

LSAT

Services

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The Official

LSAT

PrepTest™ XI

June 1994

Form 5LS922

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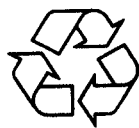
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General Directions for the LSAT Answer Sheet

The actual testing time for this portion of the test will be 2 hours 55 minutes. There are five sections, each with a time limit of 35 minutes. The supervisor will tell you when to begin and end each section. If you finish a section before time is called, you may check your work on that section only; do not turn to any other section of the test book and do not work on any other section either in the test book or on the answer sheet.

There are several different types of questions on the test, and each question type has its own directions. Be sure you understand the directions for each question type before attempting to answer any questions in that section.

Not everyone will finish all the questions in the time allowed. Do not hurry, but work steadily and as quickly as you can without sacrificing accuracy. You are advised to use your time effectively. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one and return to the difficult question after completing the section. **MARK THE BEST ANSWER YOU CAN FOR EVERY QUESTION. NO DEDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE FOR WRONG ANSWERS. YOUR SCORE WILL BE BASED ONLY ON THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS YOU ANSWER CORRECTLY.**

ALL YOUR ANSWERS MUST BE MARKED ON THE ANSWER SHEET. Answer spaces for each question are lettered to correspond with the letters of the potential answers to each question in the test book. After you have decided which of the answers is correct, blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet. **BE SURE THAT EACH MARK IS BLACK AND COMPLETELY FILLS THE ANSWER SPACE.** Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that all previous marks are erased completely. Since the answer sheet is machine scored, incomplete erasures may be interpreted as intended answers. **ANSWERS RECORDED IN THE TEST BOOK WILL NOT BE SCORED.**

There may be more questions noted on this answer sheet than there are questions in a section. Do not be concerned but be certain that the section and number of the question you are answering matches the answer sheet section and question number. Additional answer spaces in any answer sheet section should be left blank. Begin your next section in the number one answer space for that section.

Score Cancellation

Complete this section only if you are absolutely certain you want to cancel your score. A CANCELLATION REQUEST CANNOT BE RESCINDED. IF YOU ARE AT ALL UNCERTAIN, YOU SHOULD NOT COMPLETE THIS SECTION; INSTEAD, YOU SHOULD USE THE TIME ALLOWED AFTER THE TEST (UP TO 5 DAYS) TO FULLY CONSIDER YOUR DECISION.

To cancel your score from this administration, you must:

A. fill in the ovals here..... ☐ ☐

B. read the following statement. Then sign your name and enter the date.

I certify that I wish to cancel my test score from this administration. I understand that my request is irreversible and that my score will not be sent to me or to the law schools to which I apply.

Sign your name in full

Date

HOW DID YOU PREPARE FOR THE LSAT?

(Select all that apply.)

Responses to this item are voluntary and will be used for statistical research purposes only.

- ☐ By studying the sample questions in the *LSAT/LSDAS Registration and Information Book*.
- ☐ By taking the free sample LSAT.
- ☐ By working through *The Official LSAT PrepTest(s)*, *PrepBook*, *Workbooks*, or *PrepKit*.
- ☐ By using a book on how to prepare for the LSAT **not** published by Law Services.
- ☐ By attending a commercial test preparation or coaching course.
- ☐ By attending a test preparation or coaching course offered through an undergraduate institution.
- ☐ Self study.
- ☐ Other preparation.
- ☐ No preparation.

CERTIFYING STATEMENT

Please write (DO NOT PRINT) the following statement. Sign and date.

I certify that I am the examinee whose name appears on this answer sheet and that I am here to take the LSAT for the sole purpose of being considered for admission to law school. I further certify that I will neither assist nor receive assistance from any other candidate, and I agree not to copy or retain examination questions or to transmit them in any form to any other person.

SIGNATURE: _____ TODAY'S DATE: _____
MONTH DAY YEAR

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE BIOGRAPHICAL AREA ARE ON THE BACK COVER OF YOUR TEST BOOKLET.
USE ONLY A NO. 2 OR HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS ANSWER SHEET. DO NOT USE INK.

1 LAST NAME										FIRST NAME										MI
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2 DATE OF BIRTH		
MONTH	DAY	YEAR
☐ Jan		
☐ Feb		
☐ Mar	0	0
☐ Apr	1	1
☐ May	2	2
☐ June	3	3
☐ July	4	4
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☐ Oct	7	7
☐ Nov	8	8
☐ Dec	9	9

3 SOCIAL SECURITY NO.								
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4 ETHNIC DESCRIPTION	
☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native	
☐ Asian/Pacific Islander	
☐ Black/African Amer.	
☐ Canadian Aboriginal	
☐ Caucasian/White	
☐ Chicano/Mex. Amer.	
☐ Hispanic	
☐ Puerto Rican	
☐ Other	

5 GENDER
☐ Male
☐ Female

6 DOMINANT LANGUAGE
☐ English
☐ Other

7 ENGLISH FLUENCY
☐ Yes
☐ No

8 CENTER NUMBER			
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9 TEST FORM CODE			
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10 TEST BOOK SERIAL NO.

11 TEST FORM

12 TEST DATE
MONTH DAY YEAR

13 PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION
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LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST

MARK ONE AND ONLY ONE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION. BE SURE TO FILL IN COMPLETELY THE SPACE FOR YOUR INTENDED ANSWER CHOICE. IF YOU ERASE, DO SO COMPLETELY. MAKE NO STRAY MARKS.

SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3	SECTION 4	SECTION 5
1 A B C D E	1 A B C D E	1 A B C D E	1 A B C D E	1 A B C D E
2 A B C D E	2 A B C D E	2 A B C D E	2 A B C D E	2 A B C D E
3 A B C D E	3 A B C D E	3 A B C D E	3 A B C D E	3 A B C D E
4 A B C D E	4 A B C D E	4 A B C D E	4 A B C D E	4 A B C D E
5 A B C D E	5 A B C D E	5 A B C D E	5 A B C D E	5 A B C D E
6 A B C D E	6 A B C D E	6 A B C D E	6 A B C D E	6 A B C D E
7 A B C D E	7 A B C D E	7 A B C D E	7 A B C D E	7 A B C D E
8 A B C D E	8 A B C D E	8 A B C D E	8 A B C D E	8 A B C D E
9 A B C D E	9 A B C D E	9 A B C D E	9 A B C D E	9 A B C D E
10 A B C D E	10 A B C D E	10 A B C D E	10 A B C D E	10 A B C D E
11 A B C D E	11 A B C D E	11 A B C D E	11 A B C D E	11 A B C D E
12 A B C D E	12 A B C D E	12 A B C D E	12 A B C D E	12 A B C D E
13 A B C D E	13 A B C D E	13 A B C D E	13 A B C D E	13 A B C D E
14 A B C D E	14 A B C D E	14 A B C D E	14 A B C D E	14 A B C D E
15 A B C D E	15 A B C D E	15 A B C D E	15 A B C D E	15 A B C D E
16 A B C D E	16 A B C D E	16 A B C D E	16 A B C D E	16 A B C D E
17 A B C D E	17 A B C D E	17 A B C D E	17 A B C D E	17 A B C D E
18 A B C D E	18 A B C D E	18 A B C D E	18 A B C D E	18 A B C D E
19 A B C D E	19 A B C D E	19 A B C D E	19 A B C D E	19 A B C D E
20 A B C D E	20 A B C D E	20 A B C D E	20 A B C D E	20 A B C D E
21 A B C D E	21 A B C D E	21 A B C D E	21 A B C D E	21 A B C D E
22 A B C D E	22 A B C D E	22 A B C D E	22 A B C D E	22 A B C D E
23 A B C D E	23 A B C D E	23 A B C D E	23 A B C D E	23 A B C D E
24 A B C D E	24 A B C D E	24 A B C D E	24 A B C D E	24 A B C D E
25 A B C D E	25 A B C D E	25 A B C D E	25 A B C D E	25 A B C D E
26 A B C D E	26 A B C D E	26 A B C D E	26 A B C D E	26 A B C D E
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- Analytical Reasoning SECTION I
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION II
 - Reading Comprehension SECTION III
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION IV

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

24 Questions

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

Questions 1–6

Eight camp counselors—Fran, George, Henry, Joan, Kathy, Lewis, Nathan, and Olga—must each be assigned to supervise exactly one of three activities—swimming, tennis, and volleyball. The assignment of counselors must conform to the following conditions:

Each activity is supervised by at least two, but not more than three, of the eight counselors.

Henry supervises swimming.

Neither Kathy nor Olga supervises tennis.

Neither Kathy nor Nathan supervises the same activity as Joan.

If George supervises swimming, both Nathan and Olga supervise volleyball.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable assignment of the counselors to the activities?
 - (A) Swimming: Fran, George, Henry; Tennis: Joan, Lewis; Volleyball: Kathy, Nathan, Olga
 - (B) Swimming: George, Henry, Olga; Tennis: Fran, Joan, Lewis; Volleyball: Kathy, Nathan
 - (C) Swimming: Henry; Tennis: Fran, George, Joan, Lewis; Volleyball: Kathy, Nathan, Olga
 - (D) Swimming: Henry, Joan, Kathy; Tennis: George, Nathan; Volleyball: Fran, Lewis, Olga
 - (E) Swimming: Henry, Nathan; Tennis: Fran, Kathy, Lewis; Volleyball: George, Joan, Olga
2. Which one of the following is a pair of counselors who could be two of three counselors assigned to supervise swimming?
 - (A) George and Nathan
 - (B) George and Olga
 - (C) Joan and Kathy
 - (D) Joan and Nathan
 - (E) Joan and Olga
3. Which one of the following is a pair of counselors who could together be assigned to supervise tennis?
 - (A) Fran and Kathy
 - (B) George and Nathan
 - (C) Henry and Lewis
 - (D) Joan and Nathan
 - (E) Joan and Olga
4. If George and Kathy are two of three counselors assigned to supervise swimming, which one of the following could be true of the assignment?
 - (A) Fran supervises swimming.
 - (B) Henry supervises tennis.
 - (C) Joan supervises volleyball.
 - (D) Lewis supervises volleyball.
 - (E) Nathan supervises tennis.
5. If Fran and Lewis are two of three counselors assigned to supervise swimming, which one of the following must be true of the assignment?
 - (A) George supervises volleyball.
 - (B) Henry supervises volleyball.
 - (C) Joan supervises tennis.
 - (D) Kathy supervises swimming.
 - (E) Nathan supervises tennis.
6. If Joan is assigned to supervise the same activity as Olga, which one of the following CANNOT be true of the assignment?
 - (A) Fran supervises swimming.
 - (B) George supervises swimming.
 - (C) Kathy supervises volleyball.
 - (D) Lewis supervises volleyball.
 - (E) Nathan supervises tennis.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7–11

A fire chief is determining the work schedules of five firefighters: Fuentes, Graber, Howell, Iman, and Jackson. The schedule must meet the following conditions:

Except for Saturday and Sunday, when none of them works, exactly one of the firefighters works each day.

