

The Official LSAT PrepTest[®] 52

- September 2007
PrepTest 52
- Form 7LSN73

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. Certain companies require their managers to rank workers in the groups they supervise from best to worst, giving each worker a unique ranking based on job performance. The top 10 percent of the workers in each group are rewarded and the bottom 10 percent are penalized or fired. But this system is unfair to workers. Good workers could receive low rankings merely because they belong to groups of exceptionally good workers. Furthermore, managers often give the highest rankings to workers who share the manager's interests outside of work.

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

- (A) Some companies require their managers to give unique rankings to the workers they supervise.
- (B) Under the ranking system, the top 10 percent of the workers in each group are rewarded and the bottom 10 percent are penalized or fired.
- (C) The ranking system is not a fair way to determine penalties or rewards for workers.
- (D) Workers in exceptionally strong work groups are unfairly penalized under the ranking system.
- (E) Managers often give the highest rankings to workers who share the manager's outside interests.

2. Psychologist: A study of 436 university students found that those who took short naps throughout the day suffered from insomnia more frequently than those who did not. Moreover, people who work on commercial fishing vessels often have irregular sleep patterns that include frequent napping, and they also suffer from insomnia. So it is very likely that napping tends to cause insomnia.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that university students suffer from insomnia more frequently than do members of the general population
- (B) presumes that all instances of insomnia have the same cause
- (C) fails to provide a scientifically respectable definition for the term "napping"
- (D) fails to consider the possibility that frequent daytime napping is an effect rather than a cause of insomnia
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that there is such a thing as a regular sleep pattern for someone working on a commercial fishing vessel

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3. Whenever Joe's car is vacuumed, the employees of K & L Auto vacuum it; they are the only people who ever vacuum Joe's car. If the employees of K & L Auto vacuumed Joe's car, then Joe took his car to K & L Auto to be fixed. Joe's car was recently vacuumed. Therefore, Joe took his car to K & L Auto to be fixed.

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

- (A) Emily's water glass is wet and it would be wet only if she drank water from it this morning. Since the only time she drinks water in the morning is when she takes her medication, Emily took her medication this morning.
- (B) Lisa went to the hair salon today since either she went to the hair salon today or she went to the bank this morning, but Lisa did not go to the bank this morning.
- (C) There are no bills on John's kitchen table. Since John gets at least one bill per day and he always puts his bills on his kitchen table, someone else must have checked John's mail today.
- (D) Linda is grumpy only if she does not have her coffee in the morning, and Linda does not have her coffee in the morning only if she runs out of coffee. Therefore, Linda runs out of coffee only on days that she is grumpy.
- (E) Jeff had to choose either a grapefruit or cereal for breakfast this morning. Given that Jeff is allergic to grapefruit, Jeff must have had cereal for breakfast this morning.
4. Editorialist: In a large corporation, one of the functions of the corporation's president is to promote the key interests of the shareholders. Therefore, the president has a duty to keep the corporation's profits high.

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

- (A) Shareholders sometimes will be satisfied even if dividends paid to them from company profits are not high.
- (B) The president and the board of directors of a corporation are jointly responsible for advancing the key interests of the shareholders.
- (C) Keeping a corporation's profits high is likely to advance the important interests of the corporation's shareholders.
- (D) In considering where to invest, most potential shareholders are interested in more than just the profitability of a corporation.
- (E) The president of a corporation has many functions besides advancing the important interests of the corporation's shareholders.

5. Everyone in Biba's neighborhood is permitted to swim at Barton Pool at some time during each day that it is open. No children under the age of 6 are permitted to swim at Barton Pool between noon and 5 P.M. From 5 P.M. until closing, Barton Pool is reserved for adults only.

If all the sentences above are true, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Few children under the age of 6 live in Biba's neighborhood.
- (B) If Biba's next-door neighbor has a child under the age of 6, then Barton Pool is open before noon.
- (C) If most children who swim in Barton Pool swim in the afternoon, then the pool is generally less crowded after 5 P.M.
- (D) On days when Barton Pool is open, at least some children swim there in the afternoon.
- (E) Any child swimming in Barton Pool before 5 P.M. must be breaking Barton Pool rules.
6. Beck: Our computer program estimates municipal automotive use based on weekly data. Some staff question the accuracy of the program's estimates. But because the figures it provides are remarkably consistent from week to week, we can be confident of its accuracy.

The reasoning in Beck's argument is flawed in that it

- (A) fails to establish that consistency is a more important consideration than accuracy
- (B) fails to consider the program's accuracy in other tasks that it may perform
- (C) takes for granted that the program's output would be consistent even if its estimates were inaccurate
- (D) regards accuracy as the sole criterion for judging the program's value
- (E) fails to consider that the program could produce consistent but inaccurate output

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7. Inertia affects the flow of water pumped through a closed system of pipes. When the pump is first switched on, the water, which has mass, takes time to reach full speed. When the pump is switched off, inertia causes the decrease in the water flow to be gradual. The effects of inductance in electrical circuits are similar to the effects of inertia in water pipes.

The information above provides the most support for which one of the following?

- (A) The rate at which electrical current flows is affected by inductance.
 - (B) The flow of electrical current in a circuit requires inertia.
 - (C) Inertia in the flow of water pumped by an electrically powered pump is caused by inductance in the pump's circuits.
 - (D) Electrical engineers try to minimize the effects of inductance in electrical circuits.
 - (E) When a water pump is switched off it continues to pump water for a second or two.
8. Journalist: To reconcile the need for profits sufficient to support new drug research with the moral imperative to provide medicines to those who most need them but cannot afford them, some pharmaceutical companies feel justified in selling a drug in rich nations at one price and in poor nations at a much lower price. But this practice is unjustified. A nation with a low average income may still have a substantial middle class better able to pay for new drugs than are many of the poorer citizens of an overall wealthier nation.

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

- (A) People who are ill deserve more consideration than do healthy people, regardless of their relative socioeconomic positions.
- (B) Wealthy institutions have an obligation to expend at least some of their resources to assist those incapable of assisting themselves.
- (C) Whether one deserves special consideration depends on one's needs rather than on characteristics of the society to which one belongs.
- (D) The people in wealthy nations should not have better access to health care than do the people in poorer nations.
- (E) Unequal access to health care is more unfair than an unequal distribution of wealth.

9. Robert: The school board is considering adopting a year-round academic schedule that eliminates the traditional three-month summer vacation. This schedule should be adopted, since teachers need to cover more new material during the school year than they do now.

Samantha: The proposed schedule will not permit teachers to cover more new material. Even though the schedule eliminates summer vacation, it adds six new two-week breaks, so the total number of school days will be about the same as before.

Which one of the following, if true, is a response Robert could make that would counter Samantha's argument?

- (A) Teachers would be willing to accept elimination of the traditional three-month summer vacation as long as the total vacation time they are entitled to each year is not reduced.
- (B) Most parents who work outside the home find it difficult to arrange adequate supervision for their school-age children over the traditional three-month summer vacation.
- (C) In school districts that have adopted a year-round schedule that increases the number of school days per year, students show a deeper understanding and better retention of new material.
- (D) Teachers spend no more than a day of class time reviewing old material when students have been away from school for only a few weeks, but have to spend up to a month of class time reviewing after a three-month summer vacation.
- (E) Students prefer taking a long vacation from school during the summer to taking more frequent but shorter vacations spread throughout the year.

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10. In order to reduce traffic congestion and raise revenue for the city, the mayor plans to implement a charge of \$10 per day for driving in the downtown area. Payment of this charge will be enforced using a highly sophisticated system that employs digital cameras and computerized automobile registration. This system will not be ready until the end of next year. Without this system, however, mass evasion of the charge will result. Therefore, when the mayor's plan is first implemented, payment of the charge will not be effectively enforced.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends for its conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) The mayor's plan to charge for driving downtown will be implemented before the end of next year.
- (B) The city will incur a budget deficit if it does not receive the revenue it expects to raise from the charge for driving downtown.
- (C) The plan to charge for driving downtown should be implemented as soon as payment of the charge can be effectively enforced.
- (D) Raising revenue is a more important consideration for the city than is reducing traffic congestion.
- (E) A daily charge for driving downtown is the most effective way to reduce traffic congestion.
11. A recent study revealed that the percentage of people treated at large, urban hospitals who recover from their illnesses is lower than the percentage for people treated at smaller, rural hospitals.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the difference in recovery rates EXCEPT:

- (A) Because there are fewer patients to feed, nutritionists at small hospitals are better able to tailor meals to the dietary needs of each patient.
- (B) The less friendly, more impersonal atmosphere of large hospitals can be a source of stress for patients at those hospitals.
- (C) Although large hospitals tend to draw doctors trained at the more prestigious schools, no correlation has been found between the prestige of a doctor's school and patients' recovery rate.
- (D) Because space is relatively scarce in large hospitals, doctors are encouraged to minimize the length of time that patients are held for observation following a medical procedure.
- (E) Doctors at large hospitals tend to have a greater number of patients and consequently less time to explain to staff and to patients how medications are to be administered.

