

Official LSAT PrepTest



Form 9LSS42

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SECTION I

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

Tennyson's line of poetry "nature, red in tooth and claw" is misconstrued by many evolutionists as a reference to Darwin's theory of evolution. The poem in which the line appears was published in 1850, but Darwin kept his theory closely held until publishing it in 1859. In addition, in view of the context provided by the rest of the poem, the line was clearly meant to refer to the dominant biological theory of the early nineteenth century, which was a creationist theory.

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

(A) The line of Tennyson's poetry cannot now be construed as an apt description of Darwin's theory of evolution.
(B) The dominant biological theory in the early nineteenth century was a creationist theory.
(C) Tennyson's line of poetry was written well before Darwin had published his theory of evolution.
(D) Darwin's theory of evolution was not the dominant biological theory in the early nineteenth century.
(E) Tennyson's line of poetry was not a reference to Darwin's theory of evolution.

2. The claim about the publication dates of Tennyson's poem and Darwin's theory plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

(A) It casts doubt on whether the theory of evolution should be attributed to Darwin alone.
(B) It supports the claim that creationist theories of biology were dominant in the early nineteenth century.
(C) It provides reason to believe that Tennyson did not know about Darwin's theory when the poem was published.
(D) It suggests that Tennyson's line provided Darwin with the inspiration for developing his theory.
(E) It implies that Tennyson knew little about the dominant biological theories of the nineteenth century.

3. Space programs have recently suffered several setbacks with respect to their large projects, and much money has been lost. Consequently, these grand projects should be abandoned in favor of several small ones.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the reasoning above?

(A) The cost of starting a space project increases every year.
(B) It is just as easy to revise, and even scrap, small projects as it is large ones.
(C) Large projects are intrinsically more likely to fail and so are more financially risky than small projects.
(D) Project managers prefer to work on small projects rather than large ones.
(E) Large space projects can explore a few places thoroughly, while small projects can investigate more regions, though less thoroughly.

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4. In an experiment testing whether hyperactivity is due to a brain abnormality, the brain activity of 25 hyperactive adults was compared to the brain activity of 25 adults who were not hyperactive. The tests revealed that the hyperactive adults had much less brain activity in the premotor cortex, a region of the brain believed to control action, than did the nonhyperactive adults. The experimenters concluded that diminished activity in the premotor cortex is one cause of hyperactivity.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the conclusion drawn by the experimenters?

- (A) Some of the nonhyperactive adults in the study had children who suffer from hyperactivity.
 - (B) The hyperactive adults who participated in the experiment varied in the severity of their symptoms.
 - (C) The neuropsychologists who designed the experiment were not present when the tests were performed.
 - (D) All of the hyperactive adults in the study had been treated for hyperactivity with a medication that is known to depress activity in some regions of the brain, while none of the nonhyperactive adults had been so treated.
 - (E) The test was performed only on adults because even though the method by which the test measured brain activity is harmless to adults, it does require the use of radiation, which could be harmful to children.
5. Large discount chains can make a profit even while offering low prices, because they buy goods in large quantities at favorable cost. This creates a problem for small retailers. If they try to retain their customers by lowering prices to match those of large discount chains, the result is a lower profit margin. But small retailers can retain their customer base without lowering prices if they offer exceptional service. Hence, small retailers that are forced to compete with large discount chains must offer exceptional service in order to retain their level of profitability.

The reasoning is flawed because it fails to take into account the possibility that

- (A) not all large discount chains do in fact make a profit
- (B) some large discount chains have lower profit margins than do some small retailers
- (C) small retailers are often motivated by things other than the desire for profit
- (D) not all small retailers are forced to compete with large discount chains
- (E) exceptional service is not the only reason customers prefer small retail stores

6. We should do what will make others more virtuous and not do what will make others less virtuous. It is an irony of human existence that praise makes those who are less virtuous more virtuous, while it makes those who are more virtuous less virtuous. And, of course, none except the more virtuous deserve praise.

From the statements above, if true, which one of the following can be properly inferred?

- (A) We should withhold praise from those who deserve it least.
 - (B) We should not fail to praise those who deserve it most.
 - (C) We should praise those who do not deserve it and withhold praise from those who deserve it.
 - (D) We should praise everyone, regardless of whether or not they deserve it.
 - (E) We should withhold praise from everyone, regardless of whether or not they deserve it.
7. Generic drugs contain exactly the same active ingredients as their brand-name counterparts, but usually cost much less to develop, produce, and market. So, generic drugs are just as effective as their brand-name counterparts, but cost considerably less.

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

- (A) The ingredients used in the manufacture of brand-name drugs cost no more than the ingredients used to produce their generic counterparts.
- (B) Generic drugs are no more likely than brand-name drugs to suffer from defects in composition.
- (C) Generic drugs are just as likely as brand-name drugs to be readily available in pharmacies.
- (D) The higher costs of brand-name drugs underwrite drug companies' heavy investment in research.
- (E) Because of advertising, doctors frequently prescribe brand-name drugs by their brand name, rather than by their chemical name.

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8. Economist: In the interaction between producers and consumers, the only obligation that all parties have is to act in the best interests of their own side. And distribution of information about product defects is in the best interests of the consumer. So consumers are always obligated to report product defects they discover, while producers are never obligated to reveal them.

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

- (A) It is never in the best interests of producers for a producer to reveal a product defect.
 - (B) No one expects producers to act in a manner counter to their own best interests.
 - (C) Any product defect is likely to be discovered by consumers.
 - (D) A product defect is more likely to be discovered by a consumer than by a producer.
 - (E) The best interests of consumers never coincide with the best interests of producers.
9. All potatoes naturally contain solanine, which is poisonous in large quantities. Domesticated potatoes contain only very small amounts of solanine, but many wild potatoes contain poisonous levels of solanine. Since most of the solanine in potatoes is concentrated in the skin, however, peeling wild potatoes makes them at least as safe to eat as unpeeled domesticated potatoes of the same size.

Which one of the following, if assumed, allows the conclusion above to be properly drawn?

- (A) The proportion of a potato's solanine that is contained in its skin is larger in wild potatoes than in domesticated potatoes.
- (B) The amount of solanine concentrated in the skin of a wild potato is large enough by itself to be poisonous.
- (C) There is no more solanine in a peeled wild potato than in an unpeeled domesticated potato of the same size.
- (D) There are no poisonous substances in domesticated potatoes other than solanine.
- (E) Wild potatoes are generally much smaller than domesticated potatoes.

10. The consequences of surgical errors can be devastating, and no one would want to risk surgery unless it was performed by someone highly competent to perform surgery. General surgeons have special training and expertise that make them extremely competent to perform surgery. Therefore, surgery at the hands of anyone other than a general surgeon involves highly undesirable risks.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) there are general surgeons who are incompetent
 - (B) general surgeons are not the only doctors competent to perform surgery
 - (C) the competence of the doctor performing surgery does not guarantee a successful outcome
 - (D) risk is not the only factor in deciding whether to have surgery
 - (E) factors in addition to competence are relevant when choosing a doctor
11. Although the concept of free will is essential to that of moral responsibility, its role in determining responsibility is not the same in all situations. We hold criminals morally responsible for the damage they cause, assuming that they freely chose their activities. But we do not hold someone who has a heart attack while driving morally responsible for the damage caused, if any, even when we have good reason to believe that the heart attack could have been prevented by eating different foods and that one's choice of diet is made freely.

The claim that a choice of diet can affect whether or not one has a heart attack plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is a subsidiary conclusion of the argument.
- (B) It is used to show that we should hold someone morally responsible for damages caused by having a heart attack while driving.
- (C) It is cited as evidence that our concept of moral responsibility should be the same in all situations.
- (D) It is used to disprove the claim that we should not hold criminals morally responsible for damages.
- (E) It is used in support of the conclusion of the argument.

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12. Alice will volunteer to work on the hospital fund-raising drive only if her brother Bruce also volunteers and a majority of the others working on the drive promise to select Bruce to manage the drive. However, although Bruce is willing to volunteer, none of the others working on the drive will promise to select Bruce to manage the drive. Thus it is certain that Alice will not volunteer.

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

- (A) Bill and Steve will work together at the bake sale tomorrow only if Bill has enough time. However, since Bill has quite a few errands to run tomorrow, it is likely that Steve will work alone at the sale.
- (B) Leon will go to the picnic only if Vera also goes. However, according to his friends Leon does not plan to go to the picnic; so it is certain that Vera is not planning to go.
- (C) Jim will go to the party only if both Sam and Elaine also go. Sam is going to the party, but Elaine is not going. So it is certain that Jim will not go to the party.
- (D) If Paula works with Elise, then Jane will work with Arthur only. However, if Paula does not work, Elise will also work with Jane. So if Paula does not work, Arthur will work with both Jane and Elise.
- (E) Therese will work in the yard tomorrow only if Maria helps her and it is not raining. Although Maria does not like working in the yard, she will help Therese. So unless it rains tomorrow, Therese will certainly work in the yard.

