



The Official

LSAT

Sample PrepTest

October 1996
Form 7LSS33 (revised 2006)

Taking the Sample Test Under Simulated LSAT Conditions

One important way to prepare for the LSAT is to simulate the day of the test by taking a practice test under actual time constraints. Taking a practice test under timed conditions helps you to estimate the amount of time you can afford to spend on each question in a section and to determine the question types on which you may need additional practice.

Since the LSAT is a timed test, it is important to use your allotted time wisely. During the test, you may work only on the section designated by the test supervisor. You cannot devote extra time to a difficult section and make up that time on a section you find easier. In pacing yourself, and checking your answers, you should think of each section of the test as a separate minitest.

Be sure that you answer every question on the test. When you do not know the correct answer to a question, first eliminate the responses that you know are incorrect, then make your best guess among the remaining choices. Do not be afraid to guess as there is no penalty for incorrect answers.

When you take the sample test that follows, abide by all the requirements specified in the directions and keep strictly within the specified time limits. Work without a rest period. When you take an actual test you will have only a short break—usually 10–15 minutes—after

SECTION III. When taken under conditions as much like actual testing conditions as possible (see *Day of the Test*, in the *LSAT & LSDAS Information Book*, page 12), the sample test provides very useful preparation for taking the LSAT.

Official directions for the four multiple-choice sections and the writing sample are included in this sample test so that you can approximate actual testing conditions as you practice. To take the test:

- Set a timer for 35 minutes. Answer all the questions in SECTION I. Stop working on that section when the 35 minutes have elapsed.
- Repeat, allowing yourself 35 minutes each for sections II, III, and IV.
- Set the timer again for 35 minutes, then prepare your response to the writing sample at the end of this test.
- Refer to “Computing Your Score” on page 38 in this book for instruction on evaluating your performance. An answer key is provided for this purpose.

How This Sample Test Differs From an Actual LSAT

This sample test is made up of the scored sections from the actual disclosed LSAT administered in October 1996 and the writing sample topic (with minor editorial revisions) administered in February 2003. However, one of the four reading comprehension sets has been replaced by a comparative reading set administered in field test trials in 2003. Also, the sample test does not contain the extra, variable section that is used to pretest new test items of

one of the three multiple-choice question types. The three multiple-choice question types may be in a different order in an actual LSAT than in this sample test. This is because the order of these question types is intentionally varied for each administration of the test. The actual test contains section headers at the top of each page that are not included in this sample test.

The Writing Sample

The writing sample is not scored but is used by law school admission personnel to assess writing skill. Your writing sample is copied and sent to law schools to which you direct your LSAT score. Some writing sample prompts, or variations of them, may be given at more than one LSAT administration.

The time allotted for the writing sample is 35 minutes, with two pages of writing space.

Scratch paper is provided for use during the writing sample portion of the test only. Scratch paper cannot be used in other sections of the LSAT.

SECTION I
Time—35 minutes
25 Questions

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

1. French divers recently found a large cave along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The cave is accessible only through an underwater tunnel. The interior of the cave is completely filled with seawater and contains numerous large stalagmites, which are stony pillars that form when drops of water fall repeatedly on a single spot on a cave floor, leaving behind mineral deposits that accumulate over time.

The information above most strongly supports which one of the following?

- (A) The Mediterranean Sea was at a higher level in the past than it is now.
 - (B) The water level within the cave is higher now than it once was.
 - (C) The French divers were the first people who knew that the tunnel leading to the cave existed.
 - (D) There was once an entrance to the cave besides the underwater tunnel.
 - (E) Seawater in the Mediterranean has a lower mineral content now than it had when the stalagmites were being formed.
2. A director of the Rexx Pharmaceutical Company argued that the development costs for new vaccines that the health department has requested should be subsidized by the government, since the marketing of vaccines promised to be less profitable than the marketing of any other pharmaceutical product. In support of this claim the director argued that sales of vaccines are likely to be lower since each vaccine is administered to a patient only once, whereas medicines that combat diseases and chronic illnesses are administered many times to each patient.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the support offered by the company director for the claim concerning the marketing of vaccines?

- (A) Vaccines are administered to many more people than are most other pharmaceutical products.
- (B) Many of the diseases that vaccines are designed to prevent can be successfully treated by medicines.
- (C) Pharmaceutical companies occasionally market products that are neither medicines nor vaccines.
- (D) Pharmaceutical companies other than the Rexx Pharmaceutical Company produce vaccines.
- (E) The cost of administering a vaccine is rarely borne by the pharmaceutical company that manufactures that vaccine.

3. Manager: Our new computer network, the purpose of which is to increase productivity, can be installed during the day, which would disrupt our employees' work, or else at night, which would entail much higher installation charges. Since saving money is important, we should have the network installed during the day.

The manager's argument assumes which one of the following?