None of the firefighters can work more than two days per week.

No firefighter works on two consecutive days.

Fuentes never works later in the week than Jackson.

If Howell works, then Graber must work on the following day.

7. Which one of the following CANNOT be a Monday-to-Friday work schedule?
 - (A) Fuentes, Iman, Fuentes, Jackson, Iman
 - (B) Fuentes, Jackson, Howell, Graber, Fuentes
 - (C) Graber, Fuentes, Graber, Fuentes, Jackson
 - (D) Graber, Howell, Graber, Fuentes, Jackson
 - (E) Howell, Graber, Iman, Graber, Iman
8. If each firefighter is required to have at least two consecutive days off during the Monday-to-Friday workweek, which one of the following could be a possible work schedule?
 - (A) Howell, Graber, Howell, Graber, Iman
 - (B) Howell, Howell, Graber, Fuentes, Iman
 - (C) Iman, Fuentes, Jackson, Iman, Iman
 - (D) Fuentes, Howell, Graber, Fuentes, Jackson
 - (E) Jackson, Howell, Graber, Iman, Fuentes
9. If both Fuentes and Jackson work during a week, which one of the following statements CANNOT be true?
 - (A) Fuentes works on Monday and Wednesday.
 - (B) Jackson works on Monday and Wednesday.
 - (C) Fuentes works on Tuesday and Thursday.
 - (D) Jackson works on Tuesday and Thursday.
 - (E) Jackson works on Wednesday and Friday.
10. If Fuentes works two days during the week and Jackson works on Thursday, which one of the following statements could be true?
 - (A) Fuentes works on Tuesday.
 - (B) Graber works on Tuesday.
 - (C) Howell works on Tuesday.
 - (D) Graber works on Wednesday.
 - (E) Howell works on Wednesday.
11. If Graber does not work during the week, which one of the following statements must be true?
 - (A) Fuentes works exactly one day during the week.
 - (B) Fuentes works exactly two days during the week.
 - (C) Iman works exactly one day during the week.
 - (D) Iman works exactly two days during the week.
 - (E) Jackson works exactly one day during the week.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 12–19

A housing committee will consist of exactly five representatives, one of whom will be its chairperson. The representatives will be selected from among a group of five tenants—F, G, J, K, and M—and a group of four homeowners—P, Q, R, and S. The following conditions must be met:

The committee must include at least two representatives from each group.

The chairperson must be a representative belonging to the group from which exactly two representatives are selected.

If F is selected, Q must be selected.

If G is selected, K must be selected.

If either J or M is selected, the other must also be selected.

M and P cannot both be selected.

12. Which one of the following is an acceptable selection of representatives for the committee?
- (A) F, G, Q, R, S
(B) F, J, K, P, Q
(C) F, P, Q, R, S
(D) J, K, M, Q, S
(E) J, M, P, Q, S
13. Which one of the following lists three representatives who could be selected together for the committee?
- (A) F, G, J
(B) F, G, M
(C) F, J, M
(D) G, J, K
(E) G, J, M
14. If M is the chairperson of the committee, which one of the following is among the people who must also be on the committee?
- (A) F
(B) G
(C) K
(D) P
(E) R
15. If F is the chairperson of the committee, which one of the following is among the people who must also be on the committee?
- (A) G
(B) K
(C) P
(D) R
(E) S
16. If F is selected, any one of the following people could be the chairperson of the committee EXCEPT:
- (A) G
(B) K
(C) P
(D) Q
(E) S
17. If neither F nor K is selected for the committee, which one of the following can be true?
- (A) G is selected.
(B) P is selected.
(C) J is the chairperson.
(D) Q is the chairperson.
(E) S is the chairperson.
18. If the chairperson of the committee is to be a homeowner, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) If G is selected, Q is also selected.
(B) If G is selected, R is also selected.
(C) If J is selected, F is also selected.
(D) If J is selected, Q is also selected.
(E) If J is selected, R is also selected.
19. The committee must include at least one representative from which one of the following pairs?
- (A) F, P
(B) G, J
(C) K, Q
(D) M, P
(E) R, S

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 20–24

Four apprentices—Louis, Madelyn, Nora, and Oliver—are initially assigned to projects Q, R, S, and T, respectively. During the year in which they are apprentices, two reassignments of apprentices to projects will be made, each time according to a different one of the following plans, which can be used in any order:

Plan 1. The apprentice assigned to project Q switches projects with the apprentice assigned to project S and the apprentice assigned to project R switches projects with the apprentice assigned to project T.

Plan 2. The apprentice assigned to project S switches projects with the apprentice assigned to project T.

Plan 3. Louis and Madelyn switch projects with each other.

20. Which one of the following must be true after the second reassignment of apprentices to projects during the year if that reassignment assigns Nora to project T?
- (A) Louis is assigned to project S.
 - (B) Madelyn is assigned to project R.
 - (C) Madelyn is assigned to project S.
 - (D) Oliver is assigned to project R.
 - (E) Oliver is assigned to project S.
21. Which one of the following could be true after only one reassignment during the year?
- (A) Louis is assigned to project T.
 - (B) Nora is assigned to project R.
 - (C) Oliver is assigned to project Q.
 - (D) Louis and Nora each remain assigned to the same projects as before.
 - (E) Nora and Oliver each remain assigned to the same projects as before.

22. If at some time during the year, Louis is reassigned to project R, which one of the following could have been the assignment of apprentices to the projects immediately before the reassignment?

- (A) Q: Louis; R: Madelyn; S: Oliver; T: Nora
- (B) Q: Louis; R: Nora; S: Oliver; T: Madelyn
- (C) Q: Nora; R: Madelyn; S: Louis; T: Oliver
- (D) Q: Nora; R: Oliver; S: Louis; T: Madelyn
- (E) Q: Oliver; R: Nora; S: Louis; T: Madelyn

23. Which one of the following is an acceptable assignment of apprentices to the projects after only one reassignment during the year?

- (A) Q: Louis; R: Madelyn; S: Nora; T: Oliver
- (B) Q: Madelyn; R: Louis; S: Nora; T: Oliver
- (C) Q: Madelyn; R: Oliver; S: Nora; T: Louis
- (D) Q: Nora; R: Louis; S: Oliver; T: Madelyn
- (E) Q: Nora; R: Madelyn; S: Oliver; T: Louis

24. If the first reassignment is made according to plan 1, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Louis is assigned to project T as a result of the second reassignment.
- (B) Madelyn is assigned to project Q as a result of the second reassignment.
- (C) Madelyn is assigned to project T as a result of the second reassignment.
- (D) Oliver is assigned to project S as a result of the second reassignment.
- (E) Oliver is assigned to project T as a result of the second reassignment.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

Questions 1–2

Sea turtles nest only at their own birthplaces. After hatching on the beach, the turtles enter the water to begin their far-ranging migration, only returning to their birthplaces to nest some 15 to 30 years later. It has been hypothesized that newborn sea turtles learn the smell of their birth environment, and it is this smell that stimulates the turtles to return to nest.

1. Which one of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the hypothesis in the passage?
 - (A) Beaches on which sea turtles nest tend to be in secluded locations such as on islands.
 - (B) Sea turtles exposed to a variety of environments under experimental conditions preferred the environment that contained sand from their own birthplaces.
 - (C) Electronic tags attached to sea turtles did not alter their nesting patterns.
 - (D) Unlike other types of turtles, sea turtles have a well-developed sense of smell.
 - (E) Sea turtles that had their sense of smell destroyed by exposure to petroleum products returned to nest at their own birthplaces.
2. Which one of the following would be most important to know in evaluating the hypothesis in the passage?
 - (A) how long the expected life span of sea turtles is
 - (B) what the maximum migratory range of mature sea turtles is
 - (C) whether many beaches on which sea turtles were hatched have since been destroyed by development
 - (D) whether immediately before returning to nest, sea turtles are outside the area where the smell of their birthplace would be perceptible
 - (E) whether both sexes of sea turtles are actively involved in the nesting process

3. For Juanita to get to the zoo she must take either the number 12 bus or else the subway. Everyone knows that the number 12 bus is not running this week; so although Juanita generally avoids using the subway, she must have used it today, since she was seen at the zoo this afternoon.

The method of the argument is to

- (A) assert that if something is true, it will be known to be true
- (B) demonstrate that certain possibilities are not exclusive
- (C) show that something is the case by ruling out the only alternative
- (D) explain why an apparent exception to a general rule is not a real exception
- (E) substitute a claim about what invariably occurs for a claim about what typically occurs

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4. If the regulation of computer networks is to be modeled on past legislation, then its model must be either legislation regulating a telephone system or else legislation regulating a public broadcasting service. If the telephone model is used, computer networks will be held responsible only for ensuring that messages get transmitted. If the public broadcast model is used, computer networks will additionally be responsible for the content of those messages. Yet a computer network serves both these sorts of functions: it can serve as a private message service or as a publicly accessible information service. Thus neither of these models can be appropriate for computer networks.

The passage is structured to lead to which one of the following conclusions?

- (A) Regulation of computer networks is required in order to ensure the privacy of the messages transmitted through such networks.
- (B) The regulation of computer networks should not be modeled on any single piece of past legislation.
- (C) Computer networks were developed by being modeled on both telephone systems and television networks.
- (D) Legislators who do not have extensive experience with computers should not attempt to write legislation regulating computer networks.
- (E) A computer network merely duplicates the functions of a telephone system and a television network.

5. The government has proposed a plan requiring young people to perform services to correct various current social ills, especially those in education and housing. Government service, however, should be compelled only in response to a direct threat to the nation's existence. For that reason, the proposed program should not be implemented.