Questions 13–14

If an artist receives a public subsidy to support work on a specific project—e.g., making a film—and if this project then proves successful enough to allow the artist to repay the subsidy, is the artist then morally obliged to do so? The answer is clearly yes, since the money returned to the agency distributing the subsidies will be welcome as a source of support for other artists deserving of public subsidies.

13. The passage tries to establish an artist's obligation by arguing that
- (A) this person has benefited from other people's acting in just this way in the past
 - (B) acting this way would allow others to obtain a benefit such as the one that this artist has obtained in the past
 - (C) this person had in fact, at an earlier time, made a tacit promise to act this way
 - (D) not acting this way would be a small benefit to the person in the short term but a substantial detriment to the person in the long run
 - (E) this person, by acting this way, would provide general benefits with a value exceeding the cost to the person of acting this way
14. Which one of the following principles, if established, most helps to justify the conclusion in the passage?
- (A) An artist has a moral duty to urge deserving fellow artists to try to obtain public subsidies, especially if those artists' projects promise to be financially successful.
 - (B) A financially successful artist should acknowledge that financial success is not solely a function of artistic merit.
 - (C) A subsidy should be understood as creating a debt that, though routinely forgiven, is rightly forgiven only if either the debtor is unable to repay it or the creditor is not interested in repayment.
 - (D) The provider of a subsidy should judge as most deserving of subsidies those whose projects are most likely to turn into financial successes.
 - (E) An artist requesting a subsidy for a potentially profitable project should be required to make a reasonable effort to obtain a bank loan first.

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15. Jessica: The budget surplus should be used only to increase government payments to those who are unemployed.

Marcie: A better use of the money would be for a public works project that would create jobs.

On the basis of their statements, Jessica and Marcie are committed to disagreeing about the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) Using the budget surplus to increase government payments to those who are unemployed is putting the money to good use.
 - (B) The public deserves to have jobs created when there are many people who are unemployed.
 - (C) When there is a choice between increasing payments to the unemployed and funding a public works project, the latter should usually be chosen.
 - (D) Creating jobs through a public works project will ultimately benefit the public.
 - (E) There is a better way to use the budget surplus than increasing government payments to those who are unemployed.
16. In a town containing a tourist attraction, hotel and restaurant revenues each increased more rapidly over the past year than did revenue from the sale of passes to the attraction, which are valid for a full year. This led those in charge of the attraction to hypothesize that visitors were illicitly selling or sharing the passes.
- Each of the following, if true, helps to undermine the hypothesis of those in charge of the tourist attraction EXCEPT:
- (A) During the past year other tourist attractions have opened up in the area.
 - (B) Those possessing passes made more frequent trips to the attraction last year than in previous years.
 - (C) While the cost of passes is unchanged since last year, hotel and meal prices have risen.
 - (D) The local board of tourism reports that the average length of stay for tourists remained unchanged over the past year.
 - (E) Each pass contains a photograph of the holder, and during the past year these photographs have usually been checked.

17. The difference between manners and morals is that the former are necessarily social in nature whereas the latter are not necessarily social in nature. So the rules of etiquette do not apply when one is alone.

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

- (A) One could be immoral without ever having caused any other person any harm.
 - (B) No immoral act could be a violation of the rules of etiquette.
 - (C) The rules of morality apply only when one is alone.
 - (D) It is more important to be moral than to have good manners.
 - (E) What is social in nature could not be a matter of morality.
18. Sociologist: The intended function of news is to give us information on which to act. But in a consumer society, news becomes a product to be manufactured and dispensed to the consumer. An enormous industry for the production and consumption of news has evolved, and we ingest news with an insatiable appetite. Under such circumstances, news is primarily entertaining and cannot, therefore, serve its intended function.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the sociologist's argument depends?
- (A) News that serves its intended function should not be entertaining.
 - (B) Most viewers prefer that news be entertaining.
 - (C) News has only one important function.
 - (D) News that primarily entertains does not give us information on which to act.
 - (E) A news industry that aims to make a profit inevitably presents news as entertainment.

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19. Paleontologist: It is widely, but falsely, held that life began in the ocean and did not exist on land until half a billion years ago. Traces of carbon 14 have been found throughout certain 1.2-billion-year-old rocks in North America. Carbon 14 is extracted by plants and microbes from the atmosphere to fuel their chemical reactions, and is then released when the plants and microbes die.

Each of the following, if true, provides additional support for the paleontologist's conclusion EXCEPT:

- (A) According to one dating technique, a few fossils of plants that lived on land are more than half a billion years old.
 - (B) The severity of conditions in the primordial oceans would have made it difficult for life to begin there.
 - (C) Research suggests that some portions of the 1.2-billion-year-old rocks were at one time submerged in water, though other portions clearly never were.
 - (D) The 1.2-billion-year-old rocks were formed from soil containing very small amounts of carbon 14 that entered the soil directly from the atmosphere.
 - (E) Uranium testing has been used to confirm that the age of the rocks is 1.2 billion years.
20. The nature of English literature reflects the rich and diverse vocabulary of the English language, which resulted from the dual influence of the Anglo-Saxon and, later, French languages. The French language, though, is a direct descendant of Latin, with few traces of the Celtic language spoken by the pre-Roman inhabitants of the area: the hallmark of French literature is its simplicity and clarity.

Which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the information above?

- (A) The origin of English played a role in shaping English literature.
- (B) The vocabulary of the Anglo-Saxon language was richer than that of the French language.
- (C) The vocabulary of English is larger than the vocabulary of French.
- (D) Simple and clear literature cannot be written in a language with a rich and diverse vocabulary.
- (E) English literature and French literature have had little influence on one another.

21. Two doctrines have been greatly influential in this century. The first holds that the explanation of any historical event must appeal to economic factors. The second attempts to account psychologically for all historical events, especially in terms of early childhood experience. Both doctrines, however, are mistaken. Certainly there have been events that were due both to economic forces and to the nature of the early childhood experiences of the major participants in the event.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) The first doctrine precludes any noneconomic factors in explanations of historical events.
- (B) The second doctrine places importance only on childhood experiences.
- (C) Historical events are influenced as much or as little by economic factors as by psychological factors.
- (D) One is likely to find that both economic and psychological explanations have been proposed for any given historical event.
- (E) Appeals to both economic and psychological factors are needed to understand any historical event properly.

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22. Editorial: Supporters of the proposed law that would require bicyclists to wear helmets are seriously misguided. The number of pedestrians who die yearly as a result of accidents involving automobiles is five times the number of deaths resulting from bicycle accidents, and drunken driving exacts a much higher toll than both combined. Yet there are no calls for a ban on alcohol or walking down the street.

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

- (A) It is silly to recommend that test pilots give up cigarette smoking. Their risk of death from other causes is so high that it is unlikely they will live long enough to develop lung cancer.
- (B) It is foolish to require lab workers to wear safety goggles when working with acids and other dangerous liquids. No one suggests that people stop eating or socializing, even though more people become ill due to food poisoning and contagious diseases than are injured in laboratory accidents.
- (C) The proposal to introduce foreign language study to students in their first years of school is misguided. Young students should master their own language first and learn basic mathematics before studying a foreign language. No one suggests teaching calculus before arithmetic.
- (D) The recommendation that this company replace the radio communication system in our fleet of trucks with an entirely new system is unwise. Most of our trucks are scheduled to be replaced by the end of next year, so updating the communication system then would be more cost effective.
- (E) The mayor's directive that all city employees be tested for Lyme disease is inefficient. Not one case of the disease has been reported among office workers. The directive should apply only to those employees who work outside and may have been exposed to the ticks that carry the disease.

23. Deep tillage is even more deleterious to the world's topsoil supply than previously believed. For example, farmers who till deeply are ten times more likely to lose topsoil to erosion than are farmers who use no-till methods. Results like these make it clear that farmers who now till deeply should strive, by using other topsoil aeration techniques, to incorporate no-till methods instead.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Topsoil erosion does not make farmers want to till more deeply.
 - (B) In deep-tillage farming, the deeper one tills, the greater the susceptibility to topsoil erosion.
 - (C) Tilling by any method other than deep tillage is not a viable option.
 - (D) The most expensive farming methods employ topsoil aeration techniques other than deep tillage.
 - (E) On average, topsoil that is no-tilled is more aerated than topsoil that is tilled deeply.
24. Editorial: Our society has a vested interest in maintaining a political system in which candidates are free to adhere to their principles. Yet campaigning for elected office is extremely costly, and because only the wealthiest individuals are able to finance their own political campaigns, most candidates must seek funding from private sources. In so doing, the candidates are almost invariably obliged to compromise their principles. Thus, government itself should assume the cost of candidates' campaigns.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the conclusion as it is drawn in the argument?