- (A) The monetary value of the network equipment would not exceed the cost of having the equipment installed at night.
- (B) The monetary value of any productivity lost during a daytime installation would be less than the difference between daytime and nighttime installation costs.
- (C) A daytime installation would be completed by no larger a crew and would take the crew no more time than would a nighttime installation.
- (D) Once the network has been installed, most of the company's employees will be able to use it immediately to increase their productivity.
- (E) Most of the company's employees would be able to work productively while a daytime installation is in progress.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. An ingredient in marijuana known as THC has been found to inactivate herpesviruses in experiments. In previous experiments researchers found that inactivated herpesviruses can convert healthy cells into cancer cells. It can be concluded that the use of marijuana can cause cancer.

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

- (A) Several teams of scientists performed the various experiments and all of the teams had similar results.
 - (B) The carcinogenic effect of THC could be neutralized by the other ingredients found in marijuana.
 - (C) When THC kills herpesviruses it weakens the immune system, and it might thus diminish the body's ability to fight other viruses, including viruses linked to cancers.
 - (D) If chemists modify the structure of THC, THC can be safely incorporated into medications to prevent herpes.
 - (E) To lessen the undesirable side effects of chemotherapy, the use of marijuana has been recommended for cancer patients who are free of the herpesvirus.
5. Archaeologist: A large corporation has recently offered to provide funding to restore an archaeological site and to construct facilities to make the site readily accessible to the general public. The restoration will conform to the best current theories about how the site appeared at the height of the ancient civilization that occupied it. This offer should be rejected, however, because many parts of the site contain unexamined evidence.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, justifies the archaeologist's argument?

- (A) The ownership of archaeological sites should not be under the control of business interests.
- (B) Any restoration of an archaeological site should represent only the most ancient period of that site's history.
- (C) No one should make judgments about what constitutes the height of another civilization.
- (D) Only those with a true concern for an archaeological site's history should be involved in the restoration of that site.
- (E) The risk of losing evidence relevant to possible future theories should outweigh any advantages of displaying the results of theories already developed.

6. Besides laying eggs in her own nest, any female wood duck will lay an egg in the nest of another female wood duck if she sees the other duck leaving her nest. Under natural nesting conditions, this parasitic behavior is relatively rare because the ducks' nests are well hidden. However, when people put up nesting boxes to help the ducks breed, they actually undercut the ducks' reproductive efforts. These nesting boxes become so crowded with extra eggs that few, if any, of the eggs in those boxes hatch.

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

- (A) Female wood ducks will establish nests in nest boxes only when natural nesting sites are not available.
- (B) Nesting female wood ducks who often see other female wood ducks are the most successful in their breeding efforts.
- (C) The nesting boxes for wood ducks have less space for eggs than do natural nesting sites.
- (D) The nesting boxes would be more effective in helping wood ducks breed if they were less visible to other wood ducks than they currently are.
- (E) Nesting boxes are needed to supplement the natural nesting sites of wood ducks because of the destruction of much of the ducks' habitat.

7. The crux of creativity resides in the ability to manufacture variations on a theme. If we look at the history of science, for instance, we see that every idea is built upon a thousand related ideas. Careful analysis leads us to understand that what we choose to call a new theme or a new discovery is itself always and without exception some sort of variation, on a deep level, of previous themes.

If all of the statements in the passage are true, each of the following must also be true EXCEPT:

- (A) A lack of ability to manufacture a variation on a previous theme connotes a lack of creativity.
- (B) No scientific idea is entirely independent of all other ideas.
- (C) Careful analysis of a specific variation can reveal previous themes of which it is a variation.
- (D) All great scientific discoverers have been able to manufacture a variation on a theme.
- (E) Some new scientific discoveries do not represent, on a deep level, a variation on previous themes.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

8. Millions of female bats rear their pups in Bracken Cave. Although the mothers all leave the cave nightly, on their return each mother is almost always swiftly reunited with her own pup. Since the bats' calls are their only means of finding one another, and a bat pup cannot distinguish the call of its mother from that of any other adult bat, it is clear that each mother bat can recognize the call of her pup.

The argument seeks to do which one of the following?

- (A) derive a general conclusion about all members of a group from facts known about representative members of that group
 - (B) establish the validity of one explanation for a phenomenon by excluding alternative explanations
 - (C) support, by describing a suitable mechanism, the hypothesis that a certain phenomenon can occur
 - (D) conclude that members of two groups are likely to share a certain ability because of other characteristics they share
 - (E) demonstrate that a general rule applies in a particular case
9. Someone who gets sick from eating a meal will often develop a strong distaste for the one food in the meal that had the most distinctive flavor, whether or not that food caused the sickness. This phenomenon explains why children are especially likely to develop strong aversions to some foods.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the explanation?

