmetics and toothpaste.
- (C) Most pharmacies sell cosmetics. Nearly all pharmacies sell shampoo or toothpaste, or both. Therefore, unless there are some pharmacies that sell both cosmetics and toothpaste, there must be some that sell both cosmetics and shampoo.
- (D) Virtually every pharmacy that sells shampoo also sells toothpaste. Most pharmacies sell cosmetics. Therefore, there must be some pharmacies that sell both cosmetics and toothpaste and some that sell both cosmetics and shampoo.
- (E) Nearly all pharmacies sell either shampoo or toothpaste, or both. Therefore, since most pharmacies sell cosmetics, there must be some pharmacies that sell both cosmetics and toothpaste and some that sell both cosmetics and shampoo.

22. In 2005, an environmental group conducted a study measuring the levels of toxic chemicals in the bodies of eleven volunteers. Scientifically valid inferences could not be drawn from the study because of the small sample size, but the results were interesting nonetheless. Among the subjects tested, younger subjects showed much lower levels of PCBs—toxic chemicals that were banned in the 1970s. This proves that the regulation banning PCBs was effective in reducing human exposure to those chemicals.

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

- (A) takes an inconsistent stance regarding the status of the inferences that can be drawn from the study
- (B) overlooks the possibility that two or more chemicals produce the same effects
- (C) concludes that a generalization has been proven true merely on the grounds that it has not been proven false
- (D) takes something to be the cause of a reduction when it could have been an effect of that reduction
- (E) does not consider the possibility that PCBs have detrimental effects on human health several years after exposure

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. A spy fails by being caught, and it is normally only through being caught that spies reveal their methods. The successful spy is never caught. So the available data are skewed: One can learn a lot about what makes a spy fail but very little about what makes a spy succeed.

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

- (A) Of those who participated in the marathon, some succeeded and others failed. But those who did not participate at all neither succeeded nor failed, since both success and failure require participation.
- (B) People who are aware of their motives can articulate them. But unconscious motives are usually impossible to acknowledge. So people are more likely to hear about other people's conscious motives than their unconscious ones.
- (C) It is unclear whether the company's venture succeeded, because the criteria for its success are undefined. But if the venture had had a measurable goal, then it would have been possible to judge its success.
- (D) A teacher is someone who teaches. In addition, there are people who teach but are not called teachers. So while the number of those called teachers is large, the number of those who teach is even larger.
- (E) Because someone intervened in the conflict, the effects of that intervention can be discerned. But since no one can investigate what does not happen, it is impossible to discern what would have happened had someone not intervened.

24. Families with underage children make up much of the population, but because only adults can vote, lawmakers in democracies pay too little attention to the interests of these families. To remedy this, parents should be given additional votes to cast on behalf of their underage children. Families with underage children would thus receive fair representation.

The argument requires assuming which one of the following principles?

- (A) The amount of attention that lawmakers give to a group's interests should be directly proportional to the number of voters in that group.
- (B) Parents should not be given responsibility for making a decision on their child's behalf unless their child is not mature enough to decide wisely.
- (C) The parents of underage children should always consider the best interests of their children when they vote.
- (D) It is not fair for lawmakers to favor the interests of people who have the vote over the interests of people who do not have the vote.
- (E) A group of people can be fairly represented in a democracy even if some members of that group can vote on behalf of others in that group.

25. Critic: The *Gazette-Standard* newspaper recently increased its editorial staff to avoid factual errors. But this clearly is not working. Compared to its biggest competitor, the *Gazette-Standard* currently runs significantly more corrections acknowledging factual errors.

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

- (A) The *Gazette-Standard* pays its editorial staff lower salaries than its biggest competitor pays its editorial staff.
- (B) The *Gazette-Standard* has been in business considerably longer than has its biggest competitor.
- (C) The *Gazette-Standard* more actively follows up reader complaints about errors in the paper than does its biggest competitor.
- (D) The *Gazette-Standard*'s articles are each checked by more editors than are the articles of its biggest competitor.
- (E) The increase in the *Gazette-Standard*'s editorial staff has been offset by a decrease in the reporting staff at the newspaper.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

Seven workers—Quinn, Ruiz, Smith, Taylor, Verma, Wells, and Xue—are being considered for a special project. Exactly three of the workers will be selected to be project members, and exactly one of these project members will be the project leader. The selection is subject to the following constraints:

Quinn or Ruiz can be a project member only if leading the project.

If Smith is a project member, Taylor must also be.

If Wells is a project member, neither Ruiz nor Verma can be.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable selection for the project?

- (A) Ruiz (leader), Taylor, Wells
- (B) Verma (leader), Quinn, Taylor
- (C) Verma (leader), Smith, Taylor
- (D) Verma (leader), Smith, Xue
- (E) Xue (leader), Verma, Wells

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

2. If Taylor is the project leader and Wells is a project member, then the third project member must be either

(A) Quinn or Smith
(B) Quinn or Xue
(C) Ruiz or Verma
(D) Smith or Xue
(E) Verma or Xue

3. Verma could be the project leader if which one of the following is true?

(A) Neither Quinn nor Smith is selected.
(B) Neither Ruiz nor Taylor is selected.
(C) Neither Smith nor Taylor is selected.
(D) Neither Smith nor Xue is selected.
(E) Neither Taylor nor Wells is selected.

4. If Taylor is not a project member, which one of the following workers must be a project member?

(A) Quinn
(B) Ruiz
(C) Verma
(D) Wells
(E) Xue

5. The selection for the project is completely determined if which one of the following is true?

(A) Neither Quinn nor Smith is selected.
(B) Neither Quinn nor Taylor is selected.
(C) Neither Quinn nor Xue is selected.
(D) Neither Ruiz nor Wells is selected.
(E) Neither Ruiz nor Verma is selected.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–11

Four students will be assigned to a history project in which they will search archives from the years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924. Each of the four years will have exactly one student assigned to it. Six students—Louis, Mollie, Onyx, Ryan, Tiffany, and Yoshio—are available for this project. The following conditions apply:

Only Louis or Tiffany can be assigned to 1923.

If Mollie is assigned to the project, then she must be assigned to either 1921 or 1922.

If Tiffany is assigned to the project, then Ryan must be assigned to the project.

If Ryan is assigned to the project, then Onyx must be assigned to the year immediately prior to Ryan's.

6. Which one of the following could be an accurate assignment of students, in order from the earliest year to the latest?

- (A) Louis, Onyx, Ryan, Yoshio
- (B) Mollie, Yoshio, Tiffany, Onyx
- (C) Onyx, Ryan, Louis, Tiffany
- (D) Tiffany, Onyx, Louis, Ryan
- (E) Yoshio, Onyx, Louis, Mollie

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. Mollie must be assigned to 1922 if which one of the following is true?

- (A) Louis is assigned to 1924.
- (B) Onyx is assigned to 1921.
- (C) Onyx is assigned to 1924.
- (D) Tiffany is assigned to 1923.
- (E) Yoshio is assigned to 1921.

8. If both Ryan and Yoshio are assigned to the project, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Louis is assigned to 1923.
- (B) Mollie is assigned to 1921.
- (C) Onyx is assigned to 1922.
- (D) Tiffany is assigned to 1924.
- (E) Yoshio is assigned to 1922.

9. How many of the students are there who could be the one assigned to 1921?

- (A) six
- (B) five
- (C) four
- (D) three
- (E) two

10. If Yoshio is not assigned to the project, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Louis is not assigned to the project.
- (B) Ryan is not assigned to the project.
- (C) Tiffany is not assigned to the project.
- (D) Onyx is assigned to 1922.
- (E) Louis is assigned to 1924.