- (A) Candidates should not run for elected office if doing so would compel the candidates to compromise their principles.
- (B) Candidates wealthy enough to finance their own political campaigns should not be permitted to raise additional funds from private sources.
- (C) Voters should not support a candidate if that candidate is known to have accepted funding from private sources.
- (D) The government should finance a given activity if doing so will further a vested interest of society.
- (E) Private funding for political campaigns should be encouraged only if it redresses an imbalance among candidates' financial means.

25. A clothing manufacturer reports that unsalable garments, those found to be defective by inspectors plus those returned by retailers, total 7 percent of the garments produced. Further, it reports that all of its unsalable garments are recycled as scrap, but the percentage of garments reported as recycled scrap is 9 percent.

Which one of the following, if true, could contribute most to explaining the discrepancy between the reported percentages?

- (A) Garments with minor blemishes are sent to wholesale outlets for sale at discounted prices and are not returned for recycling.
- (B) The percentage of garments returned by retail outlets as unsalable includes, in addition to defective merchandise, garments in unacceptable styles or colors.
- (C) Some inspectors, in order to appear more efficient, tend to overreport defects.
- (D) The total number of garments produced by the manufacturer has increased slightly over the past year.
- (E) Unsalable garments are recorded by count, but recycled garments are recorded by weight.

26. Marion knows that the bridge on her usual route is closed and that, unless she takes the train instead of driving, she can get to work on time only by leaving at least 45 minutes early. She must go to her neighborhood bank before leaving for work, however, and the bank will not be open in time for her to do so if she leaves 45 minutes early. Therefore, since she hates taking the train, Marion cannot avoid being late for work.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) mistakes a situation that almost certainly affects many people for one that affects a particular person alone
- (B) ignores the fact that people often know that something is the case without considering all the consequences that follow from its being the case
- (C) assumes without justification that because people generally have an interest in avoiding a given result, any particular person will have an interest in avoiding that result
- (D) treats evidence that someone will adopt a particular course of action as though that evidence excluded the possibility of an alternative course of action
- (E) overlooks the possibility that someone might occasionally adopt a given course of action without having a good reason for doing so

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
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

Exactly eight boats—Jewel, Kashmir, Neptune, Ojibwa, Pacific, Spain, Tornado, and Valhalla—arrived at a dock. No boat arrived at the same time as any other boat. The boats arrived in an order consistent with the following conditions:

Tornado arrived before Spain but after Jewel.

Neptune arrived before Tornado.

Kashmir arrived after Jewel but before Spain.

Spain arrived before Ojibwa.

1. If Neptune arrived after Kashmir, which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) Jewel was the second of the boats to arrive.
 - (B) Kashmir was the fifth of the boats to arrive.
 - (C) Neptune was the third of the boats to arrive.
 - (D) Ojibwa was the sixth of the boats to arrive.
 - (E) Spain was the seventh of the boats to arrive.
2. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) At least two of the boats arrived before Neptune.
 - (B) At least five of the boats arrived before Pacific.
 - (C) At least four of the boats arrived before Spain.
 - (D) At least three of the boats arrived before Tornado.
 - (E) At least two of the boats arrived before Valhalla.
3. Of the eight boats, what is the maximum number that could have arrived before Jewel?
 - (A) none
 - (B) one
 - (C) two
 - (D) three
 - (E) four
4. Of the eight boats, if Valhalla was the second to arrive, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) Jewel was the third to arrive.
 - (B) Jewel was the first to arrive.
 - (C) Kashmir was the third to arrive.
 - (D) Pacific was the third to arrive.
 - (E) Tornado was the third to arrive.
5. If Valhalla arrived before Neptune but after Pacific, which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Tornado arrived before Valhalla.
 - (B) Kashmir arrived before Pacific.
 - (C) Ojibwa was not the last of the boats to arrive.
 - (D) Spain arrived before Valhalla.
 - (E) Spain was not the seventh of the boats to arrive.
6. Of the boats, what are, respectively, the minimum number and the maximum number that could have arrived before Kashmir?
 - (A) one, five
 - (B) two, five
 - (C) three, five
 - (D) one, six
 - (E) two, six

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Questions 7–12

A park contains at most five of seven kinds of trees—firs, laurels, maples, oaks, pines, spruces, and yews—consistent with the following conditions:

If maples are in the park, yews are not.

If firs are in the park, pines are not.

If yews are not in the park, then either laurels or oaks, but not both are in the park.

If it is not the case that the park contains both laurels and oaks, then it contains firs and spruces.

7. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the kinds of trees in the park?
(A) firs, maples
(B) firs, laurels, oaks
(C) firs, laurels, pines, spruces
(D) firs, laurels, spruces, yews
(E) firs, maples, oaks, spruces, yews
8. If neither maples nor spruces are in the park, then which one of the following could be true?
(A) Exactly four kinds of trees are in the park.
(B) Exactly five kinds of trees are in the park.
(C) Laurels are not in the park.
(D) Oaks are not in the park.
(E) Yews are not in the park.
9. Which one of the following could be true?
(A) Neither firs nor laurels are in the park.
(B) Neither laurels, oaks, nor yews are in the park.
(C) Neither laurels nor spruces are in the park.
(D) Neither maples nor yews are in the park.
(E) Neither oaks nor spruces are in the park.

10. If firs are not in the park, then which one of the following must be true?
(A) Maples are not in the park.
(B) Spruces are not in the park.
(C) Yews are not in the park.
(D) Pines are in the park.
(E) Spruces are in the park.
11. If pines are in the park, then which one of the following must be true?
(A) Exactly four kinds of trees are in the park.
(B) Exactly five kinds of trees are in the park.
(C) Neither firs nor maples are in the park.
(D) Neither firs nor oaks are in the park.
(E) Neither laurels nor maples are in the park.
12. Each of the following could be an accurate, partial list of the kinds of trees in the park EXCEPT:
(A) oaks, spruces
(B) oaks, yews
(C) firs, laurels, oaks
(D) firs, maples, oaks
(E) laurels, maples, oaks

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Questions 13–18

Four married couples—Francisco and Gabrielle, Kyoko and Lee, Olivia and Peter, Raymond and Simone—will dine together at the same circular table. Each person will sit in a different one of the eight chairs evenly spaced around the table. The chairs are numbered from 1 through 8 with successively numbered chairs next to each other and chair 1 next to chair 8.

Seating arrangements must meet the following conditions:

No person sits next to her or his spouse.

Simone sits in chair 1 and Raymond sits in chair 4.

Neither Peter nor Olivia sits next to Raymond.

Neither Kyoko nor Lee sits next to Gabrielle.

13. Which one of the following could be the list of people sitting in chairs 5 through 8, respectively?
- (A) Francisco, Olivia, Gabrielle, Peter
 - (B) Francisco, Gabrielle, Peter, Lee
 - (C) Olivia, Gabrielle, Peter, Kyoko
 - (D) Gabrielle, Lee, Olivia, Kyoko
 - (E) Lee, Olivia, Francisco, Kyoko
14. Each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Peter and Gabrielle sit in chairs 2 and 3, respectively.
 - (B) Peter and Kyoko sit in chairs 1 and 3, respectively.
 - (C) Francisco, Kyoko, and Peter sit in chairs 5, 6, and 7, respectively.
 - (D) Gabrielle, Olivia, and Kyoko sit in chairs 5, 6, and 7, respectively.
 - (E) Gabrielle, Peter, and Lee sit in chairs 5, 6, and 7, respectively.
15. If Francisco sits in chair 2 and Olivia sits next to Simone, Gabrielle must sit next to which one of the following persons?
- (A) Francisco
 - (B) Olivia
 - (C) Lee
 - (D) Raymond
 - (E) Peter
16. If neither Gabrielle nor Lee sits next to Raymond, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Francisco sits next to Raymond.
 - (B) Olivia sits next to Simone.
 - (C) Francisco sits in chair 3.
 - (D) Olivia sits in chair 6.
 - (E) Olivia sits in chair 7.
17. If Lee sits in chair 2, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Peter sits next to Gabrielle.
 - (B) Kyoko sits next to Simone.
 - (C) Francisco sits next to Lee.
 - (D) Gabrielle sits in chair 5.
 - (E) Olivia sits in chair 6.
18. If both Francisco and Gabrielle sit next to Raymond, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of people any one of whom could sit next to Olivia?
- (A) Francisco, Gabrielle, Kyoko
 - (B) Lee, Simone, Kyoko
 - (C) Lee, Gabrielle, Kyoko
 - (D) Francisco, Lee, Gabrielle, Kyoko
 - (E) Lee, Simone, Gabrielle, Kyoko

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Questions 19–24

Zeno's Unfinished Furniture sells exactly five types of furniture—footstools, hutches, sideboards, tables, and vanities. Irene buys just four items, each of a different type, and each made entirely of one kind of wood—maple, oak, pine, or rosewood. The following conditions govern Irene's purchases:

Any vanity she buys is maple.