12. Perry: Worker-owned businesses require workers to spend time on management decision-making and investment strategy, tasks that are not directly productive. Also, such businesses have less extensive divisions of labor than do investor-owned businesses. Such inefficiencies can lead to low profitability, and thus increase the risk for lenders. Therefore, lenders seeking to reduce their risk should not make loans to worker-owned businesses.

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

- (A) Businesses with the most extensive divisions of labor sometimes fail to make the fullest use of their most versatile employees' potential.
- (B) Lenders who specialize in high-risk loans are the largest source of loans for worker-owned businesses.
- (C) Investor-owned businesses are more likely than worker-owned businesses are to receive start-up loans.
- (D) Worker-owned businesses have traditionally obtained loans from cooperative lending institutions established by coalitions of worker-owned businesses.
- (E) In most worker-owned businesses, workers compensate for inefficiencies by working longer hours than do workers in investor-owned businesses.
13. Some paleontologists believe that certain species of dinosaurs guarded their young in protective nests long after the young hatched. As evidence, they cite the discovery of fossilized hadrosaur babies and adolescents in carefully designed nests. But similar nests for hatchlings and adolescents are constructed by modern crocodiles, even though crocodiles guard their young only for a very brief time after they hatch. Hence, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) paleontologists who believe that hadrosaurs guarded their young long after the young hatched have no evidence to support this belief
- (B) we will never be able to know the extent to which hadrosaurs guarded their young
- (C) hadrosaurs guarded their young for at most very brief periods after hatching
- (D) it is unclear whether what we learn about hadrosaurs from their fossilized remains tells us anything about other dinosaurs
- (E) the construction of nests for hatchlings and adolescents is not strong evidence for the paleontologists' belief

14. For one academic year all the students at a high school were observed. The aim was to test the hypothesis that studying more increased a student's chances of earning a higher grade. It turned out that the students who spent the most time studying did not earn grades as high as did many students who studied less. Nonetheless, the researchers concluded that the results of the observation supported the initial hypothesis.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the researchers drew the conclusion described above?

- (A) The students who spent the most time studying earned higher grades than did some students who studied for less time than the average.
- (B) The students tended to get slightly lower grades as the academic year progressed.
- (C) In each course, the more a student studied, the better his or her grade was in that course.
- (D) The students who spent the least time studying tended to be students with no more than average involvement in extracurricular activities.
- (E) Students who spent more time studying understood the course material better than other students did.

15. Researchers had three groups of professional cyclists cycle for one hour at different levels of intensity. Members of groups A, B, and C cycled at rates that sustained, for an hour, pulses of about 60 percent, 70 percent, and 85 percent, respectively, of the recommended maximum pulse rate for recreational cyclists. Most members of Group A reported being less depressed and angry afterward. Most members of Group B did not report these benefits. Most members of Group C reported feeling worse in these respects than before the exercise.

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

- (A) The higher the pulse rate attained in sustained exercise, the less psychological benefit the exercise tends to produce.
- (B) The effect that a period of cycling has on the mood of professional cyclists tends to depend at least in part on how intense the cycling is.
- (C) For professional cyclists, the best exercise from the point of view of improving mood is cycling that pushes the pulse no higher than 60 percent of the maximum pulse rate.
- (D) Physical factors, including pulse rate, contribute as much to depression as do psychological factors.
- (E) Moderate cycling tends to benefit professional cyclists physically as much or more than intense cycling.

16. Anyone who believes in extraterrestrials believes in UFOs. But the existence of UFOs has been conclusively refuted. Therefore a belief in extraterrestrials is false as well.

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

- (A) Anyone who believes in unicorns believes in centaurs. But it has been demonstrated that there are no centaurs, so there are no unicorns either.
- (B) Anyone who believes in unicorns believes in centaurs. But you do not believe in centaurs, so you do not believe in unicorns either.
- (C) Anyone who believes in unicorns believes in centaurs. But you do not believe in unicorns, so you do not believe in centaurs either.
- (D) Anyone who believes in unicorns believes in centaurs. But there is no good reason to believe in centaurs, so a belief in unicorns is unjustified as well.
- (E) Anyone who believes in unicorns believes in centaurs. But it has been conclusively proven that there is no such thing as a unicorn, so a belief in centaurs is mistaken as well.

17. People want to be instantly and intuitively liked. Those persons who are perceived as forming opinions of others only after cautiously gathering and weighing the evidence are generally resented. Thus, it is imprudent to appear prudent.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the argument's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) People who act spontaneously are well liked.
- (B) Imprudent people act instantly and intuitively.
- (C) People resent those less prudent than themselves.
- (D) People who are intuitive know instantly when they like someone.
- (E) It is imprudent to cause people to resent you.

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18. Journalist: Recent studies have demonstrated that a regular smoker who has just smoked a cigarette will typically display significantly better short-term memory skills than a nonsmoker, whether or not the nonsmoker has also just smoked a cigarette for the purposes of the study. Moreover, the majority of those smokers who exhibit this superiority in short-term memory skills will do so for at least eight hours after having last smoked.

If the journalist's statements are true, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) The short-term memory skills exhibited by a nonsmoker who has just smoked a cigarette are usually substantially worse than the short-term memory skills exhibited by a nonsmoker who has not recently smoked a cigarette.
- (B) The short-term memory skills exhibited by a nonsmoker who has just smoked a cigarette are typically superior to those exhibited by a regular smoker who has just smoked a cigarette.
- (C) The short-term memory skills exhibited by a nonsmoker who has just smoked a cigarette are typically superior to those exhibited by a regular smoker who has not smoked for more than eight hours.
- (D) A regular smoker who, immediately after smoking a cigarette, exhibits short-term memory skills no better than those typically exhibited by a nonsmoker is nevertheless likely to exhibit superior short-term memory skills in the hours following a period of heavy smoking.
- (E) The short-term memory skills exhibited by a regular smoker who last smoked a cigarette five hours ago are typically superior to those exhibited by a regular smoker who has just smoked a cigarette.

19. Educator: It has been argued that our professional organization should make decisions about important issues—such as raising dues and taking political stands—by a direct vote of all members rather than by having members vote for officers who in turn make the decisions. This would not, however, be the right way to decide these matters, for the vote of any given individual is much more likely to determine organizational policy by influencing the election of an officer than by influencing the result of a direct vote on a single issue.

Which one of the following principles would, if valid, most help to justify the educator's reasoning?

- (A) No procedure for making organizational decisions should allow one individual's vote to weigh more than that of another.
- (B) Outcomes of organizational elections should be evaluated according to their benefit to the organization as a whole, not according to the fairness of the methods by which they are produced.
- (C) Important issues facing organizations should be decided by people who can devote their full time to mastering the information relevant to the issues.
- (D) An officer of an organization should not make a particular decision on an issue unless a majority of the organization's members would approve of that decision.
- (E) An organization's procedures for making organizational decisions should maximize the power of each member of the organization to influence the decisions made.

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20. Neural connections carrying signals from the cortex (the brain region responsible for thought) down to the amygdala (a brain region crucial for emotions) are less well developed than connections carrying signals from the amygdala up to the cortex. Thus, the amygdala exerts a greater influence on the cortex than vice versa.

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

- (A) The influence that the amygdala exerts on the rest of the brain is dependent on the influence that the cortex exerts on the rest of the brain.
 - (B) No other brain region exerts more influence on the cortex than does the amygdala.
 - (C) The region of the brain that has the most influence on the cortex is the one that has the most highly developed neural connections to the cortex.
 - (D) The amygdala is not itself controlled by one or more other regions of the brain.
 - (E) The degree of development of a set of neural connections is directly proportional to the influence transmitted across those connections.
21. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were both attributed to Homer in ancient times. But these two poems differ greatly in tone and vocabulary and in certain details of the fictional world they depict. So they are almost certainly not the work of the same poet.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most weakens the reasoning above?

- (A) Several hymns that were also attributed to Homer in ancient times differ more from the *Iliad* in the respects mentioned than does the *Odyssey*.
- (B) Both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* have come down to us in manuscripts that have suffered from minor copying errors and other textual corruptions.
- (C) Works known to have been written by the same modern writer are as different from each other in the respects mentioned as are the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- (D) Neither the *Iliad* nor the *Odyssey* taken by itself is completely consistent in all of the respects mentioned.
- (E) Both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were the result of an extended process of oral composition in which many poets were involved.

22. Moralists: A statement is wholly truthful only if it is true and made without intended deception. A statement is a lie if it is intended to deceive or if its speaker, upon learning that the statement was misinterpreted, refrains from clarifying it.

Which one of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principles stated by the moralist?