11. Which one of the following students CANNOT be assigned to 1922?

- (A) Louis
- (B) Mollie
- (C) Onyx
- (D) Ryan
- (E) Yoshio

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 12–17

During the weeklong grand opening of a new antique shop, the antique dealer will auction exactly one antique per day for six consecutive days—June 1st through June 6th. The antiques to be auctioned are: a harmonica, a lamp, a mirror, a sundial, a table, and a vase. The following conditions apply:

The sundial is not auctioned on June 1st.

If the harmonica is auctioned on an earlier date than the lamp, then the mirror is also auctioned on an earlier date than the lamp.

The sundial is auctioned on an earlier date than the mirror and also on an earlier date than the vase.

The table is auctioned on an earlier date than the harmonica or on an earlier date than the vase, but not both.

12. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the six antiques, in the order in which they are auctioned, from June 1st through June 6th?

- (A) harmonica, table, sundial, lamp, vase, mirror
- (B) lamp, harmonica, sundial, mirror, vase, table
- (C) harmonica, sundial, table, mirror, lamp, vase
- (D) sundial, mirror, harmonica, table, vase, lamp
- (E) vase, sundial, lamp, harmonica, table, mirror

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

13. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The table is auctioned on June 2nd and the lamp is auctioned on June 3rd.
 - (B) The sundial is auctioned on June 2nd and the vase is auctioned on June 3rd.
 - (C) The mirror is auctioned on June 3rd and the sundial is auctioned on June 4th.
 - (D) The vase is auctioned on June 4th and the sundial is auctioned on June 5th.
 - (E) The sundial is auctioned on June 4th and the table is auctioned on June 5th.
14. If the table is auctioned on a date that is later than both the date on which the mirror is auctioned and the date on which the vase is auctioned, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The harmonica is auctioned on an earlier date than the table.
 - (B) The table is auctioned on an earlier date than the lamp.
 - (C) The table is auctioned on an earlier date than the sundial.
 - (D) The mirror is auctioned on an earlier date than the vase.
 - (E) The sundial is auctioned on an earlier date than the lamp.

15. Which one of the following CANNOT be the antique auctioned on the day immediately preceding the day on which the vase is auctioned?
- (A) the harmonica
 - (B) the lamp
 - (C) the mirror
 - (D) the sundial
 - (E) the table
16. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The mirror is auctioned on June 2nd.
 - (B) The lamp is auctioned on June 2nd.
 - (C) The vase is auctioned on June 2nd.
 - (D) The lamp is auctioned on June 3rd.
 - (E) The mirror is auctioned on June 5th.
17. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The sundial is auctioned on June 5th.
 - (B) The sundial is auctioned on June 4th.
 - (C) The lamp is auctioned on June 5th and the mirror is auctioned on June 6th.
 - (D) The table is auctioned on June 3rd and the lamp is auctioned on June 4th.
 - (E) The harmonica is auctioned on June 2nd and the vase is auctioned on June 3rd.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 18–23

A chorus director is planning to audition exactly six singers: Kammer, Lugo, Trillo, Waite, Yoshida, and Zinn. Kammer's audition and Lugo's audition will be recorded; the other four will not be. The six auditions are to take place one after the other on a single day, in accordance with the following conditions:

The fourth audition cannot be recorded.

The fifth audition must be recorded.

Waite's audition must take place earlier than the two recorded auditions.

Kammer's audition must take place earlier than Trillo's audition.

Zinn's audition must take place earlier than Yoshida's audition.

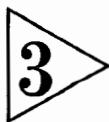
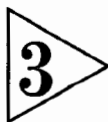
18. Which one of the following could be the order of the auditions, from first to last?
- (A) Kammer, Trillo, Zinn, Waite, Lugo, Yoshida
 - (B) Waite, Kammer, Yoshida, Zinn, Lugo, Trillo
 - (C) Waite, Lugo, Kammer, Trillo, Zinn, Yoshida
 - (D) Waite, Zinn, Kammer, Trillo, Lugo, Yoshida
 - (E) Zinn, Yoshida, Waite, Lugo, Kammer, Trillo

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. Which one of the following CANNOT be the second audition?
- (A) Kammer's audition
 - (B) Lugo's audition
 - (C) Trillo's audition
 - (D) Waite's audition
 - (E) Zinn's audition
20. Which one of the following could be the sixth audition?
- (A) Kammer's audition
 - (B) Lugo's audition
 - (C) Trillo's audition
 - (D) Waite's audition
 - (E) Zinn's audition
21. If Kammer's audition is immediately before Yoshida's, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Kammer's audition is second.
 - (B) Trillo's audition is fourth.
 - (C) Waite's audition is third.
 - (D) Yoshida's audition is sixth.
 - (E) Zinn's audition is second.
22. Yoshida's audition could be
- (A) fifth
 - (B) fourth
 - (C) third
 - (D) second
 - (E) first
23. Which one of the following, if substituted for the condition that Waite's audition must take place earlier than the two recorded auditions, would have the same effect in determining the order of the auditions?
- (A) Zinn's audition is the only one that can take place earlier than Waite's.
 - (B) Waite's audition must take place either immediately before or immediately after Zinn's.
 - (C) Waite's audition must take place earlier than Lugo's.
 - (D) Waite's audition must be either first or second.
 - (E) The first audition cannot be recorded.

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

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. A nonprofit organization concerned with a social issue sent out a fund-raising letter to 5,000 people. The letter was accompanied by a survey soliciting recipients' opinions. Of the 300 respondents, 283 indicated in the survey that they agreed with the organization's position on the social issue. This suggests that most of the 5,000 people to whom the letter was sent agreed with that position.

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

- (A) It draws a conclusion about a population from observations of a subgroup that is quite likely to be unrepresentative of that population in certain relevant respects.
- (B) It takes for granted that most individuals do not vary significantly in the opinions they would express on a given issue if surveyed regarding that issue on different occasions.
- (C) It relies on the accuracy of a survey made under conditions in which it is probable that most of the responses to that survey did not correctly reflect the opinions of the respondents.
- (D) It uses evidence about an opinion held by the majority of a population in an attempt to justify a conclusion regarding the opinion of a small part of that population.
- (E) It takes for granted that the fund-raising letter had some influence on the opinions of most of the people who received it.

2. An unstable climate was probably a major cause of the fall of the Roman empire. Tree-ring analysis shows that Europe's climate underwent extreme fluctuations between 250 A.D. and 550 A.D., a period that encompasses Rome's decline and fall. This highly variable climate surely hurt food production, which made the empire harder to rule and defend.

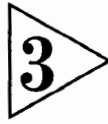
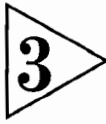
Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (A) Political failures within the Roman empire during its last years led to conflicts that hampered agricultural production.
- (B) The areas of the Roman empire that had the greatest climatic instability between 250 A.D. and 550 A.D. did not experience unusual levels of unrest during that period.
- (C) Poor farming practices led to depleted soil in many parts of Europe during the last years of the Roman empire.
- (D) During periods when the Roman empire was thriving, Europe consistently experienced weather that was favorable for agriculture.
- (E) Total food production in Europe was likely greater in the years around 550 A.D. than in the years around 250 A.D.

3. Sales manager: Having spent my entire career in sales, most of that time as a sales manager for a large computer company, I know that natural superstar salespeople are rare. But many salespeople can perform like superstars if they have a good manager. Therefore, companies should _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the sales manager's argument?