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

- (A) Government-required service by young people cannot correct all social ills.
- (B) The nation's existence is directly threatened only in times of foreign attack.
- (C) Crises in education and housing constitute a threat to the nation's existence.
- (D) The nation's young people believe that current social ills pose no direct threat to the nation's existence.
- (E) Some of the social ills that currently afflict the nation do not pose a direct threat to the nation's existence.

6. Cigarette smoking has been shown to be a health hazard; therefore, governments should ban all advertisements that promote smoking.

Which one of the following principles, if established, most strongly supports the argument?

- (A) Advertisements should not be allowed to show people doing things that endanger their health.
- (B) Advertisers should not make misleading claims about the healthfulness of their products.
- (C) Advertisements should disclose the health hazards associated with the products they promote.
- (D) All products should conform to strict government health and safety standards.
- (E) Advertisements should promote only healthful products.

7. Every adult male woolly monkey is larger than even the largest female woolly monkey. In colonies of woolly monkeys, any adult male will dominate any female.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following must on the basis of them be true of woolly monkeys in colonies?

- (A) Size is the primary determinant of relations of dominance among woolly monkeys.
- (B) Some large adolescent male woolly monkeys dominate some smaller females of the species.
- (C) If a male woolly monkey is larger than a female of the species, that male will dominate that female.
- (D) If a female woolly monkey dominates a male of the species, the dominated male monkey is not an adult.
- (E) An adult male woolly monkey can dominate a female of the species only if that female is also an adult.

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8. S: Our nation is becoming too averse to risk. We boycott any food reported to contain a toxic chemical, even though the risk, as a mathematical ratio, might be minimal. With this mentality, Columbus would never have sailed west.
- T: A risk-taker in one context can be risk-averse in another: the same person can drive recklessly, but refuse to eat food not grown organically.

T responds to S by showing that

- (A) a distinction should be made between avoidable and unavoidable risks
 - (B) aversion to risk cannot be reliably assessed without reference to context
 - (C) there is confusion about risk in the minds of many members of the public
 - (D) mathematical odds concerning risk give an unwarranted impression of precision
 - (E) risk cannot be defined in relation to perceived probable benefit
9. Any announcement authorized by the head of the department is important. However, announcements are sometimes issued, without authorization, by people other than the head of the department, so some announcements will inevitably turn out not to be important.
- The reasoning is flawed because the argument
- (A) does not specify exactly which communications are to be classified as announcements
 - (B) overlooks the possibility that people other than the head of the department have the authority to authorize announcements
 - (C) leaves open the possibility that the head of the department never, in fact, authorizes any announcements
 - (D) assumes without warrant that just because satisfying a given condition is enough to ensure an announcement's importance, satisfying that condition is necessary for its importance
 - (E) fails to distinguish between the importance of the position someone holds and the importance of what that person may actually be announcing on a particular occasion

Questions 10–11

The labeling of otherwise high-calorie foods as “sugar-free,” based on the replacement of all sugar by artificial sweeteners, should be prohibited by law. Such a prohibition is indicated because many consumers who need to lose weight will interpret the label “sugar-free” as synonymous with “low in calories” and harm themselves by building weight-loss diets around foods labeled “sugar-free.” Manufacturers of sugar-free foods are well aware of this tendency on the part of consumers.

10. Which one of the following principles, if established, most helps to justify the conclusion in the passage?
- (A) Product labels that are literally incorrect should be prohibited by law, even if reliance on those labels is not likely to cause harm to consumers.
 - (B) Product labels that are literally incorrect, but in such an obvious manner that no rational consumer would rely on them, should nevertheless be prohibited by law.
 - (C) Product labels that are literally correct but cannot be interpreted by the average buyer of the product without expert help should be prohibited by law.
 - (D) Product labels that are literally correct but will predictably be misinterpreted by some buyers of the product to their own harm should be prohibited by law.
 - (E) Product labels that are literally correct, but only on one of two equally accurate interpretations, should be prohibited by law if buyers tend to interpret the label in the way that does not match the product's actual properties.
11. Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest basis for challenging the conclusion in the passage?
- (A) Food manufacturers would respond to a ban on the label “sugar-free” by reducing the calories in sugar-free products by enough to be able to promote those products as diet foods.
 - (B) Individuals who are diabetic need to be able to identify products that contain no sugar by reference to product labels that expressly state that the product contains no sugar.
 - (C) Consumers are sometimes slow to notice changes in product labels unless those changes are themselves well advertised.
 - (D) Consumers who have chosen a particular weight-loss diet tend to persist with this diet if they have been warned not to expect very quick results.
 - (E) Exactly what appears on a product label is less important to consumer behavior than is the relative visual prominence of the different pieces of information that the label contains.

12. In the Centerville Botanical Gardens, all tulip trees are older than any maples. A majority, but not all, of the garden's sycamores are older than any of its maples. All the garden's maples are older than any of its dogwoods.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true of trees in the Centerville Botanical Gardens?

- (A) Some dogwoods are as old as the youngest tulip trees.
 - (B) Some dogwoods are as old as the youngest sycamores.
 - (C) Some sycamores are not as old as the oldest dogwoods.
 - (D) Some tulip trees are not as old as the oldest sycamores.
 - (E) Some sycamores are not as old as the youngest tulip trees.
13. Emissions from automobiles that burn gasoline and automobiles that burn diesel fuel are threatening the quality of life on our planet, contaminating both urban air and global atmosphere. Therefore, the only effective way to reduce such emissions is to replace the conventional diesel fuel and gasoline used in automobiles with cleaner-burning fuels, such as methanol, that create fewer emissions.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- (A) Reducing the use of automobiles would not be a more effective means to reduce automobile emissions than the use of methanol.
 - (B) There is no fuel other than methanol that is cleaner-burning than both diesel fuel and gasoline.
 - (C) If given a choice of automobile fuels, automobile owners would not select gasoline over methanol.
 - (D) Automobile emissions constitute the most serious threat to the global environment.
 - (E) At any given time there is a direct correlation between the level of urban air pollution and the level of contamination present in the global atmosphere.

14. Dr. Libokov: Certain islands near New Zealand are home to the tuatara, reptiles that are the sole surviving members of the sphenodontids. Sphenodontids were plentiful throughout the world during the age of the dinosaurs. But the survival of sphenodontids near New Zealand, and their total disappearance elsewhere, is no mystery. New Zealand and nearby islands have no native land mammals. Land mammals, plentiful elsewhere, undoubtedly became major predators of sphenodontids and their eggs, leading to their extinction.

Dr. Santos: In fact, the tuatara thrive only on a few islands near New Zealand. On all those where land mammals, such as rats, dogs, or cats, have been introduced in recent years, the tuatara are now extinct or nearly so.

Which one of the following most accurately characterizes Dr. Santos' response to the hypothesis advanced by Dr. Libokov?

- (A) It identifies a flaw in Dr. Libokov's reasoning.
 - (B) It restates Dr. Libokov's major hypothesis and thus adds nothing to it.
 - (C) It contradicts one of Dr. Libokov's assertions.
 - (D) It offers a hypothesis that is incompatible with Dr. Libokov's position.
 - (E) It provides additional evidence in support of Dr. Libokov's hypothesis.
15. A standard problem for computer security is that passwords that have to be typed on a computer keyboard are comparatively easy for unauthorized users to steal or guess. A new system that relies on recognizing the voices of authorized users apparently avoids this problem. In a small initial trial, the system never incorrectly accepted someone seeking access to the computer's data. Clearly, if this result can be repeated in an operational setting, then there will be a way of giving access to those people who are entitled to access and to no one else.
- The reasoning above is flawed because it
- (A) makes a faulty comparison, in that a security system based on voice recognition would not be expected to suffer from the same problems as one that relied on passwords entered from a keyboard
 - (B) bases a general conclusion on a small amount of data
 - (C) fails to recognize that a security system based on voice recognition could easily have applications other than computer security
 - (D) ignores the possibility that the system sometimes denies access to people who are entitled to access
 - (E) states its conclusion in a heavily qualified way

16. Body temperature varies over a 24-hour period, with a low point roughly between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. Speed of reaction varies in line with body temperature, such that whenever body temperature is low, speed of reaction is low. If low body temperature caused slow reaction, the speed of reaction should increase if we artificially raised body temperature during the period 4 a.m. to 5 a.m. But the speed of reaction does not increase.

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

- (A) Low speeds of reaction cause low body temperature.
 - (B) Low speeds of reaction do not cause low body temperature.
 - (C) Low body temperatures do not cause low speeds of reaction.
 - (D) Low body temperatures cause low speeds of reaction.
 - (E) Artificially raising body temperature causes increased speed of reaction.
17. Of the two proposals for solving the traffic problems on Main Street, Chen's plan is better for the city as a whole, as is clear from the fact that the principal supporter of Ripley's plan is Smith Stores. Smith Stores, with its highly paid consultants, knows where its own interest lies and, moreover, has supported its own interests in the past, even to the detriment of the city as a whole.

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

- (A) Surely Centreville should oppose adoption of the regional planning commission's new plan since it is not in Centreville's interest, even though it might be in the interest of some towns in the region.
- (B) The school board should support the plan for the new high school since this plan was recommended by the well-qualified consultants whom the school board hired at great expense.
- (C) Of the two budget proposals, the mayor's is clearly preferable to the city council's, since the mayor's budget addresses the needs of the city as a whole, whereas the city council is protecting special interests.
- (D) Nomura is clearly a better candidate for college president than Miller, since Nomura has the support of the three deans who best understand the president's job and with whom the president will have to work most closely.
- (E) The planned light-rail system will clearly serve suburban areas well, since its main opponent is the city government, which has always ignored the needs of the suburbs and sought only to protect the interests of the city.

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Questions 18–19

The format of network television news programs generally allows advocates of a point of view only 30 seconds to convey their message. Consequently, regular watchers become accustomed to thinking of issues in terms only of slogans and catch phrases, and so the expectation of careful discussion of public issues gradually disappears from their awareness. The format of newspaper stories, on the other hand, leads readers to pursue details of stories headed by the most important facts and so has the opposite effect on regular readers—that of maintaining the expectation of careful discussion of public issues. Therefore, in contrast to regular newspaper reading, regular watching of network television news programs increases the tendency to think of public issues in oversimplified terms.