10. Premiums for automobile accident insurance are often higher for red cars than for cars of other colors. To justify these higher charges, insurance companies claim that, overall, a greater percentage of red cars are involved in accidents than are cars of any other color. If this claim is true, then lives could undoubtedly be saved by banning red cars from the roads altogether.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) accepts without question that insurance companies have the right to charge higher premiums for higher-risk clients
- (B) fails to consider whether red cars cost the same to repair as cars of other colors
- (C) ignores the possibility that drivers who drive recklessly have a preference for red cars
- (D) does not specify precisely what percentage of red cars are involved in accidents
- (E) makes an unsupported assumption that every automobile accident results in some loss of life

11. A certain credit-card company awards its customers bonus points for using its credit card. Customers can use accumulated points in the purchase of brand name merchandise by mail at prices lower than the manufacturers' suggested retail prices. At any given time, therefore, customers who purchase merchandise using the bonus points spend less than they would spend if they purchased the same merchandise in retail stores.

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

- (A) The merchandise that can be ordered by mail using the bonus points is not offered at lower prices by other credit-card companies that award bonus points.
- (B) The bonus points cannot be used by the credit-card customers in the purchase of brand name merchandise that is not available for purchase in retail stores.
- (C) The credit-card company does not require its customers to accumulate a large number of bonus points before becoming eligible to order merchandise at prices lower than the manufacturers' suggested retail price.
- (D) The amount credit-card customers pay for shipping the merchandise ordered by mail does not increase the amount customers spend to an amount greater than they would spend if they purchased the same merchandise in retail stores.
- (E) The merchandise available to the company's credit-card customers using the bonus points is frequently sold in retail stores at prices that are higher than the manufacturers' suggested retail prices.

12. It is probably not true that colic in infants is caused by the inability of those infants to tolerate certain antibodies found in cow's milk, since it is often the case that symptoms of colic are shown by infants that are fed breast milk exclusively.

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

- (A) A study involving 500 sets of twins has found that if one infant has colic, its twin will probably also have colic.
- (B) Symptoms of colic generally disappear as infants grow older, whether the infants have been fed breast milk exclusively or have been fed infant formula containing cow's milk.
- (C) In a study of 5,000 infants who were fed only infant formula containing cow's milk, over 4,000 of the infants never displayed any symptoms of colic.
- (D) When mothers of infants that are fed only breast milk eliminate cow's milk and all products made from cow's milk from their own diets, any colic symptoms that their infants have manifested quickly disappear.
- (E) Infants that are fed breast milk develop mature digestive systems at an earlier age than do those that are fed infant formulas, and infants with mature digestive systems are better able to tolerate certain proteins and antibodies found in cow's milk.

Questions 13–14

Yolanda: Gaining access to computers without authorization and manipulating the data and programs they contain is comparable to joyriding in stolen cars; both involve breaking into private property and treating it recklessly. Joyriding, however, is the more dangerous crime because it physically endangers people, whereas only intellectual property is harmed in the case of computer crimes.

Arjun: I disagree! For example, unauthorized use of medical records systems in hospitals could damage data systems on which human lives depend, and therefore computer crimes also cause physical harm to people.

13. An issue in dispute between Yolanda and Arjun is
 - (A) whether joyriding physically endangers human lives
 - (B) whether the unauthorized manipulation of computer data involves damage to private property
 - (C) whether damage to physical property is more criminal than damage to intellectual property
 - (D) whether the unauthorized use of computers is as dangerous to people as is joyriding
 - (E) whether treating private property recklessly is ever a dangerous crime
14. The reasoning in Arjun's response is flawed because he
 - (A) fails to maintain a distinction made in Yolanda's argument
 - (B) denies Yolanda's conclusion without providing evidence against it
 - (C) relies on the actuality of a phenomenon that he has only shown to be possible
 - (D) mistakes something that leads to his conclusion for something that is necessary for his conclusion
 - (E) uses as evidence a phenomenon that is inconsistent with his own conclusion

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. A report of a government survey concluded that Center City was among the ten cities in the nation with the highest dropout rate from its schools. The survey data were obtained by asking all city residents over the age of 19 whether they were high school graduates and computing the proportion who were not. A city school official objected that the result did not seem accurate according to the schools' figures.

The school official can most properly criticize the reasoning by which the survey report reached its result for failure to do which one of the following?

- (A) take into account instances of respondents' dropping out that occurred before the respondents reached high school
 - (B) ask residents whether they had completed their high school work in fewer than the usual number of years
 - (C) distinguish between residents who had attended the city's schools and those who had received their schooling elsewhere
 - (D) predict the effect of the information contained in the report on future high school dropout rates for the city
 - (E) consider whether a diploma from the city's high schools signaled the same level of achievement over time
16. Brown dwarfs—dim red stars that are too cool to burn hydrogen—are very similar in appearance to red dwarf stars, which are just hot enough to burn hydrogen. Stars, when first formed, contain substantial amounts of the element lithium. All stars but the coolest of the brown dwarfs are hot enough to destroy lithium completely by converting it to helium. Accordingly, any star found that contains no lithium is not one of these coolest brown dwarfs.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) None of the coolest brown dwarfs has ever been hot enough to destroy lithium.
- (B) Most stars that are too cool to burn hydrogen are too cool to destroy lithium completely.
- (C) Brown dwarfs that are not hot enough to destroy lithium are hot enough to destroy helium.
- (D) Most stars, when first formed, contain roughly the same percentage of lithium.
- (E) No stars are more similar in appearance to red dwarfs than are brown dwarfs.