Any rosewood item she buys is a sideboard.

If she buys a vanity, she does not buy a footstool.

If Irene buys a footstool, she also buys a table made of the same wood.

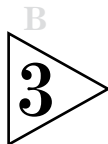
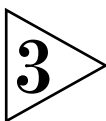
Irene does not buy an oak table.

Exactly two of the items she buys are made of the same kind of wood as each other.

19. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the items Irene buys?
- (A) maple footstool, maple hutch, rosewood sideboard, maple table
 - (B) oak hutch, rosewood sideboard, pine table, oak vanity
 - (C) rosewood hutch, maple sideboard, oak table, maple vanity
 - (D) pine footstool, rosewood sideboard, pine table, maple vanity
 - (E) maple footstool, pine hutch, oak sideboard, maple table
20. If Irene buys one item made of rosewood and two items made of maple, then which one of the following pairs could be two of the items she buys?
- (A) a rosewood sideboard and an oak footstool
 - (B) an oak hutch and a pine sideboard
 - (C) an oak hutch and a maple table
 - (D) a maple sideboard and a maple vanity
 - (E) a maple hutch and a maple table
21. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of all the woods any footstool that Irene buys could be made of?
- (A) maple, oak
 - (B) maple, pine
 - (C) maple, rosewood
 - (D) maple, oak, pine
 - (E) maple, oak, pine, rosewood
22. Suppose Irene buys a footstool. Then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of items any one of which she could buy in maple?
- (A) footstool, hutch, sideboard, table, vanity
 - (B) footstool, hutch, sideboard, table
 - (C) footstool, hutch, sideboard
 - (D) footstool, hutch
 - (E) footstool
23. Which one of the following CANNOT be the two items Irene buys that are made of the same wood as each other?
- (A) footstool, hutch
 - (B) hutch, sideboard
 - (C) hutch, table
 - (D) sideboard, vanity
 - (E) table, vanity
24. If Irene does not buy an item made of maple, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Irene buys a footstool.
 - (B) Irene buys a pine hutch.
 - (C) Irene buys a rosewood sideboard.
 - (D) Irene buys exactly one item made of oak.
 - (E) Irene buys exactly two items made of pine.

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

Until recently, many biologists believed that invertebrate “schools” were actually transient assemblages, brought together by wind, currents, waves, or common food sources. Jellyfish groupings,

- (5) for example, cannot be described as schools—cohesive social units whose members are evenly spaced and face the same way. However, recent research has found numerous cases in which crustaceans and other invertebrates form schools as fish do. Schooling
- (10) crustaceans such as krill regularly collect in such massive numbers that they provide abundant food for fish, seabirds, and whales.

Like schooling fish, invertebrates with sufficient mobility to school will swim in positions that are consistent relative to fellow school members, and are neither directly above nor directly below a neighbor. The internal structure of such a school changes little with external physical disruption but dramatically with the advent of a predator.

- (15) Since schooling is an active behavior, researchers assume that it must bring important benefits. True, schooling would appear to make animals more visible and attractive to predators. However, schooling leaves vast tracts of empty water, thereby reducing a
- (20) predator’s chances of picking up the school’s trail. A large group maintains surveillance better than an individual can, and may discourage predation by appearing to be one massive animal. And although an attacking predator may eat some of the invertebrates,
- (25) any individual school member has a good probability of escaping.

In addition to conferring passive advantages, schooling permits the use of more active defense mechanisms. When a predator is sighted, the school

(30) compacts, so that a predator’s senses may be unable to resolve individuals, or so that the school can execute escape maneuvers, such as freezing to foil predators that hunt by detecting turbulence. If the predator attacks, the school may split, or may employ “flash expansion”—an explosive acceleration of animals

(35) away from the school’s center. When large predators threaten the entire school, the school may attempt to avoid detection altogether or to reduce the density of the school at the point of attack; when small predators

(40) threaten the margins, school members may put on dazzling and confusing displays of synchronized swimming.

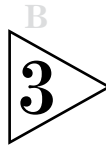
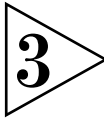
Schooling may also enable invertebrates to locate food—when one group member finds food, other

(50) members observe its behavior and flock to the food

source. On the other hand, competition within the school for food may be intense: some mysids circle around to the back of the school in order to eat food particles surreptitiously. Schooling can facilitate the search for mates, but as a school’s numbers rise, food may become locally scarce and females may produce smaller clutches of eggs, or adults may start to feed on the young. Thus, circumstances apparently dictate the optimal size of a school; if that size is exceeded, some of the animals will join another school.

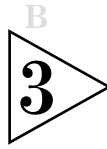
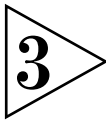
- (55) 1. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The optimal size of a school of invertebrates is determined by many different circumstances, but primarily by issues of competition.
- (B) The internal structure of a group of invertebrates determines what defensive maneuvers that group can perform.
- (C) Although in many respects invertebrate schools behave in the same way that fish schools do, in some respects the two types of schools differ.
- (D) Certain invertebrates have been discovered to engage in schooling, a behavior that confers a number of benefits.
- (E) Invertebrate schooling is more directed toward avoiding or reducing predation than toward finding food sources.
- (60) 2. According to the passage, each of the following is characteristic of an invertebrate school EXCEPT:
- (A) The number of members in a school is influenced by external circumstances.
- (B) A school’s members are arranged directly above and below one another.
- (C) A school’s members arrange themselves so that they all face in the same direction.
- (D) The individual members of a school maintain regular spacing from member to member.
- (E) Population increase in a school can diminish reproduction by individual school members.

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3. If substituted for the word “resolve” in line 36, which one of the following words would convey the same meaning in the context of the passage?
- (A) control
 - (B) answer
 - (C) reconcile
 - (D) distinguish
 - (E) pacify
4. Which one of the following best describes the final paragraph of the passage?
- (A) Arguments for opposing points of view are presented and then reconciled.
 - (B) The disadvantages of certain types of choices are outlined and alternative choices are proposed.
 - (C) Two different interpretations of a phenomenon are evaluated and one is endorsed as the more plausible.
 - (D) The disadvantages of an action are enumerated and the validity of that action is called into question.
 - (E) Advantages and disadvantages of a behavior are discussed and some actions for avoiding the adverse consequences are mentioned.
5. According to the passage, jellyfish are an example of invertebrates that
- (A) do not engage in schooling behavior
 - (B) form groups with evenly spaced members
 - (C) assemble together only to feed
 - (D) form schools only when circumstances are advantageous
 - (E) collect in such large numbers as to provide abundant food
6. It can be inferred from the passage that if cannibalism were occurring in a large school of crustaceans, an individual crustacean encountering the school would
- (A) try to stay at the edge of the school in order to obtain food
 - (B) be more likely to be eaten if it were fully grown
 - (C) be unlikely to join that particular school
 - (D) try to follow at the back of the school in order to escape predators
 - (E) try to confuse school members by executing complex swimming maneuvers
7. Which one of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the assumption about schooling mentioned in the first sentence of the third paragraph?
- (A) Observation reveals that many groups of invertebrates are unable to execute any defensive maneuvers.
 - (B) Biologists find that some predators can always tell the difference between a school and a single large animal.
 - (C) Research demonstrates that the less an invertebrate associates with others of its species, the better its chances of survival.
 - (D) Biologists confirm that predators are more likely to notice a nearby school of invertebrates than to notice a single invertebrate.
 - (E) Researchers determine that the optimal school sizes for numerous species have each declined in previous years.

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Many of us can conceive of penalties that seem disproportionate to the crimes they are intended to punish. A sentence of probation for a person convicted of a brutal murder is one example of such an imbalance. At the other extreme is a sentence of twenty years in prison for shoplifting. But what is the source of these commonsense intuitions about the appropriateness of punishments?

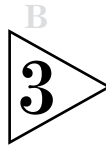
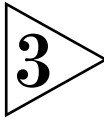
- (10) There are two main rationales for punishing criminals. The first rationale justifies a punishment in terms of its benefit to society. Society is said to benefit whenever the fear of punishment deters a person from committing a crime, or when a convicted criminal is removed from contact with society at large. The second
- (15) rationale is that a punishment is justified by the severity of the crime, independent of any benefit to society. This rationale is controversial because some find it difficult to see how a punishment can be justified if it brings no societal benefit; without such
- (20) benefit, punishment would appear to be little more than retribution. But from the retributivist point of view, the question to be asked about punishment is not whether it is beneficial, but whether it is just—that is, appropriate.