18. The argument assumes which one of the following?
- (A) Viewers of network television news programs would be interested in seeing advocates of opposing views present their positions at length.
 - (B) Since it is not possible to present striking images that would symbolize events for viewers, and since images hold sway over words in television, television must oversimplify.
 - (C) It is not possible for television to present public issues in a way that allows for the nuanced presentation of diverse views and a good-faith interchange between advocates of opposing views.
 - (D) In network television news reports, it is not usual for a reporter to offer additional factual evidence and background information to develop a story in which opposing views are presented briefly by their advocates.
 - (E) Television news reporters introduce more of their own biases into news stories than do newspaper reporters.
19. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
- (A) Regular watchers of network television news programs are much more likely than other people to be habitual readers of newspapers.
 - (B) Including any 30-second quotations from proponents of diverse views, the total amount of time devoted to a single topic on regular network television news programs averages less than one and a half minutes.
 - (C) The format of network television news programs does not include roundtable discussion of issues among informed proponents of diverse views.
 - (D) Television news reports tend to devote equal time to discussion of opposing views.
 - (E) People who watch the most television, measured in average number of hours of watching per week, tend not to be regular readers of newspapers.

Questions 20–21

A recent report on an environmental improvement program was criticized for focusing solely on pragmatic solutions to the large number of significant problems that plague the program instead of seriously trying to produce a coherent vision for the future of the program. In response the report's authors granted that the critics had raised a valid point but explained that, to do anything at all, the program needed continued government funding, and that to get such funding the program first needed to regain a reputation for competence.

20. The basic position taken by the report's authors on the criticism leveled against the report is that
- (A) addressing the critics' concern now would be premature
 - (B) the critics' motives are self-serving
 - (C) the notion of a coherent vision would be inappropriate to a program of the sort at issue
 - (D) the authors of the report are more knowledgeable than its critics
 - (E) giving the report a single focus is less desirable than the critics claim
21. Which one of the following, if true, would best serve the critics of the report in their attempt to undermine the position taken by the report's authors?
- (A) The government does not actually provide a full 100 percent of the program's funding.
 - (B) The program will continue to have numerous serious problems precisely because it lacks a coherent vision for its future.
 - (C) The program had a coherent vision at its inception, but that vision has proved impossible to sustain.
 - (D) The government has threatened to cut off funding for the program but has not acted yet on this threat.
 - (E) The program has acquired a worse reputation for incompetence than it deserves.

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22. Oil company representative: We spent more money on cleaning the otters affected by our recent oil spill than has been spent on any previous marine mammal rescue project. This shows our concern for the environment.

Environmentalist: You have no such concern. Your real concern is evident in your admission to the press that news photographs of oil-covered otters would be particularly damaging to your public image, which plays an important role in your level of sales.

The environmentalist's conclusion would be properly drawn if it were true that the

- (A) oil company cannot have more than one motive for cleaning the otters affected by the oil spill
- (B) otter population in the area of the oil spill could not have survived without the cleaning project
- (C) oil company has always shown a high regard for its profits in choosing its courses of action
- (D) government would have spent the money to clean the otters if the oil company had not agreed to do it
- (E) oil company's efforts toward cleaning the affected otters have been more successful than have such efforts in previous projects to clean up oil spills

23. A group of scientists studying calcium metabolism in laboratory rats discovered that removing the rats' parathyroid glands resulted in the rats' having substantially lower than normal levels of calcium in their blood. This discovery led the scientists to hypothesize that the function of the parathyroid gland is to regulate the level of calcium in the blood by raising that level when it falls below the normal range. In a further experiment, the scientists removed not only the parathyroid gland but also the adrenal gland from rats. They made the surprising discovery that the level of calcium in the rats' blood decreased much less sharply than when the parathyroid gland alone was removed.

Which one of the following, if true, explains the surprising discovery in a way most consistent with the scientists' hypothesis?

- (A) The adrenal gland acts to lower the level of calcium in the blood.
- (B) The adrenal gland and the parathyroid gland play the same role in regulating calcium blood levels.
- (C) The absence of a parathyroid gland causes the adrenal gland to increase the level of calcium in the blood.
- (D) If the adrenal gland, and no other gland, of a rat were removed, the rat's calcium level would remain stable.
- (E) The only function of the parathyroid gland is to regulate the level of calcium in the blood.

24. Since Mayor Drabble always repays her political debts as soon as possible, she will almost certainly appoint Lee to be the new head of the arts commission. Lee has wanted that job for a long time, and Drabble owes Lee a lot for his support in the last election.

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

- (A) Mayor Drabble has no political debt that is both of longer standing than the one she owes to Lee and could as suitably be repaid by an appointment to be the new head of the arts commission.
- (B) There is no one to whom Mayor Drabble owes a greater political debt for support in the last election than the political debt she owes to Lee.
- (C) Lee is the only person to whom Mayor Drabble owes a political debt who would be willing to accept an appointment from her as the new head of the arts commission.
- (D) Whether Lee is qualified to head the arts commission is irrelevant to Mayor Drabble's decision.
- (E) The only way that Mayor Drabble can adequately repay her political debt to Lee is by appointing him to head the arts commission.

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25. The fact that tobacco smoke inhaled by smokers harms the smokers does not prove that the much smaller amount of tobacco smoke inhaled by nonsmokers who share living space with smokers harms the nonsmokers to some degree. Many substances, such as vitamin A, are toxic in large quantities but beneficial in small quantities.

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

- (A) The fact that a large concentration of bleach will make fabric very white does not prove that a small concentration of bleach will make fabric somewhat white. The effect of a small concentration of bleach may be too slight to change the color of the fabric.
- (B) Although a healthful diet should include a certain amount of fiber, it does not follow that a diet that includes large amounts of fiber is more healthful than one that includes smaller amounts of fiber. Too much fiber can interfere with proper digestion.
- (C) The fact that large amounts of chemical fertilizers can kill plants does not prove that chemical fertilizers are generally harmful to plants. It proves only that the quantity of chemical fertilizer used should be adjusted according to the needs of the plants and the nutrients already in the soil.
- (D) From the fact that five professional taste testers found a new cereal product tasty, it does not follow that everyone will like it. Many people find broccoli a tasty food, but other people have a strong dislike for the taste of broccoli.
- (E) Although watching television for half of every day would be a waste of time, watching television briefly every day is not necessarily even a small waste of time. After all, it would be a waste to sleep half of every day, but some sleep every day is necessary.

26. Why should the government, rather than industry or universities, provide the money to put a network of supercomputers in place? Because there is a range of problems that can be attacked only with the massive data-managing capacity of a supercomputer network. No business or university has the resources to purchase by itself enough machines for a whole network, and no business or university wants to invest in a part of a network if no mechanism exists for coordinating establishment of the network as a whole.

Which one of the following indicates a weakness in the argument?

- (A) It does not furnish a way in which the dilemma concerning the establishment of the network can be resolved.
- (B) It does not establish the impossibility of creating a supercomputer network as an international network.
- (C) It fails to address the question of who would maintain the network if the government, rather than industry or universities, provides the money for establishing it.
- (D) It takes for granted and without justification that it would enhance national preeminence in science for the government to provide the network.
- (E) It overlooks the possibility that businesses or universities, or both, could cooperate to build the network.

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

27 Questions

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

- Nearly every writer on the philosophy of civil rights activist Martin Luther King, Jr., makes a connection between King and Henry David Thoreau, usually via Thoreau's famous essay, "Civil Disobedience" (1849). In his book *Stride Toward Freedom* (1958), King himself stated that Thoreau's essay was his first intellectual contact with the theory of passive resistance to governmental laws that are perceived as morally unjust. However, this emphasis on Thoreau's influence on King is unfortunate: first, King would not have agreed with many other aspects of Thoreau's philosophy, including Thoreau's ultimate acceptance of violence as a form of protest; second, an overemphasis on the influence of one essay has kept historians from noting other correspondences between King's philosophy and transcendentalism. "Civil Disobedience" was the only example of transcendentalist writing with which King was familiar, and in many other transcendentalist writings, including works by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller, King would have found ideas more nearly akin to his own.

- The kind of civil disobedience King had in mind was, in fact, quite different from Thoreau's view of civil disobedience. Thoreau, like most other transcendentalists, was primarily interested in reform of the individual, whereas King was primarily interested in reform of society. As a protest against the Mexican War, Thoreau refused to pay taxes, but he did not hope by his action to force a change in national policy. While he encouraged others to adopt similar protests, he did not attempt to mount any mass protest action against unjust laws. In contrast to Thoreau, King began to advocate the use of mass civil disobedience to effect revolutionary changes within the social system.

- However, King's writings suggest that, without realizing it, he was an incipient transcendentalist. Most transcendentalists subscribed to the concept of "higher law" and included civil disobedience to unjust laws as part of their strategy. They often invoked the concept of higher law to justify their opposition to slavery and to advocate disobedience to the strengthened Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. In his second major book, King's discussion of just and unjust laws and the responsibility of the individual is very similar to the transcendentalists' discussion of higher law. In reference to how one can advocate breaking some laws and obeying

- others, King notes that there are two types of laws, just and unjust; he describes a just law as a "code that squares with the moral law" and an unjust law as a "code that is out of harmony with the moral law." Thus, King's opposition to the injustice of legalized segregation in the twentieth century is philosophically akin to the transcendentalists' opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law in the nineteenth century.

1. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) King's philosophy was more influenced by Thoreau's essay on civil disobedience than by any other writing of the transcendentalists.
 - (B) While historians may have overestimated Thoreau's influence on King, King was greatly influenced by a number of the transcendentalist philosophers.
 - (C) Thoreau's and King's views on civil disobedience differed in that King was more concerned with the social reform than with the economic reform of society.
 - (D) Although historians have overemphasized Thoreau's influence on King, there are parallels between King's philosophy and transcendentalism that have not been fully appreciated.
 - (E) King's ideas about law and civil disobedience were influenced by transcendentalism in general and Thoreau's essays in particular.
2. Which one of the following statements about "Civil Disobedience" would the author consider most accurate?
 - (A) It was not King's first contact with the concept of passive resistance to unjust laws.
 - (B) It was one of many examples of transcendentalist writing with which King was familiar.
 - (C) It provided King with a model for using passive resistance to effect social change.
 - (D) It contains a number of ideas with which other transcendentalists strongly disagreed.
 - (E) It influenced King's philosophy on passive resistance to unjust laws.