- (A) devote more effort to training than to evaluating salespeople
- (B) devote more effort to finding good managers than to finding natural superstar salespeople
- (C) keep to a minimum the number of salespeople for which a manager is responsible
- (D) promote more natural superstar salespeople to management positions
- (E) reward superstar performance more than superstar talent



4. According to economists, people's tendency to purchase a given commodity is inversely proportional to its price. When new techniques produced cheaper steel, more steel was purchased. Nevertheless, once machine-produced lace became available, at much lower prices than the handcrafted variety, lace no longer served to advertise its wearers' wealth and the lace market collapsed. Obviously, then, there are exceptions to the economists' general rule.

The claim that more steel was purchased when it could be manufactured more cheaply plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is described as inadequate evidence for the falsity of the argument's conclusion.
 - (B) It is described as an exception to a generalization for which the argument offers evidence.
 - (C) It is used to illustrate the generalization that, according to the argument, does not hold in all cases.
 - (D) It is the evidence that, according to the argument, led economists to embrace a false hypothesis.
 - (E) It is cited as one of several reasons for modifying a general assumption made by economists.
5. Resident: Data indicates that 30 percent of the houses in our town have inadequate site drainage and 30 percent have structural defects that could make them unsafe. Hence, at least 60 percent of our town's houses have some kind of problem that threatens their integrity.

The reasoning in the resident's argument is flawed in that the argument overlooks the possibility that

- (A) the town has a relatively small number of houses
- (B) inadequate site drainage can make a house unsafe
- (C) structural defects are often easier to fix than inadequate site drainage
- (D) many houses in the town have neither inadequate site drainage nor structural defects that could make them unsafe
- (E) some of the houses that have structural defects that could make them unsafe also have inadequate site drainage

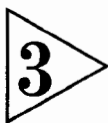
6. The decisions that one makes can profoundly affect one's life years later. So one should not regret the missed opportunities of youth, for had one decided instead to seize one of these opportunities, one would not have some of the close personal relationships one currently has. And everyone deeply cherishes their close personal relationships.

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

- (A) One should not regret making a decision unless a different decision would have resulted in one having a greater number of close personal relationships.
 - (B) One should not regret making a decision if it helped to bring about something that one cherishes.
 - (C) One should not regret making a decision that had little effect on one's life.
 - (D) People who regret the missed opportunities of youth should cherish their close personal relationships more deeply.
 - (E) People with few close personal relationships should cherish the ones they have.
7. The Kuna, a people native to several Panamanian islands, generally have a low incidence of high blood pressure. But Kuna who have moved to the Panamanian mainland do not have a low incidence of high blood pressure. Kuna who live on the islands, unlike those who live on the mainland, typically drink several cups of cocoa a day. This cocoa is minimally processed and thus high in flavonoids.

Of the following, which one is most strongly supported by the information above?

- (A) Foods high in flavonoids are not readily available on the Panamanian mainland.
- (B) Kuna who live on the islands drink cocoa because they believe that it is beneficial to their health.
- (C) The Kuna have a genetic predisposition to low blood pressure.
- (D) Kuna who live on the Panamanian mainland generally have higher blood pressure than other people who live on the mainland.
- (E) Drinking several cups of flavonoid-rich cocoa per day tends to prevent high blood pressure.



8. Numerous studies suggest that when scientific evidence is presented in a trial, jurors regard that evidence as more credible than they would if they had encountered the same evidence outside of the courtroom context. Legal theorists have hypothesized that this effect is primarily due to the fact that judges prescreen scientific evidence and allow only credible scientific evidence to be presented in the courtroom.

Which one of the following would be most useful to know in order to evaluate the legal theorists' hypothesis?

- (A) whether jurors typically know that judges have appraised the scientific evidence presented at trial
 - (B) whether jurors' reactions to scientific evidence presented at trial are influenced by other members of the jury
 - (C) how jurors determine the credibility of an expert witness who is presenting scientific evidence in a trial
 - (D) whether jurors typically draw upon their own scientific knowledge when weighing scientific evidence presented at trial
 - (E) how jurors respond to situations in which different expert witnesses give conflicting assessments of scientific evidence
9. Organized word-of-mouth marketing campaigns are driven by product boosters who extol a product to friends and acquaintances. A study found that these campaigns are more successful when the product booster openly admits to being part of an organized marketing campaign. This is surprising because one of the purported advantages of word-of-mouth campaigns is that consumers take a less skeptical stance toward word-of-mouth messages than toward mass-media advertisements.
- Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the surprising finding?
- (A) Word-of-mouth marketing campaigns are generally used for specialty products that are not well suited to being marketed through mass-media advertisements.
 - (B) Those who tend to be the most receptive to mass-media marketing campaigns are also the least likely to be influenced by knowledge of a product booster's affiliation.
 - (C) Most people who work as product boosters in word-of-mouth marketing campaigns have themselves been recruited through a word-of-mouth process.
 - (D) Most word-of-mouth marketing campaigns cost far less than marketing campaigns that rely on mass-media advertisements.
 - (E) When a word-of-mouth product booster admits his or her affiliation, it fosters a more relaxed and in-depth discussion of the marketed product.

10. Consultant: If Whalley sticks with her current platform in the upcoming election, then she will lose to her opponent by a few percentage points among voters under 50, while beating him by a bigger percentage among voters 50 and over. Therefore, sticking with her current platform will allow her to win the election.

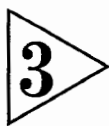
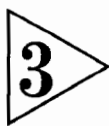
The consultant's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) There is no change Whalley could make to her platform that would win over more voters under 50 than it would lose voters 50 and over.
 - (B) The issues that most concern voters under 50 are different from those that most concern voters 50 and over.
 - (C) If Whalley changes her platform, her opponent will not change his platform in response.
 - (D) There will be more voters in the election who are 50 and over than there will be voters under 50.
 - (E) Whalley would change her platform if she thought it would give her a better chance to win.
11. From 1880 to 2000 Britain's economy grew fivefold, but emissions of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, were the same on a per capita basis in Britain in 2000 as they were in 1880.

The claims made above are incompatible with which one of the following generalizations?

- (A) A decrease in per capita emissions of carbon dioxide never occurs during a period of economic growth.
- (B) Countries whose economies are growing slowly or not at all usually cannot afford to enact laws restricting carbon dioxide emissions.
- (C) Economic growth initially leads to increased per capita emissions of greenhouse gases, but eventually new technologies are developed that tend to reduce these emissions.
- (D) As the world's population grows, emissions of greenhouse gases will increase proportionately.
- (E) Economic growth always increases household income and consumption, which inevitably increases per capita emissions of carbon dioxide.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



12. Advertisement: When you need a will, consulting a lawyer is much more expensive than using do-it-yourself software. And you get a valid will either way. However, when you're ill, you aren't satisfied with simply getting some valid prescription or other; what you pay your doctor for is the doctor's expert advice concerning your particular illness. Similarly, what you pay a lawyer for is to tailor your will to your particular circumstances. Clearly, when you need a will, a lawyer's expert advice is always worth paying for.

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

- (A) A lawyer's knowledge and level of expertise is at least as complex as that of a doctor.
 - (B) Do-it-yourself software cannot tailor a person's will to meet that person's particular circumstances as well as a lawyer can.
 - (C) Many people who prepare their wills using do-it-yourself software are not satisfied with the results.
 - (D) In the majority of cases, valid wills do not adequately meet the needs of the persons for whom the wills were prepared.
 - (E) There is some way for an ill person to get a valid prescription without first consulting a doctor.
13. Pollution is a problem wherever there are people who are indifferent to their environment, and nature's balance is harmed wherever there is pollution. So wherever there are people who are indifferent to their environment, nature's balance is harmed.