- (A) Ted's statement to the investigator that he had been abducted by extraterrestrial beings was wholly truthful even though no one has ever been abducted by extraterrestrial beings. After all, Ted was not trying to deceive the investigator.
- (B) Tony was not lying when he told his granddaughter that he did not wear dentures, for even though Tony meant to deceive his granddaughter, she made it clear to Tony that she did not believe him.
- (C) Siobhan did not tell a lie when she told her supervisor that she was ill and hence would not be able to come to work for an important presentation. However, even though her statement was true, it was not wholly truthful.
- (D) Walter's claim to a potential employer that he had done volunteer work was a lie. Even though Walter had worked without pay in his father's factory, he used the phrase "volunteer work" in an attempt to deceive the interviewer into thinking he had worked for a socially beneficial cause.
- (E) The tour guide intended to deceive the tourists when he told them that the cabin they were looking at was centuries old. Still, his statement about the cabin's age was not a lie, for if he thought that this statement had been misinterpreted, he would have tried to clarify it.

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23. Principle: It is healthy for children to engage in an activity that promotes their intellectual development only if engaging in that activity does not detract from their social development.

Application: Although Megan's frequent reading stimulates her intellectually, it reduces the amount of time she spends interacting with other people. Therefore, it is not healthy for her to read as much as she does.

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

- (A) It misinterprets the principle as a universal claim intended to hold in all cases without exception, rather than as a mere generalization.
- (B) It overlooks the possibility that the benefits of a given activity may sometimes be important enough to outweigh the adverse health effects.
- (C) It misinterprets the principle to be, at least in part, a claim about what is unhealthy, rather than solely a claim about what is healthy.
- (D) It takes for granted that any decrease in the amount of time a child spends interacting with others detracts from that child's social development.
- (E) It takes a necessary condition for an activity's being healthy as a sufficient condition for its being so.

24. In response to several bacterial infections traced to its apple juice, McElligott now flash pasteurizes its apple juice by quickly heating and immediately rechilling it. Intensive pasteurization, in which juice is heated for an hour, eliminates bacteria more effectively than does any other method, but is likely to destroy the original flavor. However, because McElligott's citrus juices have not been linked to any bacterial infections, they remain unpasteurized.

The statements above, if true, provide the most support for which one of the following claims?

- (A) McElligott's citrus juices contain fewer infectious bacteria than do citrus juices produced by other companies.
- (B) McElligott's apple juice is less likely to contain infectious bacteria than are McElligott's citrus juices.
- (C) McElligott's citrus juices retain more of the juices' original flavor than do any pasteurized citrus juices.
- (D) The most effective method for eliminating bacteria from juice is also the method most likely to destroy flavor.
- (E) Apple juice that undergoes intensive pasteurization is less likely than McElligott's apple juice is to contain bacteria.

25. Sociologist: Widespread acceptance of the idea that individuals are incapable of looking after their own welfare is injurious to a democracy. So legislators who value democracy should not propose any law prohibiting behavior that is not harmful to anyone besides the person engaging in it. After all, the assumptions that appear to guide legislators will often become widely accepted.

The sociologist's argument requires the assumption that

- (A) democratically elected legislators invariably have favorable attitudes toward the preservation of democracy
- (B) people tend to believe what is believed by those who are prominent and powerful
- (C) legislators often seem to be guided by the assumption that individuals are incapable of looking after their own welfare, even though these legislators also seem to value democracy
- (D) in most cases, behavior that is harmful to the person who engages in it is harmful to no one else
- (E) a legislator proposing a law prohibiting an act that can harm only the person performing the act will seem to be assuming that individuals are incapable of looking after their own welfare

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 1–7

Workers at a water treatment plant open eight valves—G, H, I, K, L, N, O, and P—to flush out a system of pipes that needs emergency repairs. To maximize safety and efficiency, each valve is opened exactly once, and no two valves are opened at the same time. The valves are opened in accordance with the following conditions:

Both K and P are opened before H.

O is opened before L but after H.

L is opened after G.

N is opened before H.

I is opened after K.

- Which one of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the valves are opened?
 - P, I, K, G, N, H, O, L
 - P, G, K, N, L, H, O, I
 - G, K, I, P, H, O, N, L
 - N, K, P, H, O, I, L, G
 - K, I, N, G, P, H, O, L
- Each of the following could be the fifth valve opened EXCEPT:
 - H
 - I
 - K
 - N
 - O
- If I is the second valve opened, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - G is the third valve opened.
 - H is the fourth valve opened.
 - P is the fifth valve opened.
 - O is the sixth valve opened.
 - G is the seventh valve opened.
- If L is the seventh valve opened, then each of the following could be the second valve opened EXCEPT:
 - G
 - I
 - K
 - N
 - P
- Which one of the following must be true?
 - At least one valve is opened before P is opened.
 - At least two valves are opened before G is opened.
 - No more than two valves are opened after O is opened.
 - No more than three valves are opened after H is opened.
 - No more than four valves are opened before N is opened.
- If K is the fourth valve opened, then which one of the following could be true?
 - I is the second valve opened.
 - N is the third valve opened.
 - G is the fifth valve opened.
 - O is the fifth valve opened.
 - P is the sixth valve opened.
- If G is the first valve opened and I is the third valve opened, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
 - K is the second valve opened.
 - N is the fourth valve opened.
 - H is the sixth valve opened.
 - O is the seventh valve opened.
 - L is the eighth valve opened.

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Questions 8–12

On a field trip to the Museum of Natural History, each of six children—Juana, Kyle, Lucita, Salim, Thanh, and Veronica—is accompanied by one of three adults—Ms. Margoles, Mr. O’Connell, and Ms. Podorski. Each adult accompanies exactly two of the children, consistent with the following conditions:

If Ms. Margoles accompanies Juana, then Ms. Podorski accompanies Lucita.

If Kyle is not accompanied by Ms. Margoles, then Veronica is accompanied by Mr. O’Connell.

Either Ms. Margoles or Mr. O’Connell accompanies Thanh.

Juana is not accompanied by the same adult as Kyle; nor is Lucita accompanied by the same adult as Salim; nor is Thanh accompanied by the same adult as Veronica.

8. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of the adults to the children they accompany?
- (A) Ms. Margoles: Juana, Thanh; Mr. O’Connell: Lucita, Veronica; Ms. Podorski: Kyle, Salim
- (B) Ms. Margoles: Kyle, Thanh; Mr. O’Connell: Juana, Salim; Ms. Podorski: Lucita, Veronica
- (C) Ms. Margoles: Lucita, Thanh; Mr. O’Connell: Juana, Salim; Ms. Podorski: Kyle, Veronica
- (D) Ms. Margoles: Kyle, Veronica; Mr. O’Connell: Juana, Thanh; Ms. Podorski: Lucita, Salim
- (E) Ms. Margoles: Salim, Veronica; Mr. O’Connell: Kyle, Lucita; Ms. Podorski: Juana, Thanh
9. If Ms. Margoles accompanies Lucita and Thanh, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Juana is accompanied by the same adult as Veronica.
- (B) Kyle is accompanied by the same adult as Salim.
- (C) Juana is accompanied by Mr. O’Connell.
- (D) Kyle is accompanied by Ms. Podorski.
- (E) Salim is accompanied by Ms. Podorski.
10. If Ms. Podorski accompanies Juana and Veronica, then Ms. Margoles could accompany which one of the following pairs of children?
- (A) Kyle and Salim
- (B) Kyle and Thanh
- (C) Lucita and Salim
- (D) Lucita and Thanh
- (E) Salim and Thanh
11. Ms. Podorski CANNOT accompany which one of the following pairs of children?
- (A) Juana and Lucita
- (B) Juana and Salim
- (C) Kyle and Salim
- (D) Salim and Thanh
- (E) Salim and Veronica
12. Mr. O’Connell CANNOT accompany which one of the following pairs of children?
- (A) Juana and Lucita
- (B) Juana and Veronica
- (C) Kyle and Thanh
- (D) Lucita and Thanh
- (E) Salim and Veronica

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Questions 13–17

Three short seminars—Goals, Objections, and Persuasion—and three long seminars—Humor, Negotiating, and Telemarketing—will be scheduled for a three-day sales training conference. On each day, two of the seminars will be given consecutively. Each seminar will be given exactly once. The schedule must conform to the following conditions:

Exactly one short seminar and exactly one long seminar will be given each day.

Telemarketing will not be given until both Goals and Objections have been given.

Negotiating will not be given until Persuasion has been given.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate schedule for the sales training conference?
- (A) first day: Persuasion followed by Negotiating
second day: Objections followed by Telemarketing
third day: Goals followed by Humor
- (B) first day: Objections followed by Humor
second day: Goals followed by Telemarketing
third day: Persuasion followed by Negotiating
- (C) first day: Objections followed by Negotiating
second day: Persuasion followed by Humor
third day: Goals followed by Telemarketing
- (D) first day: Objections followed by Goals
second day: Telemarketing followed by Persuasion
third day: Negotiating followed by Humor
- (E) first day: Goals followed by Humor
second day: Persuasion followed by Telemarketing
third day: Objections followed by Negotiating
14. If Goals is given on the first day of the sales training conference, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Negotiating is given on the first day.
(B) Objections is given on the first day.
(C) Persuasion is given on the first day.
(D) Humor is given on the second day.
(E) Telemarketing is given on the second day.
15. If Negotiating is given at some time before Objections, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Negotiating is given at some time before Goals.
(B) Persuasion is given at some time before Goals.
(C) Persuasion is given at some time before Objections.
(D) Humor is given at some time before Objections.
(E) Negotiating is given at some time before Humor.
16. Which one of the following CANNOT be the second seminar given on the second day of the sales training conference?
- (A) Humor
(B) Persuasion
(C) Objections
(D) Negotiating
(E) Goals
17. If Humor is given on the second day of the sales training conference, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Telemarketing is given on the first day.
(B) Negotiating is given on the second day.
(C) Telemarketing is given on the second day.
(D) Objections is given on the third day.
(E) Persuasion is given on the third day.