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3. In the first paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) chronicling the development of King's philosophy on passive resistance to unjust law
 - (B) suggesting that a common emphasis on one influence on King's philosophy has been misleading
 - (C) providing new information about the influence of twentieth-century philosophers on King's work
 - (D) summarizing the work of historians on the most important influences on King's philosophy
 - (E) providing background information about nineteenth-century transcendentalist philosophers
4. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Emerson and Fuller?
- (A) Some of their ideas were less typical of transcendentalism than were some of Thoreau's ideas.
 - (B) They were more concerned with the reform of society than with the reform of the individual.
 - (C) They would have been more likely than Thoreau to agree with King on the necessity of mass protest in civil disobedience.
 - (D) Their ideas about civil disobedience and unjust laws are as well known as Thoreau's are.
 - (E) Some of their ideas were more similar to King's than were some of Thoreau's.
5. According to the passage, King differed from most transcendentalists in that he
- (A) opposed violence as a form of civil protest
 - (B) opposed war as an instrument of foreign policy under any circumstances
 - (C) believed that just laws had an inherent moral value
 - (D) was more interested in reforming society than in reforming the individual
 - (E) protested social and legal injustice in United States society rather than United States foreign policy
6. The passage suggests which one of the following about Thoreau?
- (A) He was the first to develop fully the theory of civil disobedience.
 - (B) His work has had a greater influence on contemporary thinkers than has the work of Emerson and Fuller.
 - (C) His philosophy does not contain all of the same elements as the philosophies of the other transcendentalists.
 - (D) He advocated using civil disobedience to force the federal government to change its policies on war.
 - (E) He is better known for his ideas on social and legal reform than for his ideas on individual reform.
7. The passage provides support for which one of the following statements about the quotations in lines 52-55 ?
- (A) They are an example of a way in which King's ideas differed from Thoreau's but were similar to the ideas of other transcendentalists.
 - (B) They provide evidence that proves that King's philosophy was affected by transcendentalist thought.
 - (C) They suggest that King, like the transcendentalists, judged human laws by ethical standards.
 - (D) They suggest a theoretical basis for King's philosophy of government.
 - (E) They provide a paraphrase of Thoreau's position on just and unjust laws.

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In *Democracy and its Critics*, Robert Dahl defends both democratic values and pluralist democracies, or polyarchies (a rough shorthand term for Western political systems). Dahl argues convincingly that the idea of democracy rests on political equality—the equal capacity of all citizens to determine or influence collective decisions. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, if hierarchical ordering is inevitable in any structure of government, and if no society can guarantee perfect equality in the resources that may give rise to political influence, the democratic principle of political equality is incapable of full realization. So actual systems can be deemed democratic only as approximations to the ideal. It is on these grounds that Dahl defends polyarchy.

As a representative system in which elected officials both determine government policy and are accountable to a broad-based electorate, polyarchy reinforces a diffusion of power away from any single center and toward a variety of individuals, groups, and organizations. It is this centrifugal characteristic, Dahl argues, that makes polyarchy the nearest possible approximation to the democratic ideal. Polyarchy achieves this diffusion of power through party competition and the operation of pressure groups. Competing for votes, parties seek to offer different sections of the electorate what they most want; they do not ask what the majority thinks of an issue, but what policy commitments will sway the electoral decisions of particular groups. Equally, groups that have strong feelings about an issue can organize in pressure groups to influence public policy.

During the 1960s and 1970s, criticism of the theory of pluralist democracy was vigorous. Many critics pointed to a gap between the model and the reality of Western political systems. They argued that the distribution of power resources other than the vote was so uneven that the political order systematically gave added weight to those who were already richer or organizationally more powerful. So the power of some groups to exclude issues altogether from the political agenda effectively countered any diffusion of influence on decision-making.

Although such criticism became subdued during the 1980s, Dahl himself seems to support some of the earlier criticism. Although he regrets that some Western intellectuals demand more democracy from polyarchies than is possible, and is cautious about the possibility of further democratization, he nevertheless ends his book by asking what changes in structures and consciousness might make political life more democratic in present polyarchies. One answer, he suggests, is to look at the economic order of polyarchies from the point of view of the citizen as well as from that of producers and consumers. This would require a critical examination of both the distribution of those economic resources

that are at the same time political resources, and the relationship between political structures and economic enterprises.

8. The characterization of polyarchies as “centrifugal” (line 22) emphasizes the
 - (A) way in which political power is decentralized in a polyarchy
 - (B) central role of power resources in a polyarchy
 - (C) kind of concentrated power that political parties generate in a polyarchy
 - (D) dynamic balance that exists between economic enterprises and elected officials in a polyarchy
 - (E) dynamic balance that exists between voters and elected officials in a polyarchy
9. In the third paragraph, the author of the passage refers to criticism of the theory of pluralist democracy primarily in order to
 - (A) refute Dahl’s statement that Western intellectuals expect more democracy from polyarchies than is possible
 - (B) advocate the need for rethinking the basic principles on which the theory of democracy rests
 - (C) suggest that the structure of government within pluralist democracies should be changed
 - (D) point out a flaw in Dahl’s argument that the principle of political equality cannot be fully realized
 - (E) point out an objection to Dahl’s defense of polyarchy
10. According to the passage, the aim of a political party in a polyarchy is to do which one of the following?
 - (A) determine what the position of the majority of voters is on a particular issue
 - (B) determine what position on an issue will earn the support of particular groups of voters
 - (C) organize voters into pressure groups in order to influence public policy on a particular issue
 - (D) ensure that elected officials accurately represent the position of the party on specific issues
 - (E) ensure that elected officials accurately represent the position of the electorate on specific issues

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11. It can be inferred from the passage that Dahl assumes which one of the following in his defense of polyarchies?
- (A) Polyarchies are limited in the extent to which they can embody the idea of democracy.
 - (B) The structure of polyarchical governments is free of hierarchical ordering.
 - (C) The citizens of a polyarchy have equal access to the resources that provide political influence.
 - (D) Polyarchy is the best political system to foster the growth of political parties.
 - (E) Polyarchy is a form of government that is not influenced by the interests of economic enterprises.
12. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to pluralist democracies as they are described in relation to the democratic principle of political equality?
- (A) an exact copy of an ancient artifact that is on display in a museum
 - (B) a performance of a musical score whose range of tonality cannot be completely captured by any actual instruments
 - (C) a lecture by a former astronaut to a class of young students who would like to be astronauts
 - (D) the commemoration of a historical event each year by a historian presenting a lecture on a topic related to the event
 - (E) the mold from which a number of identical castings of a sculpture are made
13. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen Dahl's defense of polyarchy?
- (A) The political agenda in a polyarchy is strongly influenced by how power resources other than the vote are distributed.
 - (B) The outcome of elections is more often determined by the financial resources candidates are able to spend during campaigns than by their stands on political issues.
 - (C) Public policy in a polyarchy is primarily determined by decision-makers who are not accountable to elected officials.
 - (D) Political parties in a polyarchy help concentrate political power in the central government.
 - (E) Small and diverse pressure groups are able to exert as much influence on public policy in a polyarchy as are large and powerful groups.
14. The passage can best be described as
- (A) an inquiry into how present-day polyarchies can be made more democratic
 - (B) a commentary on the means pressure groups employ to exert influence within polyarchies
 - (C) a description of the relationship between polyarchies and economic enterprises
 - (D) a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of polyarchy as a form of democracy
 - (E) an overview of the similarities between political parties and pressure groups in a polyarchy

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- The old belief that climatic stability accounts for the high level of species diversity in the Amazon River basin of South America emerged, strangely enough, from observations of the deep sea. Sanders discovered high diversity among the mud-dwelling animals of the deep ocean. He argued that such diversity could be attributed to the absence of significant fluctuations in climate and physical conditions, without which the extinction of species should be rare. In the course of time new species would continue to evolve, and so the rate of speciation would be greater than the rate of extinction, resulting in the accumulation of great diversity. Sanders argued that the Amazon tropical rain forest is analogous to the deep sea: because the rain forest has a stable climate, extinction should be rare. Evidence that some species of rain-forest trees have persisted for some 30 million years in the Amazon basin, added to the absence of winter and glaciation, supports this view.

- Recently, however, several observations have cast doubt on the validity of the stability hypothesis and suggest that the climate of the Amazon basin has fluctuated significantly in the past. Haffer noted that different species of birds inhabit different corners of the basin in spite of the fact that essentially unbroken green forest spreads from the western edge to the eastern edge of the region. This pattern presented a puzzle to biologists studying the distributions of plants and animals: why would different species inhabit different parts of the forest if the habitat in which they lived had a stable climate?

- Haffer proposed a compelling explanation for the distribution of species. Observing that species found on high ground are different from those on low ground, and knowing that in the Amazon lowlands are drier than uplands, he proposed that during the ice ages the Amazon lowlands became a near-desert arid plain; meanwhile, the more elevated regions became islands of moisture and hence served as refuges for the fauna and flora of the rain forest. Populations that were once continuous diverged and became permanently separated. Haffer's hypothesis appears to explain the distribution of species as well as the unusual species diversity. The ice-age refuges would have protected existing species from extinction. But the periodic geographic isolation of related populations (there have been an estimated 13 ice ages to date) would have facilitated the development of new species as existing species on the lowlands adapted to changing climates.

- Although no conclusive proof has yet been found to support Haffer's hypothesis, it has led other researchers to gauge the effects of climatic changes, such as storms and flooding, on species diversity in the Amazon basin. Their research suggests that climatic disturbances help account for the splendid diversity of the Amazon rain forest today.

15. As discussed in the first paragraph of the passage, Sanders' analogy between the deep sea and the Amazon basin involves which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) Both the Amazon basin and the deep sea support an unusually high rate of speciation.
 - (B) Both the rain-forest trees in the Amazon basin and the mud-dwelling animals in the deep sea have survived for 30 million years.
 - (C) Both the deep sea and the Amazon basin have not experienced dramatic changes in climate or physical conditions.
 - (D) A dependable supply of water to the Amazon basin and the deep sea has moderated the rate of extinction in both habitats.
 - (E) The rate of speciation in the Amazon basin is equivalent to the rate of speciation in the deep sea.
16. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one of the following statements about Haffer's hypothesis?
- (A) It provides an intriguing and complete explanation for the high rate of species diversity in the Amazon basin.
 - (B) It is partially correct in that a number of climatic disturbances account for species diversity in the Amazon basin.
 - (C) It has not yet been verified, but it has had an influential effect on current research on species diversity in the Amazon basin.
 - (D) It is better than Sanders' theory in accounting for the low rate of species extinction in the Amazon basin.
 - (E) It provides a compelling explanation for the distribution of species in the Amazon basin but does not account for the high species diversity.
17. According to the passage, lowlands in the Amazon basin currently differ from uplands in which one of the following respects?
- (A) Lowlands are desertlike, whereas uplands are lush.
 - (B) Lowlands are less vulnerable to glaciation during the ice ages than are uplands.
 - (C) Uplands support a greater diversity of species than do lowlands.
 - (D) Uplands are wetter than are lowlands.
 - (E) Uplands are more densely populated than are lowlands.