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

- (A) Any dessert with chocolate is high in calories, and any dessert high in calories is fattening. So any dessert with chocolate is fattening.
- (B) Every dessert with chocolate is high in calories, and every fattening dessert is also high in calories. So any dessert with chocolate is fattening.
- (C) Any dessert that is high in calories has chocolate in it, and any dessert that is high in calories is fattening. So every dessert with chocolate is fattening.
- (D) Every dessert with chocolate is high in calories, and every dessert that is high in calories is fattening. So every fattening dessert has chocolate in it.
- (E) Any dessert with chocolate is high in calories, and many desserts that are high in calories are fattening. So many desserts with chocolate are fattening.

14. Seventeenth-century proponents of the philosophical school of thought known as mechanism produced numerous arguments that sought to use the principles of mechanism to establish the superiority of monarchies over all other systems of government. This proliferation of arguments has been construed as evidence that the principles of mechanism themselves are in tension with democracy. But it is more likely that the principles of mechanism support democracy and that the arguments multiplied because none of them worked.

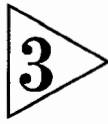
The claim that the proliferation of arguments has been construed as evidence that the principles of mechanism themselves are in tension with democracy plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It states a principle that the argument seeks to establish.
 - (B) It describes a general phenomenon that the argument seeks to explain.
 - (C) It introduces a hypothesis that the argument challenges.
 - (D) It provides evidence in support of the conclusion of the argument.
 - (E) It expresses the conclusion of the argument.
15. A good manager must understand people and be able to defuse tense situations. But anyone who is able to defuse tense situations must understand people. Since Ishiko is able to defuse tense situations, she must be a good manager.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that it

- (A) confuses a quality that shows an understanding of people with a quality that is necessary for understanding people
- (B) confuses a quality that usually correlates with being a good manager with a quality that results from being a good manager
- (C) confuses qualities necessary for being a good manager with qualities that guarantee being a good manager
- (D) overlooks the possibility that different managers defuse tense situations in different ways
- (E) takes for granted that because all good managers have a certain quality, Ishiko must have that quality

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



16. Babblers, a bird species, live in large cooperative groups. Each member attempts to defend the group by sounding a loud barklike call when it spots a predator, inciting the others to bark too. Babblers, however, are extremely well camouflaged and could usually feed safely, unnoticed by predators. These predators, indeed, generally become aware of the presence of babblers only because of their shrill barks, which continue long after most members of the group have been able to take cover and which signal the group's approximate location to the predators.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to explain the babblers' strange behavior?

- (A) Babblers fly much faster than the predators that prey upon them.
 - (B) Babblers' predators are generally intimidated by large numbers of babblers.
 - (C) There is more than one type of predator that preys upon babblers.
 - (D) Babblers' predators have very good eyesight but relatively weak hearing.
 - (E) Animals that live in close proximity to babblers are also preyed upon by the predators that prey upon babblers.
17. Photographs show an area of Europa, a moon of Jupiter, where the icy surface appears to have buckled as a result of turbulent water moving underneath. This photographic evidence indicates that there is a warm sea beneath Europa's icy surface. The presence of such a sea is thought by scientists to be a primary factor in the early development of life, so there is reason to believe that there may be life on Europa.

The claim that there is a warm sea beneath Europa's icy surface figures in the argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It is a subsidiary conclusion used by the argument to support its overall conclusion.
- (B) It is the overall conclusion of the argument.
- (C) It is used to discredit a theory that the argument disputes.
- (D) It is the only consideration presented in support of the argument's overall conclusion.
- (E) It is presented as support for a subsidiary conclusion drawn in the argument.

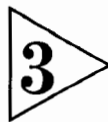
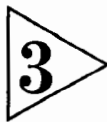
18. For consumers, the most enjoyable emotional experience garnered from shopping is feeling lucky. Retailers use this fact to their advantage, but too often they resort to using advertised price cuts to promote their wares. Promotions of this sort might make bargain-minded consumers feel lucky, but they cut into profit margins and undermine customer loyalty.

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

- (A) Feeling lucky is the most enjoyable emotional experience garnered from shopping.
 - (B) Retailers take advantage of the fact that shoppers enjoy feeling lucky.
 - (C) Advertised price cuts are overused as a means of gaining retail sales.
 - (D) Using advertised price cuts to promote retail products reduces profit margins and undermines customer loyalty.
 - (E) Making consumers feel lucky is usually not a good formula for retail success.
19. Jurist: To ensure that a legal system remains just, it is important to guarantee that lawbreaking does not give lawbreakers an unfair advantage over law abiders. Thus, notwithstanding any other goals that criminal punishment may serve, it should certainly attempt to ensure that criminal wrongdoing remains profitless.

The jurist's claim that it is important to guarantee that lawbreaking does not give lawbreakers an unfair advantage over law abiders functions in the argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It states a condition that, if fulfilled, will ensure that a legal system remains just.
- (B) It expresses a principle that is offered as support for the conclusion.
- (C) It is a conclusion for which the only support offered is the claim that the legal system serves multiple goals.
- (D) It is a premise presented as support for the claim that the most important goal of criminal punishment is to ensure that criminal wrongdoing remains profitless.
- (E) It is presented as refuting an argument that criminal punishment has goals other than guaranteeing that lawbreaking remains profitless.



20. The company president says that significant procedural changes were made before either she or Yeung was told about them. But, according to Grimes, the contract requires that either the company president or any lawyer in the company's legal department be told about proposed procedural changes before they are made. Thus, unless what Grimes or the company president said is incorrect, the contract was violated.

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

- (A) Yeung is a lawyer in the company's legal department.
- (B) Neither Grimes nor Yeung was told about the procedural changes until after they were made.
- (C) No lawyer in the company's legal department was told about the procedural changes until after they were made.
- (D) If the company's president was told about the procedural changes before they were made, then the contract was not violated.
- (E) If no lawyer in the company's legal department was told about the procedural changes before they were made, then the contract was violated.

21. Journalist: People whose diets contain a relatively large amount of iron are significantly more likely to develop Parkinson's disease than are those whose diets contain less of this mineral. Limiting one's intake of meats, seafood, and other foods rich in iron should thus reduce one's chances of contracting this disease.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the journalist's reasoning?

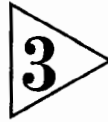
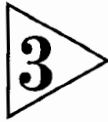
- (A) Most people who have a genetic predisposition to Parkinson's disease have no more iron in their diets than people without the predisposition.
- (B) Many of the vegetables regularly consumed by vegetarians who do not contract Parkinson's disease are as rich in iron as meat and seafood.
- (C) Children and adolescents require a much larger amount of iron in their diets than do mature adults.
- (D) The iron in some foods is much less easily absorbed by the body than the iron contained in other foods.
- (E) The amounts of iron-rich foods consumed by people starts to decline beginning at age 50.

22. Riverdale's Modern Party Chairperson: Maples, the Modern Party candidate, would be a better mayor than his opponent, Tannett, who is a member of the Traditionalist Party. Every member of the Modern Party is better qualified to be mayor than is any member of the Traditionalist Party.

If the statements of Riverdale's Modern Party Chairperson are true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Maples has the least seniority of any member of Riverdale's Modern Party and was recently ousted from the Traditionalist Party.
- (B) Tannett would be a better mayor than would any other member of Riverdale's Traditionalist Party.
- (C) Few residents of Riverdale believe that Maples would be a better mayor than Tannett.
- (D) Of all the members of Riverdale's Modern Party, Maples would be the worst mayor.
- (E) Tannett is better qualified to be mayor than is Riverdale's Modern Party Chairperson.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



23. Businessperson: Because the parking area directly in front of the building was closed for maintenance today, I was late to my meeting. If the maintenance had been done on a different day, I would have gotten to the meeting on time. After finding out that I could not park in that area it took me 15 minutes to find an available parking space, making me a few minutes late.