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Questions 18–23

A bread truck makes exactly one bread delivery to each of six restaurants in succession—Figueroa’s, Ginsberg’s, Harris’s, Kanzaki’s, Leacock’s, and Malpighi’s—though not necessarily in that order. The following conditions must apply:

Ginsberg’s delivery is earlier than Kanzaki’s but later than Figueroa’s.

Harris’s delivery is earlier than Ginsberg’s.

If Figueroa’s delivery is earlier than Malpighi’s, then Leacock’s delivery is earlier than Harris’s.

Either Malpighi’s delivery is earlier than Harris’s or it is later than Kanzaki’s, but not both.

18. Which one of the following accurately represents an order in which the deliveries could occur, from first to last?
- (A) Harris’s, Figueroa’s, Leacock’s, Ginsberg’s, Kanzaki’s, Malpighi’s
 (B) Leacock’s, Harris’s, Figueroa’s, Ginsberg’s, Malpighi’s, Kanzaki’s
 (C) Malpighi’s, Figueroa’s, Harris’s, Ginsberg’s, Leacock’s, Kanzaki’s
 (D) Malpighi’s, Figueroa’s, Kanzaki’s, Harris’s, Ginsberg’s, Leacock’s
 (E) Malpighi’s, Figueroa’s, Ginsberg’s, Kanzaki’s, Harris’s, Leacock’s
19. If Figueroa’s delivery is fourth, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Ginsberg’s delivery is fifth.
 (B) Harris’s delivery is second.
 (C) Harris’s delivery is third.
 (D) Leacock’s delivery is second.
 (E) Malpighi’s delivery is first.
20. If Malpighi’s delivery is first and Leacock’s delivery is third, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Figueroa’s delivery is second.
 (B) Harris’s delivery is second.
 (C) Harris’s delivery is fourth.
 (D) Kanzaki’s delivery is fifth.
 (E) Kanzaki’s delivery is last.
21. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Figueroa’s delivery is earlier than Leacock’s.
 (B) Ginsberg’s delivery is earlier than Leacock’s.
 (C) Harris’s delivery is earlier than Kanzaki’s.
 (D) Leacock’s delivery is earlier than Ginsberg’s.
 (E) Malpighi’s delivery is earlier than Harris’s.
22. If Kanzaki’s delivery is earlier than Leacock’s, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Figueroa’s delivery is first.
 (B) Ginsberg’s delivery is third.
 (C) Harris’s delivery is third.
 (D) Leacock’s delivery is fifth.
 (E) Malpighi’s delivery is second.
23. Which one of the following must be false?
- (A) Figueroa’s delivery is first.
 (B) Ginsberg’s delivery is fifth.
 (C) Harris’s delivery is third.
 (D) Leacock’s delivery is second.
 (E) Malpighi’s delivery is fourth.

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

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. Any museum that owns the rare stamp that features an airplane printed upside down should not display it. Ultraviolet light causes red ink to fade, and a substantial portion of the stamp is red. If the stamp is displayed, it will be damaged. It should be kept safely locked away, even though this will deny the public the chance to see it.

The reasoning above most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?

- (A) The public should judge the quality of a museum by the rarity of the objects in its collection.
- (B) Museum display cases should protect their contents from damage caused by ultraviolet light.
- (C) Red ink should not be used on items that will not be exposed to ultraviolet light.
- (D) A museum piece that would be damaged by display should not be displayed.
- (E) The primary purpose of a museum is to educate the public.

2. Dietitian: Many diet-conscious consumers are excited about new “fake fat” products designed to give food the flavor and consistency of fatty foods, yet without fat’s harmful effects. Consumers who expect the new fat substitute to help them lose weight are likely to be disappointed, however. Research has shown that when people knowingly or unknowingly eat foods containing “fake fat,” they tend to take in at least as many additional calories as are saved by eating “fake fat.”

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

- (A) People tend to take in a certain number of daily calories, no matter what types of food they eat.
- (B) Most consumers who think that foods with “fake fat” are more nutritious than fatty foods are destined to be disappointed.
- (C) “Fake fat” products are likely to contribute to obesity more than do other foods.
- (D) “Fake fat” in foods is probably not going to help consumers meet weight loss goals.
- (E) “Fake fat” in foods is indistinguishable from genuine fat by most consumers on the basis of taste alone.

3. Banking analyst: Banks often offer various services to new customers at no charge. But this is not an ideal business practice, since regular, long-term customers, who make up the bulk of the business for most banks, are excluded from these special offers.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the banking analyst’s argument?

- (A) Most banks have similar charges for most services and pay similar interest rates on deposits.
- (B) Banks do best when offering special privileges only to their most loyal customers.
- (C) Offering services at no charge to all of its current customers would be prohibitively expensive for a bank.
- (D) Once they have chosen a bank, people tend to remain loyal to that bank.
- (E) Some banks that offer services at no charge to new customers are very successful.

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4. Panelist: Medical research articles cited in popular newspapers or magazines are more likely than other medical research articles to be cited in subsequent medical research. Thus, it appears that medical researchers' judgments of the importance of prior research are strongly influenced by the publicity received by that research and do not strongly correspond to the research's true importance.

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

- (A) presents counterarguments to a view that is not actually held by any medical researcher
 - (B) fails to consider the possibility that popular newspapers and magazines do a good job of identifying the most important medical research articles
 - (C) takes for granted that coverage of medical research in the popular press is more concerned with the eminence of the scientists involved than with the content of their research
 - (D) fails to consider the possibility that popular newspapers and magazines are able to review only a minuscule percentage of medical research articles
 - (E) draws a conclusion that is logically equivalent to its premise
5. Lahar: We must now settle on a procedure for deciding on meeting agendas. Our club's constitution allows three options: unanimous consent, majority vote, or assigning the task to a committee. Unanimous consent is unlikely. Forming a committee has usually led to factionalism and secret deals. Clearly, we should subject meeting agendas to majority vote.

Lahar's argument does which one of the following?

- (A) rejects suggested procedures on constitutional grounds
- (B) claims that one procedure is the appropriate method for reaching every decision in the club
- (C) suggests a change to a constitution on the basis of practical considerations
- (D) recommends a choice based on the elimination of alternative options
- (E) supports one preference by arguing against those who have advocated alternatives

6. Mayor: Local antitobacco activists are calling for expanded antismoking education programs paid for by revenue from heavily increased taxes on cigarettes sold in the city. Although the effectiveness of such education programs is debatable, there is strong evidence that the taxes themselves would produce the sought-after reduction in smoking. Surveys show that cigarette sales drop substantially in cities that impose stiff tax increases on cigarettes.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) A city-imposed tax on cigarettes will substantially reduce the amount of smoking in the city if the tax is burdensome to the average cigarette consumer.
- (B) Consumers are more likely to continue buying a product if its price increases due to higher taxes than if its price increases for some other reason.
- (C) Usually, cigarette sales will increase substantially in the areas surrounding a city after that city imposes stiff taxes on cigarettes.
- (D) People who are well informed about the effects of long-term tobacco use are significantly less likely to smoke than are people who are not informed.
- (E) Antismoking education programs that are funded by taxes on cigarettes will tend to lose their funding if they are successful.

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7. Gotera: Infants lack the motor ability required to voluntarily produce particular sounds, but produce various babbling sounds randomly. Most children are several years old before they can voluntarily produce most of the vowel and consonant sounds of their language. We can conclude that speech acquisition is entirely a motor control process rather than a process that is abstract or mental.

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

- (A) Speech acquisition is a function only of one's ability to produce the sounds of spoken language.
 - (B) During the entire initial babbling stage, infants cannot intentionally move their tongues while they are babbling.
 - (C) The initial babbling stage is completed during infancy.
 - (D) The initial babbling stage is the first stage of the speech acquisition process.
 - (E) Control of tongue and mouth movements requires a sophisticated level of mental development.
8. Caldwell: The government recently demolished a former naval base. Among the complex's facilities were a gymnasium, a swimming pool, office buildings, gardens, and housing for hundreds of people. Of course the government was legally permitted to use these facilities as it wished. But clearly, using them for the good of the community would have benefited everyone, and thus the government's actions were not only inefficient but immoral.