- (25) One problem with the social-benefit rationale is that it is possible that very harsh penalties even for minor offenses may have great benefit to society. For example, if shoplifters faced twenty-year jail sentences, shoplifting might be deterred. Yet something leads us to say that in such cases the penalty far outweighs the
- (30) crime. That is, there appears to be something intuitively wrong, or unjust, about these punishments. And it would seem that this intuition can only find support in a retributive conception of punishment, under which certain types of punishments are
- (35) inherently more appropriate than others. The notion of appropriateness is absent from the first rationale, which could conceivably allow for any sort of punishment as long as it benefits society. Retributive considerations, on the other hand, allow for proportionality between
- (40) punishments and crimes. This is what fuels our notion of just (as opposed to beneficial) punishment.

- (45) However, it can be argued that our intuition of the injustice of an overly harsh punishment is based on our sense that such a punishment is more harmful to the criminal than beneficial to society; and, similarly, that our intuition that a punishment is just is based on our sense that this punishment fairly balances societal benefit against harm to the criminal. In this way the second rationale can be seen as grounded in the first
- (50) and its retributive nature disappears. Thus it seems that even our so-called intuitive notions of the appropriateness of punishments have their basis in the concept of benefit.

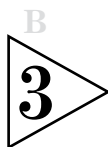
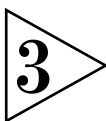
8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Of the two main rationales for justifying punishing criminals, the retributivist rationale can be shown to be more fundamental, since our sense of the social benefit of punishments can be explained by our intuitions about justice and injustice.
- (B) Although social benefit appears to be a reasonable rationale for punishing criminals, the fact that it can justify very harsh penalties for even minor offenses shows its inadequacy and argues for the alternative retributivist rationale.
- (C) Because the retributivist rationale for punishing criminals allows for proportionality between punishments and crimes, it is able to support our intuitions that certain penalties are disproportionate to their crimes in a way that the social-benefit rationale cannot.
- (D) Because the rationale that punishment is justified by the severity of the crime amounts to no more than retribution, punishment of a criminal can be justified only if it produces a social benefit that outweighs the harm it brings to the criminal.
- (E) Although it appears better able to support our intuitions about just and unjust punishment than the social-benefit rationale, the rationale that punishments ought to fit crimes may, in the end, be itself grounded in the concept of benefit.

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9. According to the passage, the second rationale for punishing criminals is controversial because it
- (A) does not employ the notion of social benefit
 - (B) allows for disproportionately severe punishments
 - (C) conflicts with our intuitions about justice
 - (D) implies that punishment does not deter criminals
 - (E) arises from intuition rather than logic
10. Based on the passage, the “retributive nature” of the second rationale for punishing criminals (line 50) consists in that rationale’s
- (A) equating social benefit with harm to criminals
 - (B) regarding punishment as justified by the severity of the crime
 - (C) support for sentences disproportionate to the crimes they punish
 - (D) belief that any punishment that benefits society is just
 - (E) favoring harsher sentences over more lenient ones
11. The author states that our intuition of the injustice of an overly harsh punishment may be based on which one of the following notions?
- (A) Such punishment brings no benefit to society at large.
 - (B) Such punishment is potentially harmful to the criminal.
 - (C) Such punishment benefits society less than it harms the criminal.
 - (D) Such punishment harms the criminal less than it benefits society.
 - (E) Such punishment attempts to reconcile social benefit with harm to the criminal.
12. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following characterizations of the second rationale for punishing criminals?
- (A) It is more widely accepted than the first rationale.
 - (B) It does not have the same potential unfairness as the first rationale.
 - (C) It justifies more kinds of punishments than the first rationale.
 - (D) It is used just in those cases where the first rationale violates our intuitions.
 - (E) It inherently allows more lenient punishment than the first rationale.
13. As expressed in the passage, the author’s attitude toward very harsh penalties for minor offenses is most accurately described as
- (A) reluctant approval of the deterrence they offer against crime
 - (B) mild skepticism that they ultimately benefit society
 - (C) detached indifference toward their effects on criminals
 - (D) scholarly neutrality on whether they are justified
 - (E) implicit disapproval of their moral injustice
14. As described in the second paragraph, the second rationale for punishing criminals is most consistent with which one of the following principles?
- (A) The correctness of an action depends not on its consequences but on its inherent fairness.
 - (B) The correctness of an action depends not on its consequences but on what society deems correct.
 - (C) The correctness of an action depends partly on its consequences and partly on its inherent fairness.
 - (D) The correctness of an action depends partly on its consequences and partly on its intuitive rightness.
 - (E) The correctness of an action depends entirely on its consequences.

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Despite the great differences among the cultures from which we spring, there is a trait shared by many Hispanic-American writers: the use of a European language, Spanish, transplanted to the Western hemisphere. This fact has marked our literature profoundly and radically. We Hispanic Americans who write in Spanish have attempted from the beginning to break the ties of dependency that linked us with the literature of Spain. We have pursued this goal of ever-increasing independence through a twofold movement, seeking to adopt the literary forms and styles in vogue in other European and North American literatures, and endeavoring to describe the nature of the United States and give voice to the Hispanic peoples who live there. These often conflicting tactics can be described as cosmopolitanism and nativism, respectively.

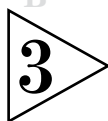
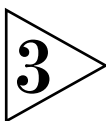
The opposition between cosmopolitanism and nativism has divided the Hispanic-American literary consciousness for generations. For example, the work of one Mexican-American novelist was praised by some Hispanic-American critics for its skillful adaptation of European literary techniques but criticized for its paucity of specifically Mexican-American settings or characters. On the other hand, a Cuban-American novel was admired by other Hispanic-American critics for the vivid portrayal of its characters' daily lives but faulted for its "roughness" of form and language.

Cosmopolitanism is the venturing forth into the public or mainstream culture; nativism, the return to the private or original culture. There are periods in which the outward-oriented sensibility predominates, and others in which tendencies toward self-absorption and introspection prevail. An example of the former was the rich period of the avant-garde between 1918 and 1930. This was a time of searching and experimentation, when successive European movements from expressionism to surrealism—movements that were also inspiring other North American writers—had a profound influence on many Hispanic-American poets and novelists. This phase, which produced a number of outstanding works of exceptional boldness of expression, was followed by another characterized by a return to our peoples and our colloquial dialects, by the creation of works less indebted to current trends in the mainstream culture. Throughout our history, a concern for novelty and experimentation has been followed by a return to origins.

We contemporary Hispanic-American writers who write in Spanish live somewhere between the European tradition and the reality of the Americas. Our roots may be European, but our horizon is the land and history of the Americas. This is the challenge that we confront each day: in order to appreciate the value of one's own culture, one must first venture forth into the public sphere; in order not to disappear into the mainstream, one must return to one's origins. In this way, we attempt to reconcile the opposing tendencies of cosmopolitanism and nativism.

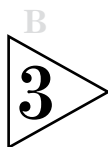
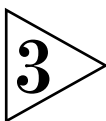
15. Which one of the following statements most accurately expresses the passage's main point?
- (A) Although differing in culture, style, and content, the various branches of Hispanic-American literature are linked by their shared use of the Spanish language, a condition that gives them a strong connection to their European heritage.
 - (B) Many Hispanic-American writers have attempted to separate their literature from that of Spain through a mixture of cosmopolitanism and nativism, conflicting tendencies that alternately dominate Hispanic-American literature.
 - (C) Many Hispanic-American writers attempt to reconcile the opposing tendencies of cosmopolitanism and nativism by beginning their careers writing European-influenced novels and later switching to works that utilize specifically Hispanic-American settings.
 - (D) Despite statements by literary critics to the contrary, the cosmopolitanist and nativist tendencies in Hispanic-American literature do not compete with one another for dominance even though they occur concurrently.
 - (E) If Hispanic-American literature is to achieve its full potential, it must reconcile the conflicting tendencies of cosmopolitanism and nativism that have isolated writers of differing cultures from one another.
16. According to the passage, many of the Hispanic-American literary works produced between 1918 and 1930 were especially notable for their
- (A) unusual expressiveness
 - (B) use of colloquial language
 - (C) unprecedented reliance on Spanish literary forms
 - (D) introspective quality
 - (E) reduced emphasis on current trends in mainstream North American culture