The answer to which one of the following questions would be most useful to know in order to evaluate the reasoning in the businessperson's argument?

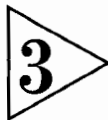
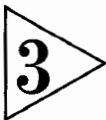
- (A) What were the reasons for performing maintenance on the parking area directly in front of the building on that particular day?
- (B) Were any other of the meeting attendees also late to the meeting because they had difficulty finding parking?
- (C) What are the parking patterns in the building's vicinity on days when the parking area in front of the building is open?
- (D) Does the businessperson have a tendency to be late to meetings?
- (E) Was it particularly important that the businessperson not be late to this meeting?

24. For a work to be rightly thought of as world literature, it must be received and interpreted within the writer's own national tradition and within external national traditions. A work counts as being interpreted within a national tradition if authors from that tradition use the work in at least one of three ways: as a positive model for the development of their own tradition, as a negative case of a decadent tendency that must be consciously avoided, or as an image of radical otherness that prompts refinement of the home tradition.

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

- (A) A work of literature cannot be well received within an external national tradition if it is not well received within the writer's own national tradition.
- (B) A work of world literature offers more to readers within external national traditions than it offers to readers within the writer's national tradition.
- (C) A work should not be thought of as world literature if it is more meaningful to readers from the writer's national tradition than it is to readers from external national traditions.
- (D) A work of world literature is always influenced by works outside of the writer's national tradition.
- (E) A work is not part of world literature if it affects the development of only one national tradition.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



25. At Morris University this semester, most of the sociology majors are taking Introduction to Social Psychology, but most of the psychology majors are not. Hence, there must be more sociology majors than psychology majors enrolled in the class.

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

- (A) Most of the paintings on display at the Metro Art Museum are from the twentieth century, but most of the paintings the Metro Art Museum owns are from the nineteenth century. It follows that the museum owns few if any of the twentieth-century paintings it displays.
- (B) In an opinion poll of Silver Falls residents, more said they were in favor of increased spending on roads than said they were in favor of increased spending on parks. So most Silver Falls residents must be in favor of spending more on roads but opposed to spending more on parks.
- (C) In the San Felipe city arboretum, most of the trees are of local rather than exotic species. Therefore, in the San Felipe area, there must be more trees of local species than of exotic species.
- (D) Most of the vegetables available at the Valley Food Co-op are organic, but most of the vegetables available at the Jumbo Supermarket are not. Thus, more organic vegetables are available at Valley Food than are available at Jumbo.
- (E) The Acme Realty website has photos of most of the houses, but of fewer than half of the condominiums, that Acme is offering for sale. So Acme must have more houses than condominiums for sale.

26. Film director: Although the production costs of my latest film are very high, there is little risk that the film studio will not recover these costs. Even if the film is unpopular, much of the money is being spent to develop innovative special-effects technology that could be used in future films.

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

- (A) Because the film studio owns the new technology, the studio will be able to control its use in any future films.
- (B) Films that introduce innovative special-effects technologies generally draw large audiences of people who are curious about the new effects.
- (C) The production costs of this film are so high that, even if the film is popular, it is unlikely that the film's ticket sales will offset those costs.
- (D) In the past, many innovative special-effects technologies were abandoned after the films for which they were developed proved to be unpopular.
- (E) The use of the new special-effects technology would lower the production costs of other films that use it.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

Directions: Each 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.

Passage A

Jury nullification occurs when the jury acquits the defendant in a criminal case in disregard of the judge's instructions and contrary to the jury's findings of fact.

- Sometimes a jury's nullification decision is based on mercy for the defendant, sometimes on dislike for the victim. Juries have also sometimes nullified when the defendant engaged in civil disobedience and the jurors agreed with the actions. While instances of jury nullification are probably few, the problems created by the jury's power to nullify are great.

- First, we do not know how the power is used. Because juries are not required to and typically do not explain their verdicts, it is impossible to say how often nullification occurs. This means that we also do not know how often juries use this power for evil ends rather than for good ones.

- Second, juries often have insufficient evidence to make a reasoned nullification decision. Evidence that might inform such a decision, such as a defendant's past brushes with the law, usually is not admitted at trial because it is irrelevant to the technical question of guilt or innocence.

- Third, jurors are not legislators. We have an elected legislature to pass laws and elected or appointed judges to interpret them. The jury is unelected, is unaccountable, and has no obligation to think through the effect an acquittal will have on others.

- Reasonable people can disagree on the proper reach of the criminal laws. Nevertheless, the place for them to disagree is in public, where the reasons for revisions of the laws can be scrutinized and debated.

Passage B

Police and prosecutors have discretion to decide which violations of the law to pursue and which to overlook. Even with such discretion, however, these officials can sometimes be overzealous. In such cases, the jury can act as a safety valve and use its own discretion to decide, for example, that a case is too trivial or the circumstances too extenuating for the case to result in a conviction.

- When a jury nullifies because it does not believe a law should be applied to a particular defendant, the jury can also be viewed as assisting the legislature. Legislatures create general laws both because they cannot foresee every variation that may arise, and because legislators often have competing views about what should be included in legislation and so must settle for broad language if any laws are to be passed.

Similarly, when a jury nullifies because it

- (50) believes a law is unjust, it also performs a useful function vis-à-vis the legislature, namely indicating to the legislature that there may be a problem with the law in question.

- It may happen that a jury will be persuaded to nullify by factors they should ignore, but such instances of nullification are likely to be uncommon. For a jury to agree to nullify means that the case for nullification must be so compelling that all twelve of the jurors, despite their different backgrounds and perspectives, nevertheless agree that nullification is the appropriate course of action.

1. The author of passage B suggests that some laws justify the use of jury nullification because they are too

(A) complicated
(B) antiquated
(C) permissive
(D) intrusive
(E) general

2. The authors of the passages differ in their attitudes towards juries in that the author of passage B is

(A) less trusting with regard to the motivations behind juries' nullification decisions
(B) less skeptical of the capacity of juries to understand the laws they are expected to apply
(C) more concerned about the fact that juries rarely provide the reasoning behind their verdicts
(D) more confident in the ability of juries to exercise the power to nullify in a just manner
(E) more disappointed in the failure of juries to use the power to nullify to effect social change

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Based on what can be inferred from their titles, the relationship between the documents in which one of the following pairs is most analogous to the relationship between passage A and passage B?
- (A) "Cameras in the Courtroom: A Perversion of Justice?"
"The Pros and Cons of Televising Courtroom Proceedings"
 - (B) "Cameras in the Courtroom: Three Central Issues in the Debate"
"The Unexpected Benefits of Permitting Cameras in Court"
 - (C) "The Inherent Dangers of Permitting Cameras in Court"
"How Televising Courtroom Proceedings Can Assist the Law"
 - (D) "The Troublesome History of Cameras in the Courtroom"
"The Laudable Motives Behind Televised Courtroom Proceedings"
 - (E) "Why Cameras Should Be Banned from the Courtroom"
"The Inevitability of Televised Courtroom Proceedings"
4. The authors of the passages would be most likely to disagree over whether
- (A) juries should be more forthcoming about the reasoning behind their verdicts
 - (B) laws are subject to scrutiny and debate by reasonable people
 - (C) it is likely that elected officials are more biased in their decision making than jurors are
 - (D) it is within the purview of juries not only to apply the law but to interpret it
 - (E) police and prosecutors should have less discretion to decide which violations of the law to pursue