Caldwell's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) fails to consider that an action may be morally permissible even if an alternative course of action is to everyone's advantage
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that the actual consequences of an action are irrelevant to the action's moral permissibility
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that the government never acts in the most efficient manner
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that any action that is efficient is also moral
- (E) inappropriately treats two possible courses of action as if they were the only options

9. Reducing stress lessens a person's sensitivity to pain. This is the conclusion reached by researchers who played extended audiotapes to patients before they underwent surgery and afterward while they were recovering. One tape consisted of conversation; the other consisted of music. Those who listened only to the latter tape required less anesthesia during surgery and fewer painkillers afterward than those who listened only to the former tape.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the researchers' reasoning depends?

- (A) All of the patients in the study listened to the same tape before surgery as they listened to after surgery.
 - (B) Anticipating surgery is no less stressful than recovering from surgery.
 - (C) Listening to music reduces stress.
 - (D) The psychological effects of music are not changed by anesthesia or painkillers.
 - (E) Both anesthesia and painkillers tend to reduce stress.
10. Samuel: Because communication via computer is usually conducted privately and anonymously between people who would otherwise interact in person, it contributes to the dissolution, not the creation, of lasting communal bonds.

Tova: You assume that communication via computer replaces more intimate forms of communication and interaction, when more often it replaces asocial or even antisocial behavior.

On the basis of their statements, Samuel and Tova are committed to disagreeing about which one of the following?

- (A) A general trend of modern life is to dissolve the social bonds that formerly connected people.
- (B) All purely private behavior contributes to the dissolution of social bonds.
- (C) Face-to-face communication is more likely to contribute to the creation of social bonds than is anonymous communication.
- (D) It is desirable that new social bonds be created to replace the ones that have dissolved.
- (E) If people were not communicating via computer, they would most likely be engaged in activities that create stronger social bonds.

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11. Spreading iron particles over the surface of the earth's oceans would lead to an increase in phytoplankton, decreasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and thereby counteracting the greenhouse effect. But while counteracting the greenhouse effect is important, the side effects of an iron-seeding strategy have yet to be studied. Since the oceans represent such an important resource, this response to the greenhouse effect should not be implemented immediately.

The reasoning above most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?

- (A) A problem-solving strategy should be implemented if the side effects of the strategy are known.
 - (B) Implementing a problem-solving strategy that alters an important resource is impermissible if the consequences are not adequately understood.
 - (C) We should not implement a problem-solving strategy if the consequences of doing so are more serious than the problem itself.
 - (D) We should not implement a problem-solving strategy if that strategy requires altering an important resource.
 - (E) As long as there is a possibility that a strategy for solving a problem may instead exacerbate that problem, such a solution should not be adopted.
12. No matter how conscientious they are, historians always have biases that affect their work. Hence, rather than trying to interpret historical events, historians should instead interpret what the people who participated in historical events thought about those events.

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

- (A) historians who have different biases often agree about many aspects of some historical events
- (B) scholars in disciplines other than history also risk having their biases affect their work
- (C) many of the ways in which historians' biases affect their work have been identified
- (D) not all historians are aware of the effect that their particular biases have on their work
- (E) the proposed shift in focus is unlikely to eliminate the effect that historians' biases have on their work



13. Humanitarian considerations aside, sheer economics dictates that country X should institute, as country Y has done, a nationwide system of air and ground transportation for conveying seriously injured persons to specialized trauma centers. Timely access to the kind of medical care that only specialized centers can provide could save the lives of many people. The earnings of these people would result in a substantial increase in country X's gross national product, and the taxes paid on those earnings would substantially augment government revenues.

The argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) lifetime per-capita income is roughly the same in country X as it is in country Y
 - (B) there are no specialized trauma centers in country X at present
 - (C) the treatment of seriously injured persons in trauma centers is not more costly than treatment elsewhere
 - (D) there would be a net increase in employment in country X if more persons survived serious injury
 - (E) most people seriously injured in automobile accidents in country X do not now receive treatment in specialized trauma centers
14. Early urban societies could not have been maintained without large-scale farming nearby. This is because other methods of food acquisition, such as foraging, cannot support populations as dense as urban ones. Large-scale farming requires irrigation, which remained unfeasible in areas far from rivers or lakes until more recent times.

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

- (A) Most peoples who lived in early times lived in areas near rivers or lakes.
- (B) Only if farming is possible in the absence of irrigation can societies be maintained in areas far from rivers or lakes.
- (C) In early times it was not possible to maintain urban societies in areas far from rivers or lakes.
- (D) Urban societies with farms near rivers or lakes do not have to rely upon irrigation to meet their farming needs.
- (E) Early rural societies relied more on foraging than on agriculture for food.



15. Economist: A country's rapid emergence from an economic recession requires substantial new investment in that country's economy. Since people's confidence in the economic policies of their country is a precondition for any new investment, countries that put collective goals before individuals' goals cannot emerge quickly from an economic recession.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the economist's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) No new investment occurs in any country that does not emerge quickly from an economic recession.
 - (B) Recessions in countries that put collective goals before individuals' goals tend not to affect the country's people's support for their government's policies.
 - (C) If the people in a country that puts individuals' goals first are willing to make new investments in their country's economy, their country will emerge quickly from an economic recession.
 - (D) People in countries that put collective goals before individuals' goals lack confidence in the economic policies of their countries.
 - (E) A country's economic policies are the most significant factor determining whether that country's economy will experience a recession.
16. The average length of stay for patients at Edgewater Hospital is four days, compared to six days at University Hospital. Since studies show that recovery rates at the two hospitals are similar for patients with similar illnesses, University Hospital could decrease its average length of stay without affecting quality of care.

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

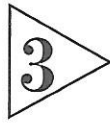
- (A) equates the quality of care at a hospital with patients' average length of stay
- (B) treats a condition that will ensure the preservation of quality of care as a condition that is required to preserve quality of care
- (C) fails to take into account the possibility that patients at Edgewater Hospital tend to be treated for different illnesses than patients at University Hospital
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that the length of time patients stay in the hospital is never relevant to the recovery rates of these patients
- (E) fails to take into account the possibility that patients at University Hospital generally prefer longer hospital stays

17. Philosopher: Graham argues that since a person is truly happy only when doing something, the best life is a life that is full of activity. But we should not be persuaded by Graham's argument. People sleep, and at least sometimes when sleeping, they are truly happy, even though they are not doing anything.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the philosopher's argument by the claim that at least sometimes when sleeping, people are truly happy, even though they are not doing anything?

- (A) It is a premise of Graham's argument.
- (B) It is an example intended to show that a premise of Graham's argument is false.
- (C) It is an analogy appealed to by Graham but that the philosopher rejects.
- (D) It is an example intended to disprove the conclusion of Graham's argument.
- (E) It is the main conclusion of the philosopher's argument.

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18. Historian: In rebuttal of my claim that West influenced Stuart, some people point out that West's work is mentioned only once in Stuart's diaries. But Stuart's diaries mention several meetings with West, and Stuart's close friend, Abella, studied under West. Furthermore, Stuart's work often uses West's terminology which, though now commonplace, none of Stuart's contemporaries used.

Which one of the following propositions is most supported by the historian's statements, if those statements are true?

- (A) Stuart's discussions with Abella were one of the means by which West influenced Stuart.
 - (B) It is more likely that Stuart influenced West than that West influenced Stuart.
 - (C) Stuart's contemporaries were not influenced by West.
 - (D) Stuart's work was not entirely free from West's influence.
 - (E) Because of Stuart's influence on other people, West's terminology is now commonplace.
19. One theory to explain the sudden extinction of all dinosaurs points to "drug overdoses" as the cause. Angiosperms, a certain class of plants, first appeared at the time that dinosaurs became extinct. These plants produce amino-acid-based alkaloids that are psychoactive agents. Most plant-eating mammals avoid these potentially lethal poisons because they taste bitter. Moreover, mammals have livers that help detoxify such drugs. However, dinosaurs could neither taste the bitterness nor detoxify the substance once it was ingested. This theory receives its strongest support from the fact that it helps explain why so many dinosaur fossils are found in unusual and contorted positions.

Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the theory presented above?

- (A) Many fossils of large mammals are found in contorted positions.
- (B) Angiosperms provide a great deal of nutrition.
- (C) Carnivorous dinosaurs mostly ate other, vegetarian, dinosaurs that fed on angiosperms.
- (D) Some poisonous plants do not produce amino-acid-based alkaloids.
- (E) Mammals sometimes die of drug overdoses from eating angiosperms.

20. There are two ways to manage an existing transportation infrastructure: continuous maintenance at adequate levels, and periodic radical reconstruction. Continuous maintenance dispenses with the need for radical reconstruction, and radical reconstruction is necessitated by failing to perform continuous maintenance. Over the long run, continuous maintenance is far less expensive; nevertheless, it almost never happens.

Which one of the following, if true, most contributes to an explanation of why the first alternative mentioned is almost never adopted?