17. Whenever a company loses a major product-liability lawsuit, the value of the company's stocks falls significantly within hours after the announcement. Cotoy has long been involved in a major product-liability lawsuit, and its stocks fell significantly in value today. Therefore, we can be sure that an unfavorable judgment against Cotoy in that lawsuit was announced earlier today.

Which one of the following contains flawed reasoning that most closely parallels that in the argument above?

- (A) Whenever a business treats its customers discourteously, its customers begin to shop elsewhere. Shopwell wants to keep all of its customers; therefore, its employees will never treat customers discourteously.
- (B) Whenever the large airlines decrease fares, the financial stability of smaller competing airlines is adversely affected. Therefore, the smaller competing airlines' financial stability must be seriously threatened when the large airlines announce a large price decrease.
- (C) Whenever a country shows a lack of leadership on international issues, respect for the country's policies begins to decline. Therefore, to gain respect for its policies, a country should show leadership on international issues.
- (D) Whenever an entering student at Cashman College wins the Performance Fellowship, he or she receives \$10,000. Therefore, Eula, a student who has enrolled at Cashman, must have won the Performance Fellowship, because she just received \$10,000 from the college.
- (E) Whenever a company advertises its products effectively, the company's sales increase. Orocō's sales have not increased; therefore, it is likely that the company did not advertise its products effectively.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. In recent years the climate has been generally cool in northern Asia. But during periods when the average daily temperature and humidity in northern Asia were slightly higher than their normal levels the yields of most crops grown there increased significantly. In the next century, the increased average daily temperature and humidity attained during those periods are expected to become the norm. Yet scientists predict that the yearly yields of most of the region's crops will decrease during the next century.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox in the information above?

- (A) Crop yields in southern Asia are expected to remain constant even after the average daily temperature and humidity there increase from recent levels.
- (B) Any increases in temperature and humidity would be accompanied by higher levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, which is vital to plant respiration.
- (C) The climate in northern Asia has generally been too cool and dry in recent years for populations of many crop insect pests to become established.
- (D) In many parts of Asia, the increased annual precipitation that would result from warmer and wetter climates would cause most edible plant species to flourish.
- (E) The recent climate of northern Asia prevents many crops from being farmed there during the winter.

19. No one in the French department to which Professor Alban belongs is allowed to teach more than one introductory level class in any one term. Moreover, the only language classes being taught next term are advanced ones. So it is untrue that both of the French classes Professor Alban will be teaching next term will be introductory level classes.

The pattern of reasoning displayed in the argument above is most closely paralleled by that in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) The Morrison Building will be fully occupied by May and since if a building is occupied by May the new tax rates apply to it, the Morrison Building will be taxed according to the new rates.
- (B) The revised tax code does not apply at all to buildings built before 1900, and only the first section of the revised code applies to buildings built between 1900 and 1920, so the revised code does not apply to the Norton Building, since it was built in 1873.
- (C) All property on Overton Road will be reassessed for tax purposes by the end of the year and the Elnor Company headquarters is on Overton Road, so Elnor's property taxes will be higher next year.
- (D) New buildings that include public space are exempt from city taxes for two years and all new buildings in the city's Alton district are exempt for five years, so the building with the large public space that was recently completed in Alton will not be subject to city taxes next year.
- (E) Since according to recent statute, a building that is exempt from property taxes is charged for city water at a special rate, and hospitals are exempt from property taxes, Founder's Hospital will be charged for city water at the special rate.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 20–21

Some people have been promoting a new herbal mixture as a remedy for the common cold. The mixture contains, among other things, extracts of the plants purple coneflower and goldenseal. A cold sufferer, skeptical of the claim that the mixture is an effective cold remedy, argued, “Suppose that the mixture were an effective cold remedy. Since most people with colds wish to recover quickly, it follows that almost everybody with a cold would be using it. Therefore, since there are many people who have colds but do not use the mixture, it is obviously not effective.”

20. Each of the following is an assumption required by the skeptical cold sufferer’s argument EXCEPT:

 - (A) Enough of the mixture is produced to provide the required doses to almost everybody with a cold.
 - (B) The mixture does not have side effects severe enough to make many people who have colds avoid using it.
 - (C) The mixture is powerful enough to prevent almost everybody who uses it from contracting any further colds.
 - (D) The mixture is widely enough known that almost everybody with a cold is aware of it.
 - (E) There are no effective cold remedies available that many people who have colds prefer to the mixture.

21. Which one of the following most accurately describes the method of reasoning the cold sufferer uses to reach the conclusion of the argument?