5. Which one of the following is a criticism that the author of passage A would be likely to offer regarding the suggestion in passage B that juries are justified in nullifying when they view a case as too trivial to result in a conviction?
- (A) Prosecutors rarely bring cases to trial that they regard as trivial.
 - (B) Prosecutors are unlikely to present a case in a manner that makes it appear trivial to a jury.
 - (C) The members of a jury are unlikely to be in accord in their evaluation of a case's seriousness.
 - (D) Jurors may not have sufficient expertise to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of a case.
 - (E) Jurors may not be aware of all the reasons why a case was brought against a defendant.
6. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the relationship between the two passages?
- (A) Passage A offers a critique of a power possessed by juries, while passage B argues in support of that power.
 - (B) Passage A denounces a judicial custom, while passage B proposes improvements to that custom.
 - (C) Passage A surveys a range of evidence about jury behavior, while passage B suggests a hypothesis to explain that behavior.
 - (D) Passage A argues that a problem facing legal systems is intractable, while passage B presents a solution to that problem.
 - (E) Passage A raises a question concerning a legal procedure, while passage B attempts to answer that question.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Most sociohistorical interpretations of art view a body of work as the production of a class, generally a dominant or governing class, imposing its ideals. For example, Richard Taruskin writes in his *Oxford*

- (5) *History of Western Music* that one of the defining characteristics of “high art” is that “it is produced by and for political and social elites.” What Taruskin and others fail to clarify, however, is that there are two different ways that art, historically, was “produced by and for political and social elites.”

- (10) The first way was for a member of the elite to engage a well-known artist to produce something for display. For instance, if one commissions a famous architect to design one’s house, that may reflect great credit on one’s taste, even if one finds the house impossible to live in. The second way was to create, or to have created, a work that expressed and mirrored one’s ideals and way of life, like Raphael’s frescoes in the Vatican apartments commissioned by Pope Julius II.

- (20) Sociohistorical critics like Taruskin prefer to deal with art produced the second way, because it enables them to construct a subtle analysis of the way such art embodied the ideology of the elite, whatever the identity of the artist. For this kind of analysis to work, however, it must be the case that the elite had a recognizable identity and displayed some kind of consensus about the world and the way life was to be lived, and it must also be the case that we can eliminate the possibility that artists subverted the ideals of the patron for their own reasons.

- (30) Historically, the two social classes able to commission art were the aristocratic, or governing class, and the well-to-do middle class, what used to be called the bourgeoisie. The taste of the aristocracy and the upper middle class has not always been apt to produce an art that endures. In his characterization of nineteenth-century English culture, cultural critic Matthew Arnold identified the aristocracy as Barbarians, interested largely in fox hunting and gaming, and the middle class as Philistines, obsessed with respectability. As a result, the more talented artists sometimes had to find a place in the margins of the establishment—engaged by a rich patron with eccentric tastes, for example.

- (45) Moreover, a great deal of art that went against the grain of elite values was paid for by the establishment unwillingly and with misgivings. Because some of this art endured, the sociohistorical critic, like Taruskin, must engage in an analogue of Freudian analysis, and claim that in hidden ways such art embodied the ideals of the elite, who were unaware that those ideals are revealed by work of which they overtly disapproved.

7. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Historically, art was primarily commissioned by the governing classes and the well-to-do middle classes, despite the fact that this arrangement was not apt to produce art that endures.
- (B) Sociohistorical interpretations of art that claim that art merely reflects the ideals and values of the elite classes are overly simplistic.
- (C) Historically, patrons of the arts have generally been more interested in what being a patron would do for their reputation than in influencing the development of the arts.
- (D) Sociohistorical critics must engage in a form of Freudian analysis to justify, in light of apparently conflicting evidence, the claim that works of art embody the ideals of the elite.
- (E) There have historically been two distinct ways in which members of the elite classes have had art produced for them.
8. In using the phrase “something for display” (lines 12–13), the author most probably means art that
- (A) allowed the patron to make a political statement to the world
- (B) could be used to attract customers to the patron’s business
- (C) was meant to create an impression that reflected positively on the patron
- (D) was representative of the artist’s broader body of work at the time
- (E) provided the patron with personal satisfaction
9. It can be inferred from the passage that the attitude of Matthew Arnold toward the aristocratic and middle classes can best be described as one of
- (A) respect
- (B) empathy
- (C) indifference
- (D) disappointment
- (E) scorn

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. The passage raises all of the following as complications for the sociohistorical interpretation of art EXCEPT:
- (A) artists who subverted the ideals of patrons for reasons of their own
 - (B) patrons who had eccentric tastes not reflective of the ideals of the elite classes
 - (C) patrons whose taste was unlikely to produce art that endured
 - (D) patrons who bought artwork solely for the purpose of reselling that artwork for a profit
 - (E) patrons who unwillingly bought artwork that conflicted with their values
11. The passage suggests that Taruskin's position commits him to which one of the following views?
- (A) The most talented artists throughout history have been those whose work embodied the ideology of the elite in hidden ways.
 - (B) The most successful artists working today are those whose work reflects the ideology of the elite.
 - (C) If it endures, high art that appears to undermine the ideology of the elite actually supports that ideology in some way.
 - (D) Typically, art that reflects the ideology of the elite is produced by artists who are themselves members of the aristocratic or middle classes.
 - (E) The most talented artists throughout history have been those whose work subverted the ideology of the elite in subtle ways.
12. The primary function of the third paragraph is to
- (A) reject a possible response to the argument made in the first paragraph
 - (B) identify assumptions relied upon by a type of analysis referred to in the first paragraph
 - (C) present an argument that weakens the argument made in the second paragraph
 - (D) offer additional evidence for the conclusion reached in the second paragraph
 - (E) draw a definitive conclusion from the claims made in the second paragraph

13. The author mentions "Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican apartments" (lines 18–19) for which one of the following reasons?
- (A) to provide an example that illustrates the understanding of elitism in art favored by sociohistorical critics
 - (B) to illustrate the influence of religion on the historical development of art
 - (C) to present an example of the most common type of relationship between a patron and an artist
 - (D) to show how an artist can subvert the ideals of the patron
 - (E) to show that there are cases of artist/patron relationships that do not fit the pattern preferred by sociohistorical critics
14. The passage suggests that Matthew Arnold would be most likely to identify which one of the following as the primary reason why, historically, people in the middle class became patrons of the arts?
- (A) a belief in the importance of the arts to society as a whole
 - (B) a dislike for the kind of art typically sponsored by the aristocracy
 - (C) a belief that patronage would ultimately prove profitable
 - (D) a realization that patronage ensures the production of high-quality art
 - (E) a desire to establish a reputation as a patron of the arts

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Hundreds of clay tablets marked in cuneiform have been found in excavations of the Sumerian city of Uruk (in present-day Iraq). Though the tablets date from roughly 3000 B.C., the writing on them uses

(5) relatively few pictographs; instead, numerous abstract symbols are used. The sign for “sheep,” for example, is not an image of a sheep, but rather a circled cross, while the sign for “metal” is a crescent with five lines. Because of its early date, this seemingly sudden

(10) appearance of such abstract writing has long puzzled researchers. At the same time, among prepottery clay artifacts found at archaeological sites along the Jordan and nearby rivers are thousands of small, hand-modeled tokens of fired clay, some dating to before

(15) 4000 B.C. Often ignored by archaeologists—some concluded without evidence that they were amulets or game pieces—the tokens are identified by Denise Schmandt-Besserat in her book *Before Writing* (1992) as overlooked predecessors to the written word.