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18. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A hypothesis is discussed, evidence that undercuts that hypothesis is presented, and a new hypothesis that may account for the evidence is described.
 - (B) A recently observed phenomenon is described, an explanation for that phenomenon is discussed, and the explanation is evaluated in light of previous research findings.
 - (C) Several hypotheses that may account for a puzzling phenomenon are described and discounted, and a more promising hypothesis is presented.
 - (D) A hypothesis and the assumptions on which it is based are described, and evidence is provided to suggest that the hypothesis is only partially correct.
 - (E) Two alternative explanations for a phenomenon are presented and compared, and experiments designed to test each theory are described.
19. The author of the passage mentions the number of ice ages in the third paragraph most probably in order to
- (A) provide proof that cooler and drier temperatures are primarily responsible for the distribution of species in the Amazon
 - (B) explain how populations of species were protected from extinction in the Amazon basin
 - (C) explain how most existing species were able to survive periodic climatic disturbances in the Amazon basin
 - (D) suggest that certain kinds of climatic disturbances cause more species diversity than do other kinds of climatic disturbances
 - (E) suggest that geographic isolation may have occurred often enough to cause high species diversity in the Amazon basin
20. The passage suggests that which one of the following is true of Sanders' hypothesis?
- (A) He underestimated the effects of winter and glaciation in the Amazon basin on the tropical rain forest.
 - (B) He failed to recognize the similarity in physical conditions of the Amazon lowlands and the Amazon uplands.
 - (C) He failed to take into account the relatively high rate of extinction during the ice ages in the Amazon basin.
 - (D) He overestimated the length of time that species have survived in the Amazon basin.
 - (E) He failed to account for the distribution of species in the Amazon basin.
21. Which one of the following is evidence that would contribute to the "proof" mentioned in line 54 ?
- (A) Accurately dated sediment cores from a freshwater lake in the Amazon indicate that the lake's water level rose significantly during the last ice age.
 - (B) Data based on radiocarbon dating of fossils suggest that the Amazon uplands were too cold to support rain forests during the last ice age.
 - (C) Computer models of climate during global ice ages predict only insignificant reductions of monsoon rains in tropical areas such as the Amazon.
 - (D) Fossils preserved in the Amazon uplands during the last ice age are found together with minerals that are the products of an arid landscape.
 - (E) Fossilized pollen from the Amazon lowlands indicates that during the last ice age the Amazon lowlands supported vegetation that needs little water rather than the rain forests they support today.

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- Although surveys of medieval legislation, guild organization, and terminology used to designate different medical practitioners have demonstrated that numerous medical specialties were recognized in Europe during the Middle Ages, most historians continue to equate the term “woman medical practitioner,” wherever they encounter it in medieval records, with “midwife.” This common practice obscures the fact that, although women were not represented on all levels of medicine equally, they were represented in a variety of specialties throughout the broad medical community. A reliable study by Wickersheimer and Jacquart documents that, of 7,647 medical practitioners in France during the twelfth through fifteenth centuries, 121 were women; of these, only 44 were identified as midwives, while the rest practiced as physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, barbers, and other healers.

- While preserving terminological distinctions somewhat increases the quality of the information extracted from medieval documents concerning women medical practitioners, scholars must also reopen the whole question of why documentary evidence for women medical practitioners comprises such a tiny fraction of the evidence historians of medieval medicine usually present. Is this due to the limitations of the historical record, as has been claimed, or does it also result from the methods historians use? Granted, apart from medical licenses, the principal sources of information regarding medical practitioners available to researchers are wills, property transfers, court records, and similar documents, all of which typically underrepresent women because of restrictive medieval legal traditions. Nonetheless, the parameters researchers choose when they define their investigations may contribute to the problem. Studies focusing on the upper echelons of “learned” medicine, for example, tend to exclude healers on the legal and social fringes of medical practice, where most women would have been found.

- The advantages of broadening the scope of such studies is immediately apparent in Pelling and Webster’s study of sixteenth-century London. Instead of focusing solely on officially recognized and licensed practitioners, the researchers defined a medical practitioner as “any individual whose occupation is basically concerned with the care of the sick.” Using this definition, they found primary source information suggesting that there were 60 women medical practitioners in the city of London in 1560. Although this figure may be slightly exaggerated, the evidence contrasts strikingly with that of Gottfried, whose earlier survey identified only 28 women medical practitioners in all of England between 1330 and 1530.

- Finally, such studies provide only statistical information about the variety and prevalence of women’s medical practice in medieval Europe. Future studies might also make profitable use of

analyses developed in other areas of women’s history as a basis for exploring the social context of women’s medical practice. Information about economic rivalry in medicine, women’s literacy, and the control of medical knowledge could add much to our growing understanding of women medical practitioners’ role in medieval society.

22. Which one of the following best expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Recent studies demonstrate that women medical practitioners were more common in England than in the rest of Western Europe during the Middle Ages.
 - (B) The quantity and quality of the information historians uncover concerning women’s medical practice in medieval Europe would be improved if they changed their methods of study.
 - (C) The sparse evidence for women medical practitioners in studies dealing with the Middle Ages is due primarily to the limitations of the historical record.
 - (D) Knowledge about the social issues that influenced the role women medical practitioners played in medieval society has been enhanced by several recent studies.
 - (E) Analyses developed in other areas of women’s history could probably be used to provide more information about the social context of women’s medical practice during the Middle Ages.
23. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to the error the author believes historians make when they equate the term “woman medical practitioner” with “midwife”?
- (A) equating pear with apple
 - (B) equating science with biology
 - (C) equating supervisor with subordinate
 - (D) equating member with nonmember
 - (E) equating instructor with trainee

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24. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following assertions regarding Gottfried's study?
- (A) Gottfried's study would have recorded a much larger number of women medical practitioners if the time frame covered by the study had included the late sixteenth century.
 - (B) The small number of women medical practitioners identified in Gottfried's study is due primarily to problems caused by inaccurate sources.
 - (C) The small number of women medical practitioners identified in Gottfried's study is due primarily to the loss of many medieval documents.
 - (D) The results of Gottfried's study need to be considered in light of the social changes occurring in Western Europe during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
 - (E) In setting the parameters for his study, Gottfried appears to have defined the term "medical practitioner" very narrowly.
25. The passage suggests that a future study that would be more informative about medieval women medical practitioners might focus on which one of the following?
- (A) the effect of social change on the political and economic structure of medieval society
 - (B) the effect of social constraints on medieval women's access to a medical education
 - (C) the types of medical specialties that developed during the Middle Ages
 - (D) the reasons why medieval historians tend to equate the term "woman medical practitioner" with midwife
 - (E) the historical developments responsible for the medieval legal tradition's restrictions on women
26. The author refers to the study by Wickersheimer and Jacquart in order to
- (A) demonstrate that numerous medical specialties were recognized in Western Europe during the Middle Ages
 - (B) demonstrate that women are often underrepresented in studies of medieval medical practitioners
 - (C) prove that midwives were officially recognized as members of the medical community during the Middle Ages
 - (D) prove that midwives were only a part of a larger community of women medical practitioners during the Middle Ages
 - (E) prove that the existence of midwives can be documented in Western Europe as early as the twelfth century
27. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which one of the following?
- (A) describing new methodological approaches
 - (B) revising the definitions of certain concepts
 - (C) comparing two different analyses
 - (D) arguing in favor of changes in method
 - (E) chronicling certain historical developments

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

24 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. Megatrash Co., the country's largest waste-disposal company, has been sued by environmental groups who have accused the firm of negligent handling of hazardous waste. The fines and legal fees that have resulted from the legal attacks against Megatrash have cost the company substantial amounts of money. Surprisingly, as successful lawsuits against the company have increased in number, the company has grown stronger and more profitable.

Which one of the following, if true, does the most to resolve the apparent paradox?

- (A) Although waste-disposal firms merely handle but do not generate toxic waste, these firms have been held legally responsible for environmental damage caused by this waste.
- (B) Megatrash has made substantial contributions to environmental causes, as have other large waste-disposal companies.
- (C) Some of the judgments against Megatrash have legally barred it from entering the more profitable areas of the waste-management business.
- (D) The example of Megatrash's legal entanglements has driven most of the company's competitors from the field and deterred potential rivals from entering it.
- (E) In cases in which Megatrash has been acquitted of charges of negligence, the company has paid more in legal fees than it would have been likely to pay in fines.

2. Lewis: Those who do not learn from past mistakes—their own and those of others—are condemned to repeat them. In order to benefit from the lessons of history, however, we first have to know history. That is why the acquisition of broad historical knowledge is so important.

Morris: The trouble is that the past is infinitely various. From its inexhaustible storehouse of events it is possible to prove anything or its contrary.

The issue that Morris raises in objecting to Lewis' view is whether

- (A) there are any uncontested historical facts
- (B) historical knowledge can be too narrow to be useful
- (C) history teaches any unequivocal lessons
- (D) there are conventional criteria for calling a past action a mistake
- (E) events in the present are influenced by past events

3. A group of scientists who have done research on the health effects of food irradiation has discovered no evidence challenging its safety. Supporters of food irradiation have cited this research as certain proof that food irradiation is a safe practice.

A flaw in the reasoning of the supporters of food irradiation is that they

- (A) assume that the scientists doing the research set out to prove that food irradiation is an unsafe practice
- (B) are motivated by a biased interest in proving the practice to be safe
- (C) overlook the possibility that objections about safety are not the only possible objections to the practice
- (D) neglect to provide detailed information about the evidence used to support the conclusion
- (E) use the lack of evidence contradicting a claim as conclusive evidence for that claim

4. Cooking teacher: Lima beans generally need about an hour of boiling to reach the proper degree of doneness. The precise amount of time it takes depends on size: larger beans require a longer cooking time than smaller beans do. It is important that lima beans not be overcooked since overcooking robs beans of many of their nutrients. Undercooking should also be avoided, since undercooked beans cannot be completely digested.