 - (A) finding a claim to be false on the grounds that it would if true have consequences that are false
 - (B) accepting a claim on the basis of public opinion of the claim
 - (C) showing that conditions necessary to establish the truth of a claim are met
 - (D) basing a generalization on a representative group of instances
 - (E) showing that a measure claimed to be effective in achieving a certain effect would actually make achieving the effect more difficult

22. To hold criminals responsible for their crimes involves a failure to recognize that criminal actions, like all actions, are ultimately products of the environment that forged the agent’s character. It is not criminals but people in the law-abiding majority who by their actions do most to create and maintain this environment. Therefore, it is law-abiding people whose actions, and nothing else, make them alone truly responsible for crime.

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

- (A) it exploits an ambiguity in the term “environment” by treating two different meanings of the word as though they were equivalent
- (B) it fails to distinguish between actions that are socially acceptable and actions that are socially unacceptable
- (C) the way it distinguishes criminals from crimes implicitly denies that someone becomes a criminal solely in virtue of having committed a crime
- (D) its conclusion is a generalization of statistical evidence drawn from only a small minority of the population
- (E) its conclusion contradicts an implicit principle on which an earlier part of the argument is based

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. Chronic back pain is usually caused by a herniated or degenerated spinal disk. In most cases the disk will have been damaged years before chronic pain develops, and in fact an estimated one in five people over the age of 30 has a herniated or degenerated disk that shows no chronic symptoms. If chronic pain later develops in such a case, it is generally brought about by a deterioration of the abdominal and spinal muscles caused by insufficient exercise.

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

- (A) Four out of five people over the age of 30 can be sure they will never develop chronic back pain.
 - (B) People who exercise their abdominal and spinal muscles regularly are sure to be free from chronic back pain.
 - (C) Patients rarely suffer even mild and fleeting back pain at the time that a spinal disk first becomes herniated or degenerated.
 - (D) Doctors can accurately predict which people who do not have chronic back pain will develop it in the future.
 - (E) There is a strategy that can be effective in delaying or preventing the onset of pain from a currently asymptomatic herniated or degenerated spinal disk.
24. Each December 31 in Country Q, a tally is made of the country's total available coal supplies—that is, the total amount of coal that has been mined throughout the country but not consumed. In 1991 that amount was considerably lower than it had been in 1990. Furthermore, Country Q has not imported or exported coal since 1970.

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

- (A) In Country Q, more coal was mined in 1990 than was mined in 1991.
- (B) In Country Q, the amount of coal consumed in 1991 was greater than the amount of coal mined in 1991.
- (C) In Country Q, the amount of coal consumed in 1990 was greater than the amount of coal consumed in 1991.
- (D) In Country Q, the amount of coal consumed in 1991 was greater than the amount of coal consumed in 1990.
- (E) In Country Q, more coal was consumed during the first half of 1991 than was consumed during the first half of 1990.

25. Tom: Employers complain that people graduating from high school too often lack the vocational skills required for full-time employment. Therefore, since these skills are best acquired on the job, we should require high school students to work at part-time jobs so that they acquire the skills needed for today's job market.

Mary: There are already too few part-time jobs for students who want to work, and simply requiring students to work will not create jobs for them.

Which one of the following most accurately describes how Mary's response is related to Tom's argument?

- (A) It analyzes an undesirable result of undertaking the course of action that Tom recommends.
- (B) It argues that Tom has mistaken an unavoidable trend for an avoidable one.
- (C) It provides information that is inconsistent with an explicitly stated premise in Tom's argument.
- (D) It presents a consideration that undercuts an assumption on which Tom's argument depends.
- (E) It defends an alternative solution to the problem that Tom describes.

S T O P

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

SECTION II
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

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

- The career of trumpeter Miles Davis was one of the most astonishingly productive that jazz music has ever seen. Yet his genius has never received its due. The impatience and artistic restlessness that characterized (5) his work spawned one stylistic turn after another and made Davis anathema to many critics, who deplored his abandonment first of bebop and then of “cool” acoustic jazz for ever more innovative sounds.

Having begun his career studying bebop, Davis (10) pulled the first of many stylistic surprises when, in 1948, he became a member of an impromptu musical think tank that gathered in a New York City apartment. The work of this group not only slowed down tempos and featured ensemble playing as much as or even (15) more than solos—in direct reaction to bebop—it also became the seedbed for the “West Coast cool” jazz style.

In what would become a characteristic zigzag, Davis didn’t follow up on these innovations himself. (20) Instead, in the late 1950s he formed a new band that broke free from jazz’s restrictive pattern of chord changes. Soloists could determine the shapes of their melodies without referring back to the same unvarying repetition of chords. In this period, Davis attempted to (25) join jazz phrasings, harmonies, and tonal qualities with a unified and integrated sound similar to that of a classical orchestral piece: in his recordings the rhythms, no matter how jazzlike, are always understated, and the instrumental voicings seem muted.