(20) The earliest of the tokens were simple in form—small cones, spheres, and pyramids—and they were often inscribed. In 1966, a hollow tablet containing several of these tokens was discovered, and more than 100 additional tablets, which are now recognized as

(25) sealed envelopes of clay, have since been found. Later envelopes are also inscribed with impressions of tokens in the outer clay, signaling exactly what each envelope contained. Noting that these inscriptions are clearly traceable to later, known inscriptions of farm

(30) products, Schmandt-Besserat theorizes that the envelopes contained official records of villagers’ contributions to temple-based grain and livestock pools. After 4000 B.C., hundreds of new token forms developed, as a rise in industry boosted the token

(35) system. Many forms are figurative, such as bowls or jars with handles, suggesting that villagers’ crafts were becoming more diversified and sophisticated.

The token system, essentially a system of three-dimensional nouns, was replaced in about 3100 B.C.

(40) by a system of marks on clay tablets. A few centuries later, this latter system was to display the first use of numerals, where simple marks coded the concepts of one, two, and so forth. The eventual evolution of this system into mature writing, Schmandt-Besserat

(45) suggests, can be seen in the following example: At first it took two ovoid tokens to record two jars of oil. A little later, it took two markings on a clay tablet to achieve this—one mark, using the outline of the old token, to record the customary unit measure for oil,

(50) the jarful, and a second mark to convey the numeral: two oil jars. Eventually, it took three signs on the tablet, one for the numeral 2, one for the standard jarful, and a new symbol that denoted oil itself. With

(55) three such signs, an abstract and flexible written form had arrived.

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

- (A) Based on her analysis of inscription-bearing clay envelopes containing tokens dating to roughly 4000 B.C., Schmandt-Besserat concludes that this system of tokens eventually evolved into an abstract written language.
- (B) The discovery of clay tablets bearing inscriptions representing the tokens they contain confirms the belief of Schmandt-Besserat that these tokens served to designate the products given by villagers to their temples.
- (C) Inscription-bearing clay envelopes containing tokens discovered in modern Iraq have provided Schmandt-Besserat with the evidence required to resolve the puzzlement of archaeologists over the sudden appearance of sophisticated crafts.
- (D) The inscriptions found on clay envelopes containing small clay tokens have enabled Schmandt-Besserat to formulate a more detailed picture of the way in which a simple system of three-dimensional nouns evolved into modern languages.
- (E) The discovery of inscription-bearing clay envelopes containing small tokens confirms Schmandt-Besserat’s hypothesis that a language becomes increasingly abstract as the arts and crafts of the people who use the language become more abstract.

16. With which one of the following statements about the society in which the clay tokens were used would Schmandt-Besserat be most likely to agree?

- (A) Society members’ trade and other economic activities were managed by a strong centralized governmental authority.
- (B) Religious rituals were probably less important to the society’s members than agriculture and trade were.
- (C) Society members regarded whatever was produced by any individual as the common property of all.
- (D) The society eventually came to regard the clay tokens as redundant.
- (E) Without a readily available supply of raw clay, the society could not have developed a system of representation that used tokens.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. The passage states that the writing on clay tablets found in Uruk
- (A) was not deciphered by archaeologists until 1992
 - (B) used relatively few pictographic symbols
 - (C) eventually evolved into a more abstract and flexible linguistic system
 - (D) transcribed a language that was commonly spoken along the Jordan and nearby rivers
 - (E) transcribed a language that was much older than archaeologists would have expected
18. According to the passage, the token system
- (A) was eventually abandoned because it was not capable of representing quantity and other abstractions
 - (B) came to designate a broad range of objects as the crafts of the people who used it became more diverse and sophisticated
 - (C) could be understood only because some tokens were inscribed with symbols known to represent agricultural products
 - (D) was originally thought by most archaeologists to have had a primarily religious function
 - (E) became physically unwieldy and cumbersome as its users' agricultural products became more diverse
19. By characterizing certain cuneiform inscriptions on the clay tablets found in Uruk as "abstract" (line 10) the author most likely means that
- (A) the meaning of the inscriptions is obscure and hard for linguists to decipher
 - (B) the inscriptions are meant to represent intangible concepts
 - (C) the inscriptions do not resemble what they designate
 - (D) the inscriptions refer to general categories rather than specific things
 - (E) the terms represented by the inscriptions were more ceremonial in nature than most daily speech was
20. It can be inferred from the discussion of clay tokens in the second paragraph that
- (A) there were many tokens that designated more than one type of item
 - (B) nonagricultural goods and products came to be preferred as contributions to temple-based pools
 - (C) some later tokens were less abstract than some earlier ones
 - (D) the storage and transportation of liquids were among the most important tasks performed by the token system's users
 - (E) the token system was as abstract and flexible as later written languages
21. With which one of the following statements regarding the sign for "sheep" (line 6) would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) It could have been replaced without loss of significance by any other sign that was not already being used for something else.
 - (B) The sign gets its meaning in a radically different way from the way in which the cuneiform sign for "metal" gets its meaning.
 - (C) The way in which it represents its meaning resulted from the fact that sheep are an agricultural commodity rather than a product of human industry.
 - (D) The way in which it represents its meaning was not the subject of scientific scrutiny prior to that given it by Schmandt-Besserat.
 - (E) The abstract nature of the sign reveals a great deal about the political life of the people who used the language expressed by cuneiform writing.
22. Which one of the following, if true, would most call into question Schmandt-Besserat's theory mentioned in lines 28–33?
- (A) The more than 100 clay envelopes discovered at archaeological sites along the Jordan come in many different dimensions, thicknesses, and styles of composition.
 - (B) It was customary for villagers who performed services for another person to receive in return a record of a promise of agricultural products or crafted objects as compensation.
 - (C) The tablets marked in cuneiform dating after 3000 B.C. do not seem to function as records of villagers' contributions to a temple-based pool of goods.
 - (D) There is no archaeological evidence suggesting that the tokens in use from about 4000 B.C. to 3100 B.C. were necessarily meant to be placed in clay envelopes.
 - (E) Villagers were required not only to contribute goods to central pools but also to contribute labor, which was regularly accounted for.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

By 1970 it was well established that ultraviolet light from the sun contributes to skin cancer. Fortunately, much of the sun's most damaging ultraviolet radiation is screened out by a thin, diffuse layer of ozone—a toxic form of oxygen—in the stratosphere, 10 to 25 miles above the earth's surface.

- (5) During the 1970s, however, public policy makers worldwide were alerted to the fragility of the ozone layer through the pioneering research and advocacy of two Nobel Prize-winning scientists, Mario Molina and F. Sherwood Rowland. In the absence of pollutants, stratospheric ozone concentrations should remain stable over time, with natural production and destruction of the gas in rough equilibrium. Molina and Rowland showed how manufactured chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)—highly volatile chemicals, millions of tons of which had been used each year in products such as aerosol sprays and refrigerants—chemically attack and deplete the ozone layer, diminishing its effectiveness as a shield against ultraviolet radiation. Studying two freon gases—types of CFCs—they observed that, when released into the lower atmosphere (troposphere), these gases slowly diffuse upward into the stratosphere. There, subjected to massive ultraviolet radiation, they break down into their constituent elements, including chlorine. The resulting increase in the concentration of chlorine in the stratosphere is devastating to the ozone layer. Chlorine and ozone chemically react in a way that both destroys the ozone and regenerates the chlorine atoms. As a result of this chemical reaction, each chlorine atom could destroy as many as 100,000 ozone molecules before becoming inactive.