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17. According to the passage, the nativist tendency represents an attempt to
- (A) experiment with form and style to illustrate the range of Hispanic-American literary achievement
 - (B) adapt the forms and styles of other literatures to the exploration of Hispanic-American themes
 - (C) transform the Spanish language into an apt vehicle for any theme
 - (D) align Hispanic-American literature with other North American literary movements
 - (E) depict the experiences of various Hispanic peoples in U.S. settings
18. It can be inferred from the passage that the Hispanic-American literature written in Spanish in the period immediately following 1930 was most likely characterized by
- (A) narrative experimentation
 - (B) expressionistic tendencies
 - (C) surreal imagery
 - (D) use of mainstream literary forms
 - (E) greater naturalness of expression
19. The author of the passage suggests that contemporary Hispanic-American writers who write in Spanish are
- (A) continually confronted by cosmopolitanist and nativist influences
 - (B) writing more works in the nativist mode than in the cosmopolitanist mode
 - (C) unaffected by the debate between cosmopolitanism and nativism that previous generations experienced
 - (D) uncertain whether cosmopolitanism and nativism will help achieve their literary goals
 - (E) cleanly and strongly divided into cosmopolitanist and nativist camps
20. Based on the passage, the author's attitude toward nativism in Hispanic-American literature is most likely
- (A) enthusiastic support
 - (B) general approval
 - (C) reluctant acceptance
 - (D) strong skepticism
 - (E) clear disapproval
21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) illustrate a general problem of literature by focusing on a particular culture's literature
 - (B) illuminate a point of tension in a particular culture's literature
 - (C) summarize the achievements of a particular culture's literature
 - (D) provoke a discussion of the political aspect of literature by focusing on a particular culture's literature
 - (E) refute a prevailing assumption about the development of a particular culture's literature

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In the past, students of Renaissance women's education extolled the unprecedented intellectual liberty and equality available to these women, but recently scholars have presented a different view of

- (5) Renaissance education and opportunity for women. Joan Gibson argues that despite more widespread education for privileged classes of women, Renaissance educational reforms also increased restrictions on women. Humanist education in the
- (10) Renaissance was based on the classical division of the liberal arts into seven categories, including the three language arts: grammar, dialectic, and rhetoric. Although medieval monastic education, also based on the classical division, had stressed grammar and
- (15) languages in preparation for a life devoted to meditation on religious literature, humanist education revived the classical emphasis on rhetoric—the art of persuasive and declamatory speech—in the context of training for public service in legal and political debate.
- (20) All students began with elementary study of grammar and progressed to stylistics and literary criticism. But rhetorical training, which was increasingly undertaken only at the university level, could lead in different directions—to study of composition and oral
- (25) expression or to study of persuasion, in conjunction with a dialectic concerned with broad principles of logic and argumentation. Male students routinely learned material through rhetorical, argumentative role-playing, and although many Renaissance authors
- (30) expressed horror at their aggressive wrangling, such combativeness was thought still less appropriate for women, who were not supposed to need such preparation for public life.

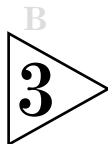
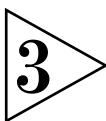
Thus, humanist education for women encompassed

- (35) literary grammatical studies in both classical and vernacular languages, while dialectic and rhetoric, the disciplines required for philosophy, politics, and the professions, were prohibited to women. Even princesses lacked instruction in political philosophy or
- (40) the exercise of such public virtues as philanthropy. The prevailing attitude was that girls needed only a generalist education conducted in a family setting and directed toward private enjoyment and the eventual teaching of very young children. Unlike either dialectic
- (45) or rhetoric, grammar training cast students in the role of an audience, striving to understand authors and teachers. Women were to form an audience, not seek one; for them, instruction in speaking was confined to books of courtesy.
- (50) The coupling of expanded linguistic and literary education for women with the lack of available social roles for educated women led to uneasy resolutions: exceptionally learned women were labelled as
- (55) preternatural or essentially masculine, or were praised as virtuous only if they were too modest to make their accomplishments public. Some Italian humanist women gave fashionable oratorical performances, but these were ceremonial in nature rather than designed to influence public affairs. Renaissance women educated
- (60) along humanist lines did not tend to write works of

philosophy; instead they became most notable for literary achievements, particularly translations, poetry, and tales in the vernacular or correspondence and orations in Latin.

22. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Although previous scholarship portrayed the Renaissance as a time of expanded education for women, recent scholarship has shown that fewer women received an education during the Renaissance than in medieval times.
- (B) The differences in the Renaissance educational curricula for males and females reflected expectations about how the members of each gender would apply their education.
- (C) The education of women during the Renaissance did not prepare them for careers in literature, but many of these women managed to contribute noteworthy literary works.
- (D) The division of language arts from other liberal arts in the Renaissance reinforced gender-based differences in terms of curriculum.
- (E) Even though their respective curricula eventually diverged, males and females in the Renaissance engaged in the same studies during first stages of their educations.
23. Each of the following aspects of Renaissance humanist education is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) a method used for rhetorical training
- (B) an educational goal
- (C) a sequence of subjects that were studied
- (D) types of schools for grammar studies
- (E) prerequisites for certain careers

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24. Which one of the following statements about women's roles during the Renaissance can be inferred from information given in the passage?
- (A) Women played an important role in providing advanced grammar training despite their lack of access to universities.
 - (B) Women became increasingly acceptable as orators due to the humanists' interest in classical rhetoric.
 - (C) The accepted roles of female students diverged from those of male students at the point when study of stylistics and literary criticism began.
 - (D) The women who were acclaimed as authors were those who managed to study subjects omitted from the usual curriculum for female students.
 - (E) Women who demonstrated intellectual attainment tended to be regarded as anomalies rather than as models for other women.
25. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the distinction between training in grammar and training in dialectic and rhetoric that is drawn in lines 44–47 of the passage?
- (A) Grammar students were encouraged to emulate the compositional techniques used by certain authors and to avoid those of other authors.
 - (B) Students of dialectic and rhetoric were encouraged to debate on set subjects rather than on subjects they themselves proposed.
 - (C) Grammar training had a different place in the sequence of studies followed by male students than in that followed by female students.
 - (D) Grammar training included exercises designed to improve a student's skill at articulating his or her own ideas.
 - (E) Training in dialectic and rhetoric focused more on oral expression than on written expression.
26. Which one of the following situations is most analogous to the one introduced in the second sentence of the passage?
- (A) As a new segment of the population is registered to vote, the entire election process is undermined by a government that manipulates the results.
 - (B) At the same time that more people become able to afford a certain product, supplies dwindle and the product becomes harder to obtain.
 - (C) Although additional workers are employed in an industry, they are prevented from rising above a certain level.
 - (D) When a new group of players joins in a game, the original participants become more aggressive in response to the increased competition.
 - (E) Even though an increasing number of people are becoming familiar with a new technology, that technology is growing more complicated to master.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

Directions: 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. Shortly after Isaac Newton circulated some of his theories of light in 1672, his colleague Robert Hooke claimed that most of those theories were based on Hooke's own work. A modern reader might interpret Newton's famous comment, "if I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants," as a conciliatory gesture acknowledging indebtedness to Hooke and other contemporary scientists for some of his theories. Conciliatory gestures acknowledging indebtedness were uncharacteristic of Newton, however, and in his day such allusions to "giants" typically referred to the ancient Greeks, not to contemporary scientists.

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

- (A) Newton did not intend the quoted comment to be an acknowledgment that his theories of light were largely derived from Hooke's.
- (B) Newton did not take credit for any advances that Hooke made in the theory of light.
- (C) Newton did not believe that any of Hooke's theories of light were based on those of the ancient Greeks.
- (D) Newton intended to credit some contemporary scientists other than Hooke for some of the advances that Newton made in the theory of light.
- (E) Newton was not familiar with Hooke's work on the theory of light.

2. The blues is a modern musical form whose lyrics usually address such topics as frustration, anger, oppression, and restlessness. Yet blues musicians claim to find joy in performing, and the musicians and fans alike say that the blues' overall effect is an affirmation of life, love, and hope.

Each of the following, if true, helps to resolve the apparent conflict in the passage EXCEPT:

- (A) The sharing of blues music serves to create a cohesive, sympathetic social network.
- (B) Blues musicians who do not draw on their personal tragedies are no more successful than blues musicians who do.
- (C) The irony and wit found in the blues provide a sense of perspective on life's troubles.
- (D) The realization that other people share one's plight is helpful in dealing with life's problems.
- (E) The conversion of personal sorrow into an artistic work can have a cathartic effect on artists and their audiences.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Nutritionist: A study revealed that although most adults estimated their diets to correspond closely with the recommendations of standard nutritional guidelines, most of their diets did not come close to those recommendations. Both women and men underestimated the amount of fat in their diets and overestimated their intake of most other foods. In most food categories, especially fruits and vegetables, women's diets did not meet the recommendations. Men underestimated their fat intake by half, and though they met the recommendations for breads, they fell short in all other categories.

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

- (A) Both men and women in the study misjudged their compliance with the nutritional guidelines in every food category.
 - (B) In the study, more men than women were aware that in some food categories their diet failed to reflect the recommendations closely.
 - (C) Women in the study were more aware than men were of the recommended intake of breads.
 - (D) Men in the study estimated their daily intake of fruits and vegetables to be significantly lower than it in fact was.
 - (E) Most men in the study did not consume the amounts of fruits and vegetables that the nutritional guidelines recommend.
4. Maude is incessantly engaging in diatribes against people who are materialistic. But her hypocrisy is evinced by the sentimental treatment of the watch her grandmother gave her. She certainly is very fond of the watch—she worries about damaging it; in fact she always sets it carefully in a special box before going to bed.