(30) Davis’s recordings from the late 1960s signal that, once again, his direction was changing. On *Filles de Kilimanjaro*, Davis’s request that keyboardist Herbie Hancock play electric rather than acoustic piano caused consternation among jazz purists of the time. Other (35) albums featured rock-style beats, heavily electronic instrumentation, a loose improvisational attack and a growing use of studio editing to create jagged soundscapes. By 1969 Davis’s typical studio procedure was to have musicians improvise from a base script of (40) material and then to build finished pieces out of tape, like a movie director. Rock groups had pioneered the process; to jazz lovers, raised on the ideal of live improvisation, that approach was a violation of the premise that recordings should simply document the (45) musicians’ thought processes in real time. Davis again became the target of fierce polemics by purist jazz critics, who have continued to belittle his contributions to jazz.

What probably underlies the intensity of the (50) reactions against Davis is fear of the broadening of

possibilities that he exemplified. Ironically, he was simply doing what jazz explorers have always done: reaching for something new that was his own. But because his career endured, because he didn’t die

(55) young or record only sporadically, and because he refused to dwell in whatever niche he had previously carved out, critics find it difficult to definitively rank Davis in the aesthetic hierarchy to which they cling.

1. Which one of the following best states the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Because the career of Miles Davis was characterized by frequent shifts in styles, he never fulfilled his musical potential.
 - (B) Because the career of Miles Davis does not fit neatly into their preconceptions about the life and music of jazz musicians, jazz critics have not accorded him the appreciation he deserves.
 - (C) Because the career of Miles Davis was unusually long and productive, he never received the popular acclaim generally reserved for artists with more tragic life histories.
 - (D) The long and productive career of Miles Davis spawned most of the major stylistic changes affecting twentieth-century jazz.
 - (E) Miles Davis’s versatility and openness have inspired the admiration of most jazz critics.

2. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of the “West Coast cool” jazz style?
 - (A) It was popularized by Miles Davis.
 - (B) It was characterized by a unified and integrated sound.
 - (C) It was played primarily by large ensembles.
 - (D) It introduced a wide variety of chord change patterns.
 - (E) It grew out of innovations developed in New York City.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. The passage suggests which one of the following about the kind of jazz played by Miles Davis prior to 1948?
- (A) It was characterized by rapid tempos and an emphasis on solo playing.
 - (B) It equally balanced ensemble and solo playing.
 - (C) It was a reaction against more restrictive jazz styles.
 - (D) It is regarded by purist jazz critics as the only authentic jazz style.
 - (E) It was played primarily in New York City jazz clubs.
4. Which one of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Miles Davis's music?
- (A) uneasy ambivalence
 - (B) cautious neutrality
 - (C) grudging respect
 - (D) moderate commendation
 - (E) appreciative advocacy
5. Which one of the following creative processes is most similar to Miles Davis's typical studio procedure of the late 1960s, as described in the fourth paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The producer of a television comedy show suggests a setting and general topic for a comedy sketch and then lets the comedians write their own script.
 - (B) An actor digresses from the written script and improvises during a monologue in order to introduce a feeling of spontaneity to the performance.
 - (C) A conductor rehearses each section of the orchestra separately before assembling them to rehearse the entire piece together.
 - (D) An artist has several photographers take pictures pertaining to a certain assigned theme and then assembles them into a pictorial collage.
 - (E) A teacher has each student in a writing class write an essay on an assigned topic and then submits the best essays to be considered for publication in a journal.
6. Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the author's explanation for the way Miles Davis is regarded by jazz critics?
- (A) Many jazz musicians who specialize in improvisational playing are greatly admired by jazz critics.
 - (B) Many jazz musicians whose careers have been characterized by several radical changes in style are greatly admired by jazz critics.
 - (C) Several jazz musicians who perform exclusively on electronic instruments are very highly regarded by jazz critics.
 - (D) The jazz innovators who are held in the highest regard by jazz critics had brief yet brilliant careers.
 - (E) Jazz critics are known to have a higher regard for musicality than for mere technical virtuosity.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

The following passages on freedom of information are adapted from texts published in the United Kingdom.

Passage A

We have made a commitment to openness in government, and now it is essential that we strengthen that commitment with legislation that guarantees public access to government information. This is something that the previous Government conspicuously failed to do. What resulted was a haphazard approach based largely on nonstatutory arrangements, in particular the Code of Practice on Access to Government Information. Those statutory requirements for openness that were in place applied only in certain areas, such as environmental information, or were limited to particular sectors of the public service.

We could have scored an early legislative achievement by simply enacting the Code of Practice into law, but it does not ultimately provide a satisfactory guarantee of openness. Some of its significant drawbacks, which our proposed legislation seeks to remedy, are that:

- (20) • it contains too many exemptions—more than any of the main statutory freedom of information regimes elsewhere in the world. This inevitably makes it complex for applicants to use, and encourages accusations that Departments “trawl” for possible reasons for nondisclosure;
- (25) • its wording encourages the use of a “category-based” approach toward exemptions by which whole classes of information or records are protected against disclosure, leaving no scope for partial disclosure of documents of those types (after deletion of sensitive material);
- (30) • it often requires assessing the relative weights to be assigned to the harm that a disclosure could cause and the public interest in disclosure. But the “public interest” is not defined, making it difficult for government staff, as well as for those who may be unfamiliar with the Code and with effective disclosure practices, to assess what would constitute harm to that interest.