- (A) Since different parts of the transportation infrastructure are the responsibility of different levels of government, radical reconstruction projects are very difficult to coordinate efficiently.
- (B) When funds for transportation infrastructure maintenance are scarce, they are typically distributed in proportion to the amount of traffic that is borne by different elements of the infrastructure.
- (C) If continuous maintenance is performed at less-than-adequate levels, the need for radical reconstruction will often arise later than if maintenance had been restricted to responding to emergencies.
- (D) Radical reconstruction projects are, in general, too costly to be paid for from current revenue.
- (E) For long periods, the task of regular maintenance lacks urgency, since the consequences of neglecting it are very slow to manifest themselves.

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21. A good way to get over one's fear of an activity one finds terrifying is to do it repeatedly. For instance, over half of people who have parachuted only once report being extremely frightened by the experience, while less than 1 percent of those who have parachuted ten times or more report being frightened by it.

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

- (A) takes for granted that the greater the number of dangerous activities one engages in the less one is frightened by any one of them
 - (B) neglects to consider those people who have parachuted more than once but fewer than ten times
 - (C) takes for granted that people do not know how frightening something is unless they have tried it
 - (D) fails to take into account the possibility that people would be better off if they did not do things that terrify them
 - (E) overlooks the possibility that most people who have parachuted many times did not find it frightening initially
22. Most economists believe that reducing the price of any product generally stimulates demand for it. However, most wine merchants have found that reducing the price of domestic wines to make them more competitive with imported wines with which they were previously comparably priced is frequently followed by an increase in sales of those imported wines.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to reconcile the belief of most economists with the consequences observed by most wine merchants?

- (A) Economists' studies of the prices of grocery items and their rates of sales rarely cover alcoholic beverages.
- (B) Few merchants of any kind have detailed knowledge of economic theories about the relationship between item prices and sales rates.
- (C) Consumers are generally willing to forgo purchasing other items they desire in order to purchase a superior wine.
- (D) Imported wines in all price ranges are comparable in quality to domestic wines that cost less.
- (E) An increase in the demand for a consumer product is compatible with an increase in demand for a competing product.

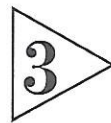


23. Certain bacteria that produce hydrogen sulfide as a waste product would die if directly exposed to oxygen. The hydrogen sulfide reacts with oxygen, removing it and so preventing it from harming the bacteria. Furthermore, the hydrogen sulfide tends to kill other organisms in the area, thereby providing the bacteria with a source of food. As a result, a dense colony of these bacteria produces for itself an environment in which it can continue to thrive indefinitely.

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

- (A) A dense colony of the bacteria can indefinitely continue to produce enough hydrogen sulfide to kill other organisms in the area and to prevent oxygen from harming the bacteria.
- (B) The hydrogen sulfide produced by the bacteria kills other organisms in the area by reacting with and removing oxygen.
- (C) Most organisms, if killed by the hydrogen sulfide produced by the bacteria, can provide a source of food for the bacteria.
- (D) The bacteria can continue to thrive indefinitely only in an environment in which the hydrogen sulfide they produce has removed all oxygen and killed other organisms in the area.
- (E) If any colony of bacteria produces hydrogen sulfide as a waste product, it thereby ensures that it is both provided with a source of food and protected from harm by oxygen.

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24. Books that present a utopian future in which the inequities and sufferings of the present are replaced by more harmonious and rational social arrangements will always find enthusiastic buyers. Since gloomy books predicting that even more terrifying times await us are clearly not of this genre, they are unlikely to be very popular.

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

- (A) Art that portrays people as happy and contented has a tranquilizing effect on the viewer, an effect that is appealing to those who are tense or anxious. Thus, people who dislike such art are neither tense nor anxious.
- (B) People who enjoy participating in activities such as fishing or hiking may nevertheless enjoy watching such spectator sports as boxing or football. Thus, one cannot infer from someone's participating in vigorous contact sports that he or she is not also fond of less violent forms of recreation.
- (C) Action movies that involve complicated and dangerous special-effects scenes are enormously expensive to produce. Hence, since traditional dramatic or comedic films contain no such scenes, it is probable that they are relatively inexpensive to produce.
- (D) Adults usually feel a pleasant nostalgia when hearing the music they listened to as adolescents, but since adolescents often like music specifically because they think it annoys their parents, adults rarely appreciate the music that their children will later listen to with nostalgia.
- (E) All self-employed businesspeople have salaries that fluctuate with the fortunes of the general economy, but government bureaucrats are not self-employed. Therefore, not everyone with an income that fluctuates with the fortunes of the general economy is a government bureaucrat.

25. Some people mistakenly believe that since we do not have direct access to the distant past we cannot learn much about it. Contemporary historians and archaeologists find current geography, geology, and climate to be rich in clues about a given region's distant history. However, the more distant the period we are studying is, the less useful the study of the present becomes.

Of the following, which one most closely conforms to the principle that the passage illustrates?

- (A) Astronomers often draw inferences about the earlier years of our solar system on the basis of recently collected data. Unfortunately, they have been able to infer comparatively little about the origin of our solar system.
- (B) Much can be learned about the perpetrator of a crime by applying scientific methods of investigation to the crime scene. But the more the crime scene has been studied the less likely anything will be learned from further study.
- (C) To understand a literary text one needs to understand the author's world view. However, the farther that world view gets from one's own the less one will be able to appreciate the text.
- (D) We often extrapolate from ordinary sensory experience to things beyond such experience and form a rash judgment, such as the claim that the earth is the center of the universe because it appears that way to us.
- (E) One crucial clue to the extent of the ancient Egyptians' mathematical knowledge came from studying the pyramids. The more we studied such structures, the more impressed we were by how much the Egyptians knew.

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.

- Many critics agree that the primary characteristic of Senegalese filmmaker Ousmane Sembène's work is its sociopolitical commitment. Sembène was trained in Moscow in the cinematic methods of socialist realism, and he asserts that his films are not meant to entertain his compatriots, but rather to raise their awareness of the past and present realities of their society. But his originality as a filmmaker lies most strikingly in his having successfully adapted film, originally a Western cultural medium, to the needs, pace, and structures of West African culture. In particular, Sembène has found within African oral culture techniques and strategies that enable him to express his views and to reach both literate and nonliterate Senegalese viewers.

- A number of Sembène's characters and motifs can be traced to those found in traditional West African storytelling. The tree, for instance, which in countless West African tales symbolizes knowledge, life, death, and rebirth, is a salient motif in *Emitai*. The trickster, usually a dishonest individual who personifies antisocial traits, appears in *Borom Sarret*, *Mandabi*, and *Xala* as a thief, a corrupted civil servant, and a member of the elite, respectively. In fact, most of Sembène's characters, like those of many oral West African narratives, are types embodying collective ideas or attitudes. And in the oral tradition, these types face archetypal predicaments, as is true, for example, of the protagonist of *Borom Sarret*, who has no name and is recognizable instead by his trade—he is a street merchant—and by the difficulties he encounters but is unable to overcome.

- Moreover, many of Sembène's films derive their structure from West African dilemma tales, the outcomes of which are debated and decided by their audiences. The open-endedness of most of his plots reveals that Sembène similarly leaves it to his viewers to complete his narratives: in such films as *Borom Sarret*, *Mandabi*, and *Ceddo*, for example, he provides his spectators with several alternatives as the films end. The openness of his narratives is also evidenced by his frequent use of freeze-frames, which carry the suggestion of continued action.

- Finally, like many West African oral tales, Sembène's narratives take the form of initiatory journeys that bring about a basic change in the worldview of the protagonist and ultimately, Sembène hopes, in that of the viewer. His films denounce social and political injustice, and his protagonists' social consciousness emerges from an acute self-

- consciousness brought about by the juxtaposition of opposites within the films' social context: good versus evil, powerlessness versus power, or poverty versus wealth. Such binary oppositions are used analogously in West African tales, and it seems likely that these dialectical elements are related to African oral storytelling more than, as many critics have supposed, to the Marxist components of his ideology.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Sembène's originality as a filmmaker lies in his adaptation of traditional archetypal predicaments and open-ended plots, both of which are derived from West African oral tales.
- (B) Many of the characters in Sembène's films are variations on character types common to traditional West African storytelling.
- (C) Sembène's films derive their distinctive characteristics from oral narrative traditions that had not previously been considered suitable subject matter for films.
- (D) Sembène's films give vivid expression to the social and political beliefs held by most of the Senegalese people.
- (E) Sembène's films are notable in that they use elements derived from traditional West African storytelling to comment critically on contemporary social and political issues.

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2. The author says that Sembène does which one of the following in at least some of his films?
- (A) uses animals as symbols
 - (B) uses slow motion for artistic effect
 - (C) provides oral narration of the film's story
 - (D) juxtaposes West African images and Marxist symbols
 - (E) leaves part of the story to be filled in by audiences
3. Which one of the following would, if true, most strengthen the claim made by the author in the last sentence of the passage (lines 54-58)?
- (A) Several African novelists who draw upon the oral traditions of West Africa use binary oppositions as fundamental structures in their narratives, even though they have not read Marxist theory.
 - (B) Folklorists who have analyzed oral storytelling traditions from across the world have found that the use of binary oppositions to structure narratives is common to many of these traditions.
 - (C) When he trained in Moscow, Sembène read extensively in Marxist political theory and worked to devise ways of synthesizing Marxist theory and the collective ideas expressed in West African storytelling.
 - (D) Very few filmmakers in Europe or North America make use of binary oppositions to structure their narratives.
 - (E) Binary oppositions do not play an essential structuring role in the narratives of some films produced by other filmmakers who subscribe to Marxist principles.