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

- (A) Possessions that come from relatives are treated with better care than those that do not.
- (B) Sentimental attachment to a single possession indicates being materialistic.
- (C) People who care about material things in general tend to take special care of all their possessions.
- (D) Maude's watch is not the only material thing she especially cares for.
- (E) People who are not materialistic tend to have merely sentimental attachments to things.

5. The most reliable way to detect the presence of life on a planet would be by determining whether or not its atmosphere contains methane. This is because methane completely disappears from a planet's atmosphere through various chemical reactions unless it is constantly replenished by the biological processes of living beings.

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

- (A) There are other ways of detecting the presence of life on a planet.
- (B) Not all living beings have the ability to biologically produce methane.
- (C) We are incapable at present of analyzing a planet's atmosphere for the presence of methane.
- (D) Some living beings biologically produce only very small amounts of methane.
- (E) Earth is the only planet whose atmosphere is known to contain methane.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–7

Willett: Lopez and Simmons, a married couple, have both been offered jobs at Evritech Corporation. Because Evritech has a rule against hiring more than one member of the same family, Lopez and Simmons have decided to reveal their marriage to Evritech. Their decision is foolish, however, since it will mean that one of them will have a job offer withdrawn. After all, they could easily keep their marriage secret initially and, if they want, later claim to have married after they were hired: Evritech has no policy of terminating one of two employees who marry each other.

6. The main conclusion of Willett's argument is that
- (A) Lopez and Simmons should not both have applied for jobs at Evritech Corporation
 - (B) Evritech Corporation's rule against hiring more than one member of the same family is often not enforced
 - (C) Lopez and Simmons would be unwise to reveal their marriage to Evritech Corporation without already having started to work there
 - (D) Evritech Corporation should be willing to employ two members of the same family if it is willing to retain two of its employees who marry each other
 - (E) Evritech Corporation is not likely to discover the marital status of Lopez and Simmons if they do not volunteer the information
7. Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to support the reasoning in Willett's argument?
- (A) Corporations that have rules against hiring more than one member of the same family should also prohibit their employees from marrying one another.
 - (B) Corporations should adopt a policy of refusing to hire more than one member of the same family if that policy promotes overall fairness in its hiring practices.
 - (C) Job applicants are no more entitled to withhold information that is requested on application forms than they are entitled to lie on such application forms.
 - (D) Job candidates should refuse to accept positions in corporations whose personnel policies they cannot adhere to.
 - (E) Job candidates have no obligation to reveal to a prospective employer personal information such as marital status, regardless of the employer's policies.

8. Linguist: Only if a sentence can be diagrammed is it grammatical. Any grammatical sentence is recognized as grammatical by speakers of its language. Speaker X's sentence can be diagrammed. So, speaker X's sentence will be recognized as grammatical by speakers of its language.

The linguist's reasoning is flawed because it fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) most people are unable to diagram sentences correctly
 - (B) some ungrammatical sentences are diagrammable
 - (C) all sentences recognized as grammatical can be diagrammed
 - (D) all grammatical sentences can be diagrammed
 - (E) some ungrammatical sentences are recognized as ungrammatical
9. To allay public concern about chemicals that are leaking into a river from a chemical company's long-established dump, a company representative said, "Federal law requires that every new chemical be tested for safety before it is put onto the market. This is analogous to the federal law mandating testing of every pharmaceutical substance for safety."
- Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the representative's implied argument that the public need not be concerned about the leak?
- (A) When pharmaceutical substances are tested for safety pursuant to federal requirements, a delay is imposed on the entry of potentially lifesaving substances onto the market.
 - (B) Leakage from the dump has occurred in noticeable amounts only in the last few months.
 - (C) Before the federal law requiring testing of nonpharmaceutical chemicals went into effect recently, there were 40,000 such chemicals being manufactured, many of them dangerous.
 - (D) The concentration of the chemicals leaking into the river is diluted, first by rainwater and then by the water in the river.
 - (E) The water in the river is murky because of the runoff of silt from a number of nearby construction projects.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. In the course of his reading, George Orwell probably encountered certain storytelling conventions over and over again, and these are the devices he would have most likely used in his work. That is why it does not follow that, even though his *1984* resembles other books of its futuristic genre, Orwell read those books; it is possible that he and the other authors were simply drawing on the same body of literary conventions.

Which one of the following most closely illustrates the principle that the passage illustrates?

- (A) A novel that is directly influenced by Gothic novels is likely to fall into the Gothic genre.
 - (B) A mystery novel may not resemble novels from other genres, even though it was directly influenced by such novels.
 - (C) To direct an effective movie within the cowboy genre, a director must study previously successful cowboy movies.
 - (D) A recent film that involves car chases, explosions, and clever villains is not necessarily directly influenced by other films of the action genre.
 - (E) A historical romance novel does not fit into its literary genre unless it employs certain kinds of conventions.
11. On the basis of research with young children, a developmental psychologist hypothesized that the skills involved in copying curves must be developed before the skills involved in copying angles can be developed.

Which one of the following, if true, supports the developmental psychologist's hypothesis?

- (A) All of the children who can copy curves can also copy straight lines.
- (B) All of the children who can copy angles can also copy curves.
- (C) The ability to discriminate angles must be developed before angles can be copied.
- (D) Some of the children who cannot copy curves can copy angles.
- (E) Young children have the cognitive processes involved in copying angles.

12. Nearly everyone has complained of a mistaken utility bill that cannot easily be corrected or of computer files that cannot readily be retrieved. Yet few people today would tolerate waiting in long lines while clerks search for information that can now be found in seconds, and almost no one who has used a word processor would return to a typewriter.

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

- (A) The fact that people complain about some consequences of technology cannot be taken as a reliable indication that they would choose to live without it.
 - (B) If people do not complain about some technology, then it is probably not a significant factor in their daily lives.
 - (C) The degree to which technologies elicit complaints from people is always an accurate measure of the extent to which people have become dependent on them.
 - (D) The complaints people make about technological innovations are more reliable evidence of the importance of those innovations than the choices people actually make.
 - (E) The less willing people are to do without technology the more likely they are to complain about the effects of technology.
13. Television allows us to transmit images of ourselves that propagate into space. The earliest of these transmissions have by now reached all of our neighboring star systems. None of these transmissions, so far as we know, has been recognized; we have yet to receive any messages of extraterrestrial origin. We must conclude that there is no extraterrestrial intelligence in any of our neighboring star systems.
- The reasoning in the argument is questionable because the argument
- (A) fails to provide an adequate definition of the word "messages"
 - (B) infers that there is no extraterrestrial intelligence in neighboring star systems from the lack of proof that there is
 - (C) assigns too little importance to the possibility that there is extraterrestrial intelligence beyond our neighboring star systems
 - (D) neglects to mention that some governments have sent meticulously prepared messages and recordings on spacecraft
 - (E) overlooks the immense probability that most star systems are uninhabited

14. Citizen: Our legislators need to act quickly to counter the effects of the recession, especially the present level of unemployment, which is the highest ever. We urgently need a major tax cut for our upper-income citizens. There would then be a correspondingly large increase in investment that would create new jobs. If this measure is not taken, investment will not grow.

The citizen's argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) the recession in the citizen's country is the worst one in its history
 - (B) the greater the tax cut given to a group of people, the more likely it is that members of that group will invest the money
 - (C) upper-income citizens have invested more money in total than have lower-income citizens
 - (D) upper-income citizens would use the money gained from the tax cut in ways that increase investment
 - (E) in the past, tax cuts for certain groups of people have tended to create new jobs
15. Ideally, scientific laws should display the virtues of precision and generality, as do the laws of physics. However, because of the nature of their subject matter, laws of social science often have to use terms that are imprecise; for example, one knows only vaguely what is meant by "republicanism" or "class." As for generality, laws that apply only in certain social systems are typically the only ones possible for the social sciences.

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

- (A) All else being equal, a precise, general scientific law is to be preferred over one that is not general.
- (B) The social sciences would benefit if they redirected their focus to the subject matter of the physical sciences.
- (C) Terms such as "class" should be more precisely formulated by social scientists.
- (D) Social scientists should make an effort to construct more laws that apply to all societies.
- (E) The laws of social science are invariably not truly scientific.

16. The miscarriage of justice in the Barker case was due to the mistaken views held by some of the forensic scientists involved in the case, who believed that they owed allegiance only to the prosecuting lawyers. Justice was thwarted because these forensic scientists failed to provide evidence impartially to both the defense and the prosecution. Hence it is not forensic science in general that should be condemned for this injustice.