Passage B

There is, of course, room for disagreement as to how best to achieve freedom of information, but there are a number of features common to all genuinely successful freedom of information regimes. The statute (or other legal instrument) creating the regime must contain a general presumption in favor of disclosure. There must be a general right of access to information held by public authorities that relates to their public functions. This right must be made subject to exemptions in order to protect specified public interests

such as public health or public safety. These interests must, however, be narrowly drawn and disclosure refused only where it can be shown that disclosure of

- (55) the particular piece of information withheld would cause harm to one or more of those interests. Many advocates of freedom of information would add that even where there is potential harm to a specified interest, disclosure should only be refused where the
- (60) harm can be shown to outweigh the public's interest in disclosure of the information in question. Lastly, there must be the possibility of appeal to an independent body or official against refusals by public authorities to disclose information. This body or official must have
- (65) the power to redetermine applications independently and to make binding decisions.

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

- (A) The current government is fully committed to openness in government, whereas the previous government was not.
- (B) The Code of Practice has many weaknesses that the current government's proposed legislation is designed to avoid.
- (C) There must be a general right of access to information held by public authorities that relates to public functions.
- (D) The previous government was more interested in scoring a legislative victory than in providing a suitable approach to openness in government.
- (E) Freedom of information regimes should not depend on nonstatutory arrangements that grant large numbers of exemptions.

8. Which one of the following is identified in passage B, but not in passage A, as a necessary component of an effective guarantee of freedom of information?

- (A) a category-based approach in which certain classes of information are declared exempt from disclosure requirements
- (B) a mechanism for appealing government denials of requests for specific information
- (C) a statutory guarantee of public access to government information
- (D) a government agency devoted solely to the processing of requests for government information
- (E) a limit to the number of exemptions from requirements to release government information

9. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes how the use of the word “regimes” in passage A (line 21) relates to the use of the word “regimes” in passage B (line 45)?
- (A) In passage A it refers to formal hierarchies within a government, whereas in passage B it refers to informal arrangements that evolve over time.
 - (B) In passage A it refers to governments that have been in power at particular times, whereas in passage B it refers to statutes that are enacted by those governments.
 - (C) In both passage A and passage B it refers to governments that have been in power at particular times.
 - (D) In both passage A and passage B it refers to sets of laws or other policy mechanisms that impose particular duties on governments.
 - (E) In both passage A and passage B it refers to political ideologies underlying the policies followed by various governments.
10. If the author of passage B were to read passage A, he or she would be most likely to draw which one of the following conclusions regarding matters addressed in passage A?
- (A) The Code of Practice did not allow sufficient public access to information.
 - (B) It would have been premature for the previous government to have enacted statutory measures to guarantee freedom of information.
 - (C) The measures recommended by the current government are unnecessarily complex.
 - (D) Freedom of information laws ought not to allow sensitive material to be deleted from any document before disclosure of the document.
 - (E) The current government’s proposed legislation depends too heavily on the questionable assumption that “public interest” can be clearly defined.
11. Passage A differs from passage B in that passage A displays an attitude that is more
- (A) partisan
 - (B) tentative
 - (C) analytical
 - (D) circumspect
 - (E) pessimistic
12. It can be inferred from the passages that both authors hold which one of the following views?
- (A) Freedom of information laws should not compel governments to comply with all requests for disclosure of information.
 - (B) “Public interest” is too vague a concept to be cited in justifying freedom of information laws.
 - (C) Freedom of information laws should unequivocally specify the categories to which they apply, so that case-by-case determinations are unnecessary.
 - (D) Noncompulsory freedom of information policies are often sufficient to guarantee adequate public access to government information.
 - (E) There should be a presumption in favor of disclosing government information, but only in explicitly specified branches of government.
13. Which one of the following most accurately describes a way in which the two passages are related to each other?
- (A) Passage A contains reasoning of a kind that passage B suggests is fallacious.
 - (B) Passage B presupposes that information given in passage A regarding specific events is accurate.
 - (C) Passage A contains an explanation that, if valid, helps to resolve a paradox suggested in passage B.
 - (D) If all of the claims made in passage A are true, then some of the claims made in passage B are false.
 - (E) If the assertions made in passage B are valid, they strengthen the position expressed in passage A.
14. Based on what can be inferred from their titles, the relationship between which one of the following pairs of documents is most analogous to the relationship between passage A and passage B?
- (A) “What the Previous Management of the Midtown Health Club Left Undone”
“The New Management of the Crescent Restaurant Has Some Bad Policies”
 - (B) “A List of Grievances by Tenants of Garden Court Apartments”
“Why the Grievances of the Garden Court Apartments Tenants Are Unfounded”
 - (C) “How We Plan to Improve the Way in Which This Restaurant Is Managed”
“Standards of Good Restaurant Management”
 - (D) “Three Alternative Proposals for Our New Advertising Campaign”
“Three Principles to Be Followed in Developing an Effective Sales Team”
 - (E) “Detailed Instructions for Submitting a Formal Grievance to the Committee”
“Procedures for Adjudicating Grievances”