4. Which one of the following inferences about Sembène is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) His films have become popular both in parts of Africa and elsewhere.
 - (B) He has not received support from government agencies for his film production.
 - (C) His films are widely misunderstood by critics in Senegal.
 - (D) His characters are drawn from a broad range of social strata.
 - (E) His work has been subjected to government censorship.
5. Which one of the following most closely expresses the author's intended meaning in using the word "initiatory" (line 45)?
- (A) beginning a series
 - (B) experimental
 - (C) transformative
 - (D) unprecedented
 - (E) prefatory
6. The passage does NOT provide evidence that Sembène exhibits which one of the following attitudes in one or more of his films?
- (A) disenchantment with attempts to reform Senegalese government
 - (B) confidence in the aptness of using traditional motifs to comment on contemporary issues
 - (C) concern with social justice
 - (D) interest in the vicissitudes of ordinary people's lives
 - (E) desire to educate his audience

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Passage A

Readers, like writers, need to search for answers. Part of the joy of reading is in being surprised, but academic historians leave little to the imagination. The perniciousness of the historiographic approach became

- (5) fully evident to me when I started teaching. Historians require undergraduates to read scholarly monographs that sap the vitality of history; they visit on students what was visited on them in graduate school. They assign books with formulaic arguments that transform
- (10) history into an abstract debate that would have been unfathomable to those who lived in the past. Aimed so squarely at the head, such books cannot stimulate students who yearn to connect to history emotionally as well as intellectually.
- (15) In an effort to address this problem, some historians have begun to rediscover stories. It has even become something of a fad within the profession. This year, the American Historical Association chose as the theme for its annual conference some putative connection to
- (20) storytelling: "Practices of Historical Narrative." Predictably, historians responded by adding the word "narrative" to their titles and presenting papers at sessions on "Oral History and the Narrative of Class Identity," and "Meaning and Time: The Problem of
- (25) Historical Narrative." But it was still historiography, intended only for other academics. At meetings of historians, we still encounter very few historians telling stories or moving audiences to smiles, chills, or tears.

Passage B

- (30) Writing is at the heart of the lawyer's craft, and so, like it or not, we who teach the law inevitably teach aspiring lawyers how lawyers write. We do this in a few stand-alone courses and, to a greater extent, through the constraints that we impose on their writing throughout the curriculum. Legal writing, because of the purposes
- (35) it serves, is necessarily ruled by linear logic, creating a path without diversions, surprises, or reversals. Conformity is a virtue, creativity suspect, humor forbidden, and voice mute.

- (40) Lawyers write as they see other lawyers write, and, influenced by education, profession, economic constraints, and perceived self-interest, they too often write badly. Perhaps the currently fashionable call for attention to narrative in legal education could have an effect on this. It is not yet exactly clear what role
- (45) narrative should play in the law, but it is nonetheless true that every case has at its heart a story—of real events and people, of concerns, misfortunes, conflicts, feelings. But because legal analysis strips the human narrative content from the abstract, canonical legal
- (50) form of the case, law students learn to act as if there is no such story.

It may well turn out that some of the terminology and public rhetoric of this potentially subversive movement toward attention to narrative will find its

- (55) way into the law curriculum, but without producing corresponding changes in how legal writing is actually taught or in how our future colleagues will write. Still, even mere awareness of the value of narrative could perhaps serve as an important corrective.
7. Which one of the following does each of the passages display?
- (A) a concern with the question of what teaching methods are most effective in developing writing skills
- (B) a concern with how a particular discipline tends to represent points of view it does not typically deal with
- (C) a conviction that writing in specialized professional disciplines cannot be creatively crafted
- (D) a belief that the writing in a particular profession could benefit from more attention to storytelling
- (E) a desire to see writing in a particular field purged of elements from other disciplines
8. The passages most strongly support which one of the following inferences regarding the authors' relationships to the professions they discuss?
- (A) Neither author is an active member of the profession that he or she discusses.
- (B) Each author is an active member of the profession he or she discusses.
- (C) The author of passage A is a member of the profession discussed in that passage, but the author of passage B is not a member of either of the professions discussed in the passages.
- (D) Both authors are active members of the profession discussed in passage B.
- (E) The author of passage B, but not the author of passage A, is an active member of both of the professions discussed in the passages.

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9. Which one of the following does each passage indicate is typical of writing in the respective professions discussed in the passages?
- (A) abstraction
 - (B) hyperbole
 - (C) subversion
 - (D) narrative
 - (E) imagination
10. In which one of the following ways are the passages NOT parallel?
- (A) Passage A presents and rejects arguments for an opposing position, whereas passage B does not.
 - (B) Passage A makes evaluative claims, whereas passage B does not.
 - (C) Passage A describes specific examples of a phenomenon it criticizes, whereas passage B does not.
 - (D) Passage B offers criticism, whereas passage A does not.
 - (E) Passage B outlines a theory, whereas passage A does not.
11. The phrase “scholarly monographs that sap the vitality of history” in passage A (lines 6–7) plays a role in that passage’s overall argument that is most analogous to the role played in passage B by which one of the following phrases?
- (A) “Writing is at the heart of the lawyer’s craft” (line 29)
 - (B) “Conformity is a virtue, creativity suspect, humor forbidden, and voice mute” (lines 37–38)
 - (C) “Lawyers write as they see other lawyers write” (line 39)
 - (D) “every case has at its heart a story” (line 46)
 - (E) “Still, even mere awareness of the value of narrative could perhaps serve as an important corrective” (lines 57–59)
12. Suppose that a lawyer is writing a legal document describing the facts that are at issue in a case. The author of passage B would be most likely to expect which one of the following to be true of the document?
- (A) It will be poorly written because the lawyer who is writing it was not given explicit advice by law professors on how lawyers should write.
 - (B) It will be crafted to function like a piece of fiction in its description of the characters and motivations of the people involved in the case.
 - (C) It will be a concise, well-crafted piece of writing that summarizes most, if not all, of the facts that are important in the case.
 - (D) It will not genuinely convey the human dimension of the case, regardless of how accurate the document may be in its details.
 - (E) It will neglect to make appropriate connections between the details of the case and relevant legal doctrines.

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- Traditional theories of animal behavior assert that animal conflict within a species is highly ritualized and does not vary from contest to contest. This species-specific model assumes that repetitive use of the same visual and vocal displays and an absence of escalated fighting evolved to prevent injury. The contestant that exhibits the “best” display wins the contested resource. Galápagos tortoises, for instance, settle contests on the basis of height: the ritualized display consists of two tortoises facing one another and stretching their necks skyward; the tortoise perceived as being “taller” wins.

- In populations of the spider *Agelenopsis aperta*, however, fighting behavior varies greatly from contest to contest. In addition, fighting is not limited to displays: biting and shoving are common. Susan Riechert argues that a recently developed model, evolutionary game theory, provides a closer fit to *A. aperta* territorial disputes than does the species-specific model, because it explains variations in conflict behavior that may result from varying conditions, such as differences in size, age, and experience of combatants. Evolutionary game theory was adapted from the classical game theory that was developed by von Neumann and Morgenstern to explain human behavior in conflict situations. In both classical and evolutionary game theory, strategies are weighed in terms of maximizing the average payoff against contestants employing both the same and different strategies. For example, a spider may engage in escalated fighting during a dispute only if the disputed resource is valuable enough to warrant the risk of physical injury. There are, however, two major differences between the classical and evolutionary theories. First, whereas in classical game theory it is assumed that rational thought is used to determine which action to take, evolutionary game theory assumes that instinct and long-term species advantage ultimately determine the strategies that are exhibited. The other difference is in the payoffs: in classical game theory, the payoffs are determined by an individual’s personal judgment of what constitutes winning; in evolutionary game theory, the payoffs are defined in terms of reproductive success.

- In studying populations of *A. aperta* in a grassland habitat and a riparian habitat, Riechert predicts that such factors as the size of the opponents, the potential rate of predation in a habitat, and the probability of winning a subsequent site if the dispute is lost will all affect the behavior of spiders in territorial disputes. In addition, she predicts that the markedly different levels of competition for web sites in the two habitats will affect the spiders’ willingness to engage in escalated fighting. In the grassland, where 12 percent of the habitat is available for occupation by *A. aperta*, Riechert predicts that spiders will be more willing to engage in escalated fighting than in the riparian habitat, where 90 percent of the habitat is suitable for occupation.

13. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Evolutionary game theory and classical game theory can be used to analyze the process of decision-making used by humans and animals in settling disputes.
- (B) *A. aperta* in grassland habitats and riparian habitats exhibit an unusually wide variety of fighting behaviors in territorial disputes.
- (C) Evolutionary game theory may be useful in explaining the behavior of certain spiders during territorial disputes.
- (D) The traditional theory of animal behavior in conflict situations cannot be used to explain the fighting behavior of most species.
- (E) Evolutionary game theory, adapted from classical game theory, is currently used by scientists to predict the behavior of spiders in site selection.
14. The author of the passage mentions Galápagos tortoises in the first paragraph most likely in order to
- (A) describe a kind of fighting behavior that is used by only a few species
- (B) suggest that repetitive use of the same visual and vocal displays is a kind of fighting behavior used by some but not all species
- (C) provide evidence to support the claim that fighting behavior does not vary greatly from contest to contest for most species
- (D) provide an example of a fighting behavior that is unique to a particular species
- (E) provide an example of a ritualized fighting behavior of the kind that traditional theorists assume is the norm for most species

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15. Item Removed From Scoring.

16. Which one of the following, if true, is LEAST consistent with Riechert's theory about fighting behavior in spiders?
- (A) Spiders in the grassland habitat engage in escalated fighting when a disputed site is highly desirable.
 - (B) Spiders in the riparian habitat are not willing to engage in escalated fighting for less-than-suitable sites.
 - (C) Spiders in the riparian habitat confine their fighting to displays more regularly than do spiders in the grassland habitat.
 - (D) Spiders in the riparian habitat are as willing to engage in escalated fighting as are spiders in the grassland habitat.
 - (E) Spiders in the riparian habitat are more likely to withdraw when faced with a larger opponent in territorial disputes than are spiders in the grassland habitat.
17. Which one of the following best states the function of the third paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It develops a comparison of the two theories that were introduced in the preceding paragraph.
 - (B) It continues a discussion of a controversial theory described in the first two paragraphs of the passage.
 - (C) It describes an experiment that provides support for the theory described in the preceding paragraph.
 - (D) It describes a rare phenomenon that cannot be accounted for by the theory described in the first paragraph.
 - (E) It describes predictions that can be used to test the validity of a theory described in a preceding paragraph.
18. The passage suggests which one of the following about the behavior of *A. aperta* in conflict situations?
- (A) They exhibit variations in fighting behavior from contest to contest primarily because of the different levels of competition for suitable sites in different habitats.
 - (B) They may confine their fighting behavior to displays if the value of a disputed resource is too low and the risk of physical injury is too great.
 - (C) They exhibit variations in fighting behavior that are similar to those exhibited by members of most other species of animals.
 - (D) They are more likely to engage in escalated fighting during disputes than to limit their fighting behavior to visual and vocal displays.
 - (E) They are more willing to engage in escalated fighting during conflict situations than are members of most other species of animals.
19. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) present an alternative to a traditional approach
 - (B) describe a phenomenon and provide specific examples
 - (C) evaluate evidence used to support an argument
 - (D) present data that refutes a controversial theory
 - (E) suggest that a new theory may be based on inadequate research

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- Most people acknowledge that not all governments have a moral right to govern and that there are sometimes morally legitimate reasons for disobeying the law, as when a particular law prescribes behavior that is clearly immoral. It is also commonly supposed that such cases are special exceptions and that, in general, the fact that something is against the law counts as a moral, as well as legal, ground for not doing it; i.e., we generally have a moral duty to obey a law simply because it is the law. But the theory known as philosophical anarchism denies this view, arguing instead that people who live under the jurisdiction of governments have no moral duty to those governments to obey their laws. Some commentators have rejected this position because of what they take to be its highly counterintuitive implications: (1) that no existing government is morally better than any other (since all are, in a sense, equally illegitimate), and (2) that, lacking any moral obligation to obey any laws, people may do as they please without scruple. In fact, however, philosophical anarchism does not entail these claims.

- (25) First, the conclusion that no government is morally better than any other does not follow from the claim that nobody owes moral obedience to any government. Even if one denies that there is a moral obligation to follow the laws of any government, one can still evaluate the morality of the policies and actions of various governments. Some governments do more good than harm, and others more harm than good, to their subjects. Some violate the moral rights of individuals more regularly, systematically, and seriously than others. In short, it is perfectly consistent with philosophical anarchism to hold that governments vary widely in their moral stature.

- (40) Second, philosophical anarchists maintain that all individuals have basic, nonlegal moral duties to one another—duties not to harm others in their lives, liberty, health, or goods. Even if governmental laws have no moral force, individuals still have duties to refrain from those actions that constitute crimes in the majority of legal systems (such as murder, assault, theft, and fraud). Moreover, philosophical anarchists hold that people have a positive moral obligation to care for one another, a moral obligation that they might even choose to discharge by supporting cooperative efforts by governments to help those in need. And where others are abiding by established laws, even those laws derived from mere conventions, individuals are morally bound not to violate those laws when doing so would endanger others. Thus, if others obey the law and drive their vehicles on the right, one must not endanger them by driving on the left, for, even though driving on the left is not inherently immoral, it is morally wrong to deliberately harm the innocent.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Some views that certain commentators consider to be implications of philosophical anarchism are highly counterintuitive.
- (B) Contrary to what philosophical anarchists claim, some governments are morally superior to others, and citizens under legitimate governments have moral obligations to one another.
- (C) It does not follow logically from philosophical anarchism that no government is morally better than any other or that people have no moral duties toward one another.
- (D) Even if, as certain philosophical anarchists claim, governmental laws lack moral force, people still have a moral obligation to refrain from harming one another.
- (E) Contrary to what some of its opponents have claimed, philosophical anarchism does not conflict with the ordinary view that one should obey the law because it is the law.
21. The author identifies which one of the following as a commonly held belief?
- (A) In most cases we are morally obligated to obey the law simply because it is the law.
- (B) All governments are in essence morally equal.
- (C) We are morally bound to obey only those laws we participate in establishing.
- (D) Most crimes are morally neutral, even though they are illegal.
- (E) The majority of existing laws are intended to protect others from harm.
22. The author's stance regarding the theory of philosophical anarchism can most accurately be described as one of
- (A) ardent approval of most aspects of the theory
- (B) apparent acceptance of some of the basic positions of the theory
- (C) concerned pessimism about the theory's ability to avoid certain extreme views
- (D) hesitant rejection of some of the central features of the theory
- (E) resolute antipathy toward both the theory and certain of its logical consequences

23. By attributing to commentators the view that philosophical anarchism has implications that are “counterintuitive” (line 17), the author most likely means that the commentators believe that
- (A) the implications conflict with some commonly held beliefs
 - (B) there is little empirical evidence that the implications are actually true
 - (C) common sense indicates that philosophical anarchism does not have such implications
 - (D) the implications appear to be incompatible with each other
 - (E) each of the implications contains an internal logical inconsistency
24. Which one of the following scenarios most completely conforms to the views attributed to philosophical anarchists in lines 37–44?
- (A) A member of a political party that is illegal in a particular country divulges the names of other members because he fears legal penalties.
 - (B) A corporate executive chooses to discontinue her company’s practice of dumping chemicals illegally when she learns that the chemicals are contaminating the water supply.
 - (C) A person who knows that a coworker has stolen funds from their employer decides to do nothing because the coworker is widely admired.
 - (D) A person neglects to pay her taxes, even though it is likely that she will suffer severe legal penalties as a consequence, because she wants to use the money to finance a new business.
 - (E) A driver determines that it is safe to exceed the posted speed limit, in spite of poor visibility, because there are apparently no other vehicles on the road.
25. It can be inferred that the author would be most likely to agree that
- (A) people are subject to more moral obligations than is generally held to be the case
 - (B) governments that are morally superior recognize that their citizens are not morally bound to obey their laws
 - (C) one may have good reason to support the efforts of one’s government even if one has no moral duty to obey its laws
 - (D) there are some sound arguments for claiming that most governments have a moral right to require obedience to their laws
 - (E) the theory of philosophical anarchism entails certain fundamental principles regarding how laws should be enacted and enforced
26. The author’s discussion of people’s positive moral duty to care for one another (lines 44–49) functions primarily to
- (A) demonstrate that governmental efforts to help those in need are superfluous
 - (B) suggest that philosophical anarchists maintain that laws that foster the common good are extremely rare
 - (C) imply that the theoretical underpinnings of philosophical anarchism are inconsistent with certain widely held moral truths
 - (D) indicate that philosophical anarchists recognize that people are subject to substantial moral obligations
 - (E) illustrate that people are morally obligated to refrain from those actions that are crimes in most legal systems
27. In the passage, the author seeks primarily to
- (A) describe the development and theoretical underpinnings of a particular theory
 - (B) establish that a particular theory conforms to the dictates of common sense
 - (C) argue that two necessary implications of a particular theory are morally acceptable
 - (D) defend a particular theory against its critics by showing that their arguments are mistaken
 - (E) demonstrate that proponents of a particular theory are aware of the theory’s defects

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.

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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

* Item removed from scoring.

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 7LSN73

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

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