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

- (A) Most forensic scientists acknowledge a professional obligation to provide evidence impartially to both the defense and the prosecution.
 - (B) The type of injustice that occurred in the Barker case has occurred in other cases as well.
 - (C) Most prosecuting lawyers believe that forensic scientists owe a special allegiance to the prosecution.
 - (D) Many instances of injustice in court cases are not of the same type as that which occurred in the Barker case.
 - (E) Many forensic scientists do not believe that any miscarriage of justice occurred in the Barker case.
17. Everyone who is excessively generous is not levelheaded, and no one who is levelheaded is bold.
- Which one of the following is strictly implied by the above?
- (A) Everyone who is excessively generous is not bold.
 - (B) Everyone who is not bold is excessively generous.
 - (C) No one who is not bold lacks excessive generosity.
 - (D) If someone is levelheaded, then that person is neither bold nor excessively generous.
 - (E) If someone is not levelheaded, then that person is either bold or excessively generous.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. In a study in which secondary school students were asked to identify the teachers they liked the best, the teachers most often identified possessed a personality type that constitutes 20 percent of the general public but only 5 percent of teachers. Thus something must discourage the people who would be the best-liked teachers from entering this profession.

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

- (A) People with the personality type constitute 5 percent of the medical profession.
 - (B) People with the personality type constitute 5 percent of college students pursuing a degree in education.
 - (C) Students of teachers with the personality type are intensely recruited for noneducational professions.
 - (D) Students with the personality type are more likely to be liked by teachers than those with other personality types.
 - (E) Teachers with the personality type are more likely to quit teaching than those with other personality types.
19. A successful chess-playing computer would prove either that a machine can think or that chess does not involve thinking. In either case the conception of human intelligence would surely change.

The reasoning above is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it does not consider the possibility that

- (A) the conception of intelligence is inextricably linked to that of thought
- (B) a truly successful chess program may never be invented
- (C) computer programs have been successfully applied to games other than chess
- (D) a successful chess-playing computer would not model a human approach to chess playing
- (E) the inability to play chess has more to do with lack of opportunity than with lack of intelligence

20. James: Chemists have recently invented a new technique for extracting rhodium, an element necessary for manufacturing catalytic converters for automobiles, from nuclear waste. Catalytic converters function to remove noxious gases from automobile exhaust. The use of nuclear power is therefore contributing in at least one way to creating a cleaner environment.

Marta: The technique you mention, though effective, is still at an experimental stage, so there has been no shift in the sources of the rhodium currently used in manufacturing catalytic converters.

Marta responds to James's argument by

- (A) casting doubt on the accuracy of the claims made by James in support of his conclusion
 - (B) questioning the credibility of advocates of nuclear power
 - (C) indicating that James is assuming the truth of the conclusion that he intends to establish
 - (D) pointing out a fact that James, in drawing his conclusion, did not take into account
 - (E) pointing out that James's premises are no more plausible than is his conclusion
21. Ethicist: A person who treats others well is more worthy of praise if this treatment is at least partially motivated by feelings of compassion than if it is entirely motivated by cold and dispassionate concern for moral obligation. This is so despite the fact that a person can choose to do what is morally right but cannot choose to have feelings.

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

- (A) Only actions that are at least partially the result of a person's feelings should be used in measuring the praiseworthiness of that person.
- (B) If a person feels compassion toward the people affected by that person's actions, yet these actions diminish the welfare of those people, that person does not deserve praise.
- (C) Only what is subject to a person's choice should be used in measuring the praiseworthiness of that person.
- (D) Someone who acts without feelings of compassion toward those affected by the actions is worthy of praise if those actions enhance the welfare of the people affected.
- (E) If someone wants to have compassion toward others but does not, that person is worthy of praise.

22. Children fall into three groups—nontasters, regular tasters, and supertasters—depending on how strongly they experience tastes. Supertasters strongly prefer mild cheddar cheese to sharp, regular tasters weakly prefer mild to sharp, and nontasters show no preference. Also, the more bitter a food tastes, the less children like it. Thus, supertasters experience sharp cheddar as tasting more bitter than mild cheddar, but nontasters experience sharp cheddar as tasting no more bitter than mild cheddar.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the conclusion above to be properly inferred?

- (A) Supertasters like mild cheddar cheese more than do regular tasters.
- (B) The age of the child is the most important factor in determining whether that child is a nontaster, a regular taster, or a supertaster.
- (C) The sweeter a food tastes, the more children like it.
- (D) Bitterness is the only factor relevant to how strongly children prefer sharp cheddar cheese to mild cheddar cheese.
- (E) Nontasters tend to like a wider variety of foods than do regular tasters, who in turn like a wider variety of foods than do supertasters.

23. Donna claims to have found the museum's current exhibition of bronzes from Benin less interesting than many of the other exhibitions recently put on by the museum. According to all the critical reviews, however, the Benin exhibition is more interesting than any other exhibition that the museum has put on in years. Therefore, Donna's claim must be false.

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

- (A) Alice claims to have completed her assignment. According to her supervisor, however, the task that Alice was assigned to do has not yet been completed. Alice's claim, therefore, must be false.
- (B) Morris claims to have seen the famous fire at the Charles Theater. According to all the news reports, however, that fire took place in 1982 and Morris was out of the country during all of 1982. Morris's claim, therefore, must be false.
- (C) Denise claims to have gone to the party only to please Albert. Albert, however, insists that he went to the party only to please Denise. Denise's claim, therefore, must be false.
- (D) Loren claims to like the taste of the fish at the Diggin's Diner. However, since according to everyone who knows anything about food, the fish at the Diggin's Diner tastes dreadful, Loren's claim must be false.
- (E) Douglas claims to have climbed the tallest mountain in the country. According to the atlas, however, the country contains two other mountains that are taller than the one Douglas climbed. Douglas's claim, therefore, must be false.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. If an external force intervenes to give members of a community political self-determination, then that political community will almost surely fail to be truly free, since it is during the people's struggle to become free by their own efforts that the political virtues necessary for maintaining freedom have the best chance of arising.

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

- (A) Political freedom is a virtue that a community can attain through an external force.
- (B) Self-determination is not the first political virtue that the members of a community achieve in their struggle to become free.
- (C) A community cannot remain free without first having developed certain political virtues.
- (D) Political self-determination is required if a community is to remain truly free.
- (E) Real freedom should not be imposed on a community by external forces.

25. Some residents of Midville claim that Midville is generally more expensive to live in than nearby towns are, but these people are mistaken. They focus on Midville's relatively high tax rate while ignoring the services paid for by their taxes. Only Midville provides residents with trash removal, rent- and mortgage-assistance programs, and reasonably priced public transportation. In nearby towns individuals pay for their own trash removal, and housing and transportation costs are high in comparison to Midville.

Which one of the following is the main point of the argument?

- (A) Midville is generally no more expensive to live in than nearby towns are.
- (B) Some of the residents of Midville consider their taxes to be too high.
- (C) Services funded by a municipality are generally less expensive than those services would be if privately funded.
- (D) Some residents of Midville are unaware of many of the services that Midville provides.
- (E) Most of the residents of Midville make use of all of the services the town provides.

S T O P

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

Acknowledgment is made to the following sources from which material has been adapted for use in these tests.

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William Raspberry, "Maturity Ends Delinquency." ©1983 by Greenhaven Press, Inc.

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 9LSS42

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

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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

LSAT® Writing Sample Topic

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

The principal of a public secondary school has narrowed her choice for a math teacher to two candidates, Asano and Gonzales. Write an argument favoring one candidate over the other based on the following considerations:

- The school is seeking a teacher who can develop a math program that effectively integrates the curriculum with a work-study project with local businesses.
- The school wants to improve its math program, mainly by greatly expanding the program’s use of computers.

Gonzales attended an internationally recognized research institution, where he received a bachelor’s degree in math education and a master’s degree in economics. He was a teaching assistant in graduate school but has not taught full time. For the first three years after earning his master’s degree, Gonzales was assistant budget director at a book publisher. For the last ten years, he has been a financial analyst at a local securities brokerage, where he also directs computer training for new staff. He has been promoted several times while at the brokerage but now finds the pressure and competitiveness increasingly unrewarding. A few years ago he was a volunteer tutor in a community outreach program designed to decrease math anxiety. He found this stimulating as well as fulfilling and has decided to teach full time.

Asano earned a bachelor’s degree in math from a local university and a master’s degree in education from a prestigious program at a large university. He was a teaching assistant in graduate school and has taught secondary school for six years. In the three schools in which he has taught, he was widely regarded, by both students and colleagues, as a good teacher and an effective leader of diverse extracurricular activities. In their letters of reference, the principals of each of the three schools praised his competence and dedication to teaching. Asano left each of his previous teaching jobs seeking increased professional opportunities. At his most recent job, he was the chairperson of a math department with five full-time teachers. He has recently completed a six-semester series of courses entitled “Computers in Education.”

Scratch Paper

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