If the statements above are true, they most strongly support which one of the following?

- (A) Lima beans that are completely digestible have lost many of their nutrients in cooking.
- (B) The nutrients that are lost when lima beans are overcooked are the same as those that the body fails to assimilate when lima beans are not completely digested.
- (C) Large lima beans, even when fully cooked, are more difficult to digest than small lima beans.
- (D) Lima beans that are added to the pot together should be as close to the same size as possible if they are to yield their full nutritional value.
- (E) From the standpoint of good nutrition, it is better to overcook than to undercook lima beans.

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Questions 5–6

Large quantities of lead dust can be released during renovations in houses with walls painted with lead-based paint. Because the dust puts occupants at high risk of lead poisoning, such renovations should be done only in unoccupied houses by contractors who are experienced in removing all traces of lead from houses and who have the equipment to protect themselves from lead dust. Even when warned, however, many people will not pay to have someone else do renovations they believe they could do less expensively themselves. Therefore, *Homeowners' Journal* should run an article giving information to homeowners on how to reduce the risk of lead poisoning associated with do-it-yourself renovation.

5. Which one of the following, if true, argues most strongly against the passage's recommendation about an article?
- (A) Most homeowners know whether or not the walls of their houses are painted with lead-based paint, even if the walls were painted by previous owners.
 - (B) Most people who undertake do-it-yourself renovation projects do so for the satisfaction of doing the work themselves and so are unlikely to hire a professional to do that sort of work.
 - (C) Whenever information on do-it-yourself home renovation is published, many people who would otherwise hire professionals decide to perform the renovations themselves, even when there are risks involved.
 - (D) In many areas, it is difficult to find professional renovators who have the equipment and qualifications to perform safely renovations involving lead dust.
 - (E) When professionally done home renovations are no more expensive than do-it-yourself renovations, most people choose to have their homes renovated by professionals.
6. Which one of the following principles most helps to justify the passage's recommendation about an article?
- (A) Potentially dangerous jobs should always be left to those who have the training and experience to perform them safely, even if additional expense results.
 - (B) If people refuse to change their behavior even when warned that they are jeopardizing their health, information that enables them to minimize the risks of that behavior should be made available to them.
 - (C) A journal for homeowners should provide its readers with information on do-it-yourself projects only if such projects do not entail substantial risks.
 - (D) No one should be encouraged to perform a potentially dangerous procedure if doing so could place any other people at risk.
 - (E) People who are willing to do work themselves and who are competent to do so should not be discouraged from doing that work.

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7. The scientific theory of evolution has challenged the view of human origin as divine creation and sees us as simply descended from the same ancestors as the apes. While science and technology have provided brilliant insights into our world and eased our everyday life, they have simultaneously deprived us of a view in which our importance is assured. Thus, while science has given us many things, it has taken away much that is also greatly valued.

Which one of the following is assumed in the passage?

- (A) Science and technology are of less value than religion.
- (B) People have resisted the advances of science and technology.
- (C) The assurance that people are important is highly valued.
- (D) The world was a better place before the advent of science and technology.
- (E) The need of people to feel important is now met by science and technology.

Questions 8–9

That long-term cigarette smoking can lead to health problems including cancer and lung disease is a scientifically well-established fact. Contrary to what many people seem to believe, however, it is not necessary to deny this fact in order to reject the view that tobacco companies should be held either morally or legally responsible for the poor health of smokers. After all, excessive consumption of candy undeniably leads to such health problems as tooth decay, but no one seriously believes that candy eaters who get cavities should be able to sue candy manufacturers.

8. The main point of the argument is that

- (A) no one should feel it necessary to deny the scientifically well-established fact that long-term cigarette smoking can lead to health problems
- (B) people who get cavities should not be able to sue candy manufacturers
- (C) the fact that smokers' health problems can be caused by their smoking is not enough to justify holding tobacco companies either legally or morally responsible for those problems
- (D) excessive consumption of candy will lead to health problems just as surely as long-term cigarette smoking will
- (E) if candy manufacturers were held responsible for tooth decay among candy eaters then tobacco companies should also be held responsible for health problems suffered by smokers

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

- (A) fails to establish that the connection between tooth decay and candy eating is as scientifically well documented as that between smoking and the health problems suffered by smokers
- (B) depends on the obviously false assumption that everyone who gets cavities does so only as a result of eating too much candy
- (C) leaves undefined such critical qualifying terms as "excessive" and "long-term"
- (D) attributes certain beliefs to "many people" without identifying the people who allegedly hold those beliefs
- (E) fails to address the striking differences in the nature of the threat to health posed by tooth decay on the one hand and cancer and lung disease on the other

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10. Lydia: Each year, thousands of seabirds are injured when they become entangled in equipment owned by fishing companies. Therefore, the fishing companies should assume responsibility for funding veterinary treatment for the injured birds.

Jonathan: Your feelings for the birds are admirable. Your proposal, however, should not be adopted because treatment of the most seriously injured birds would inhumanely prolong the lives of animals no longer able to live in the wild, as all wildlife should.

Jonathan uses which one of the following techniques in his response to Lydia?

- (A) He directs a personal attack against her rather than addressing the argument she advances.
 - (B) He suggests that her proposal is based on self-interest rather than on real sympathy for the injured birds.
 - (C) He questions the appropriateness of interfering with wildlife in any way, even if the goal of the interference is to help.
 - (D) He attempts to discredit her proposal by discussing its implications for only those birds that it serves least well.
 - (E) He evades discussion of her proposal by raising the issue of whether her feelings about the birds are justified.
11. Logging industry official: Harvesting trees from old-growth forests for use in manufacture can reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, since when large old trees die in the forest they decompose, releasing their stored carbon dioxide. Harvesting old-growth forests would, moreover, make room for rapidly growing young trees, which absorb more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than do trees in old-growth forests.

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

- (A) Many old-growth forests are the home of thousands of animal species that would be endangered if the forests were to be destroyed.
- (B) Much of the organic matter from old-growth trees, unusable as lumber, is made into products that decompose rapidly.
- (C) A young tree contains less than half the amount of carbon dioxide that is stored in an old tree of the same species.
- (D) Much of the carbon dioxide present in forests is eventually released when wood and other organic debris found on the forest floor decompose.
- (E) It can take many years for the trees of a newly planted forest to reach the size of those found in existing old-growth forests.

12. A survey of a group of people between the ages of 75 and 80 found that those who regularly played the card game bridge tended to have better short-term memory than those who did not play bridge. It was originally concluded from this that playing bridge can help older people to retain and develop their memory. However, it may well be that bridge is simply a more enjoyable game for people who already have good short-term memory and who are thus more inclined to play.

In countering the original conclusion the reasoning above uses which one of the following techniques?

- (A) challenging the representativeness of the sample surveyed
 - (B) conceding the suggested relationship between playing bridge and short-term memory, but questioning whether any conclusion about appropriate therapy can be drawn
 - (C) arguing that the original conclusion relied on an inaccurate understanding of the motives that the people surveyed have for playing bridge
 - (D) providing an alternative hypothesis to explain the data on which the original conclusion was based
 - (E) describing a flaw in the reasoning on which the original conclusion was based
13. There are tests to detect some of the rare genetic flaws that increase the likelihood of certain diseases. If these tests are performed, then a person with a rare genetic flaw that is detected can receive the appropriate preventive treatment. Since it costs the health-care system less to prevent a disease than to treat it after it has occurred, widespread genetic screening will reduce the overall cost of health care.

The argument assumes which one of the following?

- (A) The cost of treating patients who would, in the absence of screening, develop diseases that are linked to rare genetic flaws would be more than the combined costs of widespread screening and preventive treatment.
- (B) Most diseases linked to rare genetic flaws are preventable.
- (C) The resources allocated by hospitals to the treatment of persons with diseases linked to genetic flaws will increase once screening is widely available.
- (D) Even if the genetic tests are performed, many people whose rare genetic flaws are detected will develop diseases linked to the flaws as a consequence of not receiving the appropriate preventive treatment.
- (E) If preventive treatment is given to patients with rare genetic flaws, additional funds will be available for treating the more common diseases.

14. In the 1960s paranoia was viewed by social scientists as ungrounded fear of powerlessness, and the theme of paranoia as it relates to feelings of powerlessness was dominant in films of that period. In the 1970s paranoia instead was viewed by social scientists as a response to real threats from society. Films of this period portray paranoia as a legitimate response to a world gone mad.

Which one of the following is a conclusion that the statements above, if true, most strongly support?

- (A) Images of paranoia presented in films made in a period reflect trends in social science of that period.
 - (B) Responses to real threats can, and often do, degenerate into groundless fears.
 - (C) The world is becoming more and more threatening.
 - (D) Paranoia is a condition that keeps changing along with changes in society.
 - (E) The shift in perception by social scientists from the 1960s to the 1970s resulted from an inability to find a successful cure for paranoia.
15. A certain experimental fungicide causes no harm to garden plants, though only if it is diluted at least to ten parts water to one part fungicide. Moreover, this fungicide is known to be so effective against powdery mildew that it has the capacity to eliminate it completely from rose plants. Thus this fungicide, as long as it is sufficiently diluted, provides a means of eliminating powdery mildew from rose plants that involves no risk of harming the plants.

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

- (A) There is not an alternative method, besides application of this fungicide, for eliminating powdery mildew from rose plants without harming the plants.
- (B) When the fungicide is sufficiently diluted, it does not present any risk of harm to people, animals, or beneficial insects.
- (C) Powdery mildew is the only fungal infection that affects rose plants.
- (D) If a fungicide is to be effective against powdery mildew on rose plants, it must eliminate the powdery mildew completely.
- (E) The effectiveness of the fungicide does not depend on its being more concentrated than one part in ten parts of water.

16. When glass products are made from recycled glass, the resulting products can be equal in quality to glass products made from quartz sand, the usual raw material. When plastics are recycled, however, the result is inevitably a plastic of a lower grade than the plastic from which it is derived. Moreover, no applications have been found for grades of plastic that are lower than the currently lowest commercial grade.

Which one of the following is a conclusion that can be properly drawn from the statements above?