- (10) In 1974 the two scientists estimated that the atmosphere contained the accumulation of five years of global CFC production. This meant that, given the rate of diffusion and breakdown of CFCs in the atmosphere, the depletion of the ozone layer would continue for years, if not decades, even if the production and use of CFCs were to cease immediately. Recognizing this as a pressing environmental threat, Molina and Rowland became public advocates for a prompt and proportionate public policy response. As a result, Molina was invited to testify before the U.S. Congress and was later appointed to the U.S. National Science Foundation Committee on Fluorocarbon Technology Assessment.

- (15) Predictably, the work of Molina and Rowland and their advocacy of dramatic policy changes were subjected to attacks by critics, especially scientists with ties to the CFC industry. However, over time their views were corroborated, especially by the discovery of a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica, and this led to the development of an international agreement (the Montreal Protocol of 1987) to ban the production of ozone-depleting gases. In North America, CFCs were banned in the late 1970s, leading to a transformation in packaging for consumer spray products and the development of more environmentally friendly refrigerant chemicals.

23. The information in the passage most helps to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) What laboratory experiments were conducted by Molina or Rowland in their research on CFCs?
 - (B) What was the estimated concentration of CFCs in the atmosphere in 1987?
 - (C) In what year did Molina testify before the U.S. Congress?
 - (D) Does any chemical that does not contain chlorine contribute to the destruction of ozone molecules?
 - (E) Which constituent element of CFCs is most damaging to ozone?
24. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusions of Molina and Rowland concerning the long-term effects of CFCs in the stratosphere?
- (A) The hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica continued to grow for years after CFC emissions had almost ceased.
 - (B) Other manufactured chemicals have been found to diffuse upward into the stratosphere when released into the troposphere.
 - (C) Ozone has been shown to react more violently with chlorine than with many other chemicals.
 - (D) Many scientists who in the 1970s were highly critical of the research methods of Molina and Rowland have come to accept the soundness of their methods.
 - (E) Current CFC levels in the troposphere suggest that not all nations currently abide by the Montreal Protocol.
25. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?
- (A) Little or no ozone destruction occurs naturally in the stratosphere unless chlorine is present.
 - (B) Skin cancers occur primarily because of excessive absorption of ultraviolet light.
 - (C) Few chemicals besides CFCs can result in the release of chlorine in the upper atmosphere.
 - (D) Regulating the use of CFCs contributes indirectly to lowering the incidence of skin cancer.
 - (E) The upward flow of CFCs into the stratosphere occurs mainly in Antarctica.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

26. Based on the passage, the information yielded by which one of the following experiments would be most useful in determining whether a particular chemical could replace CFCs without damaging the ozone layer?

- (A) testing to see whether the chemical is capable of reacting with forms of oxygen other than ozone
- (B) testing to see whether the chemical, when released into the lower atmosphere, would react with other chemicals commonly found there
- (C) testing the chemical to determine whether it would chemically react with chlorine
- (D) testing to see what chemical properties the chemical or its constituent elements share with chlorine
- (E) testing the chemical to see if it would break down into its components when subjected to ultraviolet radiation

27. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?

- (A) No refrigerant chemicals other than CFCs had been discovered when Molina and Rowland suggested that CFC production cease.
- (B) Refrigerant chemicals developed as substitutes for CFCs after 1987 release fewer chlorine atoms into the stratosphere than CFCs do.
- (C) CFCs were originally used in refrigeration components because they provided the most energy-efficient means of refrigeration.
- (D) The Montreal Protocol led to the cessation of CFC production in North America.
- (E) Some of the refrigerant chemicals being manufactured today contain chemicals known to be environmentally damaging.

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:

T. L. Cairns and J. P. Jeelson, "Letters" in *Science*. © 1975 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

M. A. A. Clyne, "Destruction of Atmospheric Ozone?" in *Nature*. ©1974 by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

David Damrosch, "World Literature, National Contexts." ©2003 by University of Chicago Press.

Tom Gosiorowski, "Letter to the Editor" in *Fortune Magazine*. ©2008 by TIME Inc.

Andrew D. Leipold, "Jury Nullification: A Perversion of Justice?" in *USA Today*. ©1997 by Society for Advancement of Education.

Benedict A. Leerburger, "Mario Molina" in *Dictionary of Hispanic Biography*. ©1996 by Gale Research Inc.

Nancy S. Marder, "The Myth of the Nullifying Jury" in *Northwestern University Law Review*. ©1999 by Northwestern University School of Law.

Mario J. Molina and F. S. Rowland, "Stratospheric Sink for Chlorofluoromethanes: Chlorine Atom-Catalysed Destruction of Ozone" in *Nature*. ©1974 by Nature Publishing Group.

Philip Morrison, "Three Dimensional Words." ©1992 by Scientific American, Inc.

"On the Trail: Faint Praise of the Week" in *The Economist*. ©2000 by The Economist Newspaper, Ltd.

Charles Rosen, "From the Troubadours to Frank Sinatra." ©2006 by NYREV, Inc.

F. S. Rowland and Mario J. Molina, "Letters" in *Science*. © 1975 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

**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
144171

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

©2016 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.

An archaeological team has found the site of an ancient marketplace buried by centuries of accumulated soil. The team is deciding whether to excavate the site or scan its structures and artifacts from the surface with electronic instruments. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one option over the other based on the following two criteria:

- The structures and artifacts located on the site should be preserved from damage and theft.
- Information obtained from the site should be used to inform the country's people about their land's ancient history.

If the site is excavated, transportable artifacts and structures would be shipped to various museums in the country. The museums grant researchers access to their collections. Roughly a third of the country's population visits the museums at least once during their lifetimes. The excavation tools and techniques used would pose some risk to delicate structures and artifacts. The country has the resources to keep the site guarded and secure during the excavation.

If the site is electronically scanned, its artifacts and structures would remain in their original context, untouched. The scans would yield digital graphical reconstructions of the structures and artifacts. The scans would not yield conclusive information concerning the materials with which the structures and artifacts were made. The scanned information would be posted on the Internet for public access. Eighty percent of the country's people have Internet access. The country's national museum has expressed interest in using the scans to reconstruct the structures and layout of the site for exhibit. It is not possible to fully guarantee the security of the site after the scanning is complete. The country has seen few instances of looting of its other historically important sites.

Scratch Paper
Do not write your essay in this space.

LSAC ACCOUNT NO.

**DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE**

**Begin your essay in the lined area below.
Continue on the back if you need more space.**

[illegible]

[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 7LSN122

Reported Score	Raw Score	
	Lowest	Highest
180	100	101
179	99	99
178	98	98
177	97	97
176	*	*
175	96	96
174	95	95
173	94	94
172	93	93
171	92	92
170	90	91
169	89	89
168	87	88
167	86	86
166	84	85
165	83	83
164	81	82
163	79	80
162	77	78
161	75	76
160	73	74
159	71	72
158	69	70
157	67	68
156	65	66
155	64	64
154	62	63
153	60	61
152	58	59
151	56	57
150	54	55
149	53	53
148	51	52
147	49	50
146	48	48
145	46	47
144	44	45
143	43	43
142	41	42
141	40	40
140	39	39
139	37	38
138	36	36
137	35	35
136	33	34
135	32	32
134	31	31
133	30	30
132	29	29
131	28	28
130	27	27
129	26	26
128	25	25
127	24	24
126	23	23
125	22	22
124	21	21
123	20	20
122	19	19
121	18	18
120	0	17

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

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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