- (A) Products cannot presently be made out of plastic recycled entirely from the currently lowest commercial grade.
- (B) It is impossible to make glass products from recycled glass that are equal in quality to the best glass products made from the usual raw material.
- (C) Glass products made from recycled glass are less expensive than comparable products made from quartz sand.
- (D) Unless recycled plastic bears some symbol revealing its origin, not even materials scientists can distinguish it from virgin plastic.
- (E) The difference in quality between different grades of glass is not as great as that between different grades of plastic.

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Questions 17–18

Teacher: Journalists who conceal the identity of the sources they quote stake their professional reputations on what may be called the logic of anecdotes. This is so because the statements reported by such journalists are dissociated from the precise circumstances in which they were made and thus will be accepted for publication only if the statements are high in plausibility or originality or interest to a given audience—precisely the properties of a good anecdote.

Student: But what you are saying, then, is that the journalist need not bother with sources in the first place. Surely, any reasonably resourceful journalist can invent plausible, original, or interesting stories faster than they can be obtained from unidentified sources.

17. The student's response contains which one of the following reasoning flaws?
- (A) confusing a marginal journalistic practice with the primary work done by journalists
 - (B) ignoring the possibility that the teacher regards as a prerequisite for the publication of an unattributed statement that the statement have actually been made
 - (C) confusing the characteristics of reported statements with the characteristics of the situations in which the statements were made
 - (D) judging the merits of the teacher's position solely by the most extreme case to which the position applies
 - (E) falsely concluding that if three criteria, met jointly, assure an outcome, then each criterion, met individually, also assures that outcome
18. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the teacher's argument?
- (A) A journalist undermines his or her own professional standing by submitting for publication statements that, not being attributed to a named source, are rejected for being implausible, unoriginal, or dull.
 - (B) Statements that are attributed to a fully identified source make up the majority of reported statements included by journalists in stories submitted for publication.
 - (C) Reported statements that are highly original will often seem implausible unless submitted by a journalist who is known for solid, reliable work.
 - (D) Reputable journalists sometimes do not conceal the identity of their sources from their publishers but insist that the identity of those sources be concealed from the public.
 - (E) Journalists who have special access to sources whose identity they must conceal are greatly valued by their publishers.
19. The proposal to extend clinical trials, which are routinely used as systematic tests of pharmaceutical innovations, to new surgical procedures should not be implemented. The point is that surgical procedures differ in one important respect from medicinal drugs: a correctly prescribed drug depends for its effectiveness only on the drug's composition, whereas the effectiveness of even the most appropriate surgical procedure is transparently related to the skills of the surgeon who uses it.
- The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument
- (A) does not consider that new surgical procedures might be found to be intrinsically more harmful than the best treatment previously available
 - (B) ignores the possibility that the challenged proposal is deliberately crude in a way designed to elicit criticism to be used in refining the proposal
 - (C) assumes that a surgeon's skills remain unchanged throughout the surgeon's professional life
 - (D) describes a dissimilarity without citing any scientific evidence for the existence of that dissimilarity
 - (E) rejects a proposal presumably advanced in good faith without acknowledging any such good faith

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. If the majority of the residents of the apartment complex complain that their apartments are infested with ants, then the management of the complex will have to engage the services of an exterminator. But the majority of the residents of the complex indicate that their apartments are virtually free of ants. Therefore, the management of the complex will not have to engage the services of an exterminator.

Which one of the following arguments contains a flawed pattern of reasoning parallel to that contained in the argument above?

- (A) A theater will be constructed in the fall if funds collected are at least sufficient to cover its cost. To date, the funds collected exceed the theater's cost, so the theater will be constructed in the fall.
- (B) The number of flights operated by the airlines cannot be reduced unless the airlines can collect higher airfares. But people will not pay higher airfares, so it is not the case that the number of flights will be reduced.
- (C) In order for the company to start the proposed building project, both the town council and the mayor must approve. Since the mayor has already approved, the building project will be started soon.
- (D) Most employees will attend the company picnic if the entertainment committee is successful in getting a certain band to play at the picnic. But that band will be out of the country on the day of the picnic, so it is not true that most employees will attend.
- (E) Either the school's principal or two-thirds of the parent council must approve a change in the school dress code in order for the code to be changed. Since the principal will not approve a change in the dress code, the code will not be changed.

21. When the supply of a given resource dwindles, alternative technologies allowing the use of different resources develop, and demand for the resource that was in short supply naturally declines. Then the existing supplies of that resource satisfy whatever demand remains. Among the once-dwindling resources that are now in more than adequate supply are flint for arrowheads, trees usable for schooner masts, and good mules. Because new technologies constantly replace old ones, we can never run out of important natural resources.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the conclusion?

- (A) The masts and hulls of some sailing ships built today are still made of wood.
- (B) There are considerably fewer mules today than there were 100 years ago.
- (C) The cost of some new technologies is often so high that the companies developing them might actually lose money at first.
- (D) Dwindling supplies of a natural resource often result in that resource's costing more to use.
- (E) The biological requirements for substances like clean air and clean water are unaffected by technological change.

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22. Paulsville and Longtown cannot both be included in the candidate's itinerary of campaign stops. The candidate will make a stop in Paulsville unless Salisbury is made part of the itinerary. Unfortunately, a stop in Salisbury is out of the question. Clearly, then, a stop in Longtown can be ruled out.

The reasoning in the argument above most closely parallels that in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) The chef never has both fresh radishes and fresh green peppers available for the chef's salad at the same time. If she uses fresh radishes, she also uses spinach. But currently there is no spinach to be had. It can be inferred, then, that she will not be using fresh green peppers.
- (B) Tom will definitely support Parker if Mendoza does not apply; and Tom will not support both Parker and Chung. Since, as it turns out, Mendoza will not apply, it follows that Chung will not get Tom's support.
- (C) The program committee never selects two plays by Shaw for a single season. But when they select a play by Coward, they do not select any play by Shaw at all. For this season, the committee has just selected a play by Shaw, so they will not select any play by Coward.
- (D) In agricultural pest control, either pesticides or the introduction of natural enemies of the pest, but not both, will work. Of course, neither will be needed if pest-resistant crops are planted. So if pesticides are in fact needed, it must be that there are no natural enemies of the pest.
- (E) The city cannot afford to build both a new stadium and the new road that would be needed to get there. But neither of the two projects is worth doing without the other. Since the city will not undertake any but worthwhile projects, the new stadium will not be constructed at this time.

23. A study of adults who suffer from migraine headaches revealed that a significant proportion of the study participants suffer from a complex syndrome characterized by a set of three symptoms. Those who suffer from the syndrome experienced excessive anxiety during early childhood. As adolescents, these people began experiencing migraine headaches. As these people approached the age of 20, they also began to experience recurring bouts of depression. Since this pattern is invariant, always with excessive anxiety at its beginning, it follows that excessive anxiety in childhood is one of the causes of migraine headaches and depression in later life.

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

- (A) It does not specify the proportion of those in the general population who suffer from the syndrome.
 - (B) It fails to rule out the possibility that all of the characteristic symptoms of the syndrome have a common cause.
 - (C) It makes a generalization that is inconsistent with the evidence.
 - (D) It fails to demonstrate that the people who participated in the study are representative of migraine sufferers.
 - (E) It does not establish why the study of migraine sufferers was restricted to adult participants.
24. Mainstream economic theory holds that manufacturers, in deciding what kinds of products to manufacture and what form those products should have, simply respond to the needs and desires of consumers. However, most major manufacturers manipulate and even create consumer demand, as anyone who watches television knows. Since even mainstream economic theorists watch television, their motive in advancing this theory must be something other than disinterested concern for scientific truth.
- The claim that manufacturers manipulate and create consumer demand plays which one of the following roles in the argument?
- (A) It is one of the claims on which the conclusion is based.
 - (B) It is the conclusion of the argument.
 - (C) It states the position argued against.
 - (D) It states a possible objection to the argument's conclusion.
 - (E) It provides supplementary background information.

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.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The publisher of *Willow Creek Dispatch*, the morning newspaper in the small town of Willow Creek, is hiring a new editor in chief. Write an argument favoring one candidate over the other based on the following considerations:

- The *Dispatch* wants to gain a reputation as a leader among small town newspapers.
- The *Dispatch* needs an editor in chief who understands the issues that are important to the residents of Willow Creek.

Amanda Fitzgerald is currently the editor of the local news section of a major city newspaper, where she worked as a reporter for over a decade before becoming an editor eight years ago. While a reporter, she won five national journalism awards for articles on public housing, community control of schools, and the demise of neighborhood businesses. Her colleagues describe her as "an advocate for excellence" as an editor. She grew up in Forest Knolls, a small town near Willow Creek; though she has not lived there for 23 years, she returns occasionally to visit her brother and his family. She is the editor in chief of the *Lumberton Gazette*, the morning paper in Lumberton, a nearby town of comparable size to Willow Creek.

Molly Chu was born and raised in a large city. She is the editor in chief of the *Lumberton Gazette*, the morning paper in Lumberton, a nearby town of comparable size to Willow Creek. She has worked at the *Gazette* for the past eleven years, becoming the editor in chief two years ago after a highly praised stint as the newspaper's only staff reporter. The Association of Small Town Newspapers awarded her third place in last year's editorial competition. In addition, parts of her article about health care in small towns were quoted in a story about health care that was the lead article in a national magazine.

[illegible]

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 5LSS22

Reported Score	Raw Score	
	Lowest	Highest
180	99	101
179	—*	—*
178	98	98
177	97	97
176	96	96
175	95	95
174	94	94
173	93	93
172	92	92
171	91	91
170	90	90
169	89	89
168	88	88
167	86	87
166	85	85
165	84	84
164	82	83
163	81	81
162	79	80
161	77	78
160	76	76
159	74	75
158	72	73
157	71	71
156	69	70
155	67	68
154	65	66
153	63	64
152	61	62
151	59	60
150	58	58
149	56	57
148	54	55
147	52	53
146	50	51
145	48	49
144	46	47
143	44	45
142	43	43
141	41	42
140	39	40
139	37	38
138	36	36
137	34	35
136	32	33
135	30	31
134	29	29
133	27	28
132	26	26
131	24	25
130	23	23
129	22	22
128	20	21
127	19	19
126	18	18
125	17	17
124	16	16
123	15	15
122	14	14
121	13	13
120	0	12

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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