- Many birds that form flocks compete through aggressive interaction for priority of access to resources such as food and shelter. The result of repeated interactions between flock members is that
- (5) each bird gains a particular social status related to its fighting ability, with priority of access to resources increasing with higher status. As the number and intensity of interactions between birds increase, however, so increase the costs to each bird in terms of
- (10) energy expenditure, time, and risk of injury. Thus, birds possessing attributes that reduce the number of costly interactions in which they must be involved, without leading to a reduction in status, are at an advantage. An external signal, such as a plumage type, announcing fighting ability and thereby obviating the actual need to fight, could be one such attribute.
- The zoologist Rohwer asserted that plumage variations in "Harris sparrows" support the status signaling hypothesis (SSH). He reported that almost
- (20) without exception birds with darker throats win conflicts with individuals having lighter plumage. He claimed that even among birds of the same age and sex the amount of dark plumage predicts relative dominance status.
- (25) However, Rohwer's data do not support his assertions: in one of his studies darker birds won only 57 out of 75 conflicts; within another, focusing on conflicts between birds of the same age group or sex, darker birds won 63 and lost 62. There are indications
- (30) that plumage probably does signal broad age-related differences in status among Harris sparrows: adults, usually dark throated, have higher status than juveniles, who are usually light throated; moreover, juveniles dyed to resemble adults are dominant over undyed
- (35) juveniles. However, the Harris sparrows' age-related plumage differences do not signal the status of *individual* birds within an age class, and thus cannot properly be included under the term "status signaling."
- The best evidence for status signaling is from the
- (40) greater titmouse. Experiments show a strong correlation between the width of the black breast-plumage stripe and status as measured by success in aggressive interactions. An analysis of factors likely to be associated with breast-stripe width (sex, age, wing
- (45) length, body weight) has demonstrated social status to be the only variable that correlates with stripe width when the other variables are held constant.
- An ingenious experiment provided further evidence for status signaling in the greater titmouse. One of
- (50) three stuffed titmouse dummies was mounted on a feeding tray. When a live bird approached, the dummy was turned by radio control to face the bird and present its breast stripe in "display." When presented with a dummy having a narrower breast stripe than their own,
- (55) birds approached closely and behaved aggressively. However, when presented with a dummy having a broader breast stripe than their own, live birds acted submissive and did not approach.

15. According to the passage, the status signaling hypothesis holds that the ability to display a recognizable external signal would have the effect on an individual bird of
- (A) enabling it to attract a mate of high status
 (B) allowing it to avoid costly aggressive interactions
 (C) decreasing its access to limited resources
 (D) making it less attractive to predatory species
 (E) increasing its fighting ability
16. The author refers to the fact that adult Harris sparrows are usually dark throated (lines 31–32), in order to do which one of the following?
- (A) support the conclusion that plumage variation among Harris sparrows probably does not signal individual status
 (B) argue that plumage variation among Harris sparrows helps to confirm the status signaling hypothesis
 (C) indicate that in light of plumage variation patterns among Harris sparrows, the status signaling hypothesis should probably be modified
 (D) demonstrate that Harris sparrows are the most appropriate subjects for the study of status signaling among birds
 (E) suggest that the signaling of age-related differences in status is widespread among birds that form flocks

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the validity of the results of the experiment discussed in the last paragraph?
- (A) The live birds all came from different titmouse flocks.
 - (B) The physical characteristics of the stuffed dummies varied in ways other than just breast-stripe width.
 - (C) No live juvenile birds were included in the experiment.
 - (D) The food placed in the feeding tray was not the kind of food normally eaten by titmice in the wild.
 - (E) Even the live birds that acted aggressively did not actually physically attack the stuffed dummies.
18. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A hypothesis is introduced and studies relevant to the hypothesis are discussed and evaluated.
 - (B) A natural phenomenon is presented and several explanations for the phenomenon are examined in detail.
 - (C) Behavior is described, possible underlying causes for the behavior are reported, and the likelihood of each cause is assessed.
 - (D) A scientific conundrum is explained and the history of the issue is recounted.
 - (E) A scientific theory is outlined and opinions for and against its validity as well as experiments supporting each side are compared.
19. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Rohwer's relationship to the status signaling hypothesis (SSH)?
- (A) Although his research was designed to test the SSH, his data proved to be more relevant to other issues.
 - (B) He set out to confirm the SSH, but ended up revising it.
 - (C) He set out to disprove the SSH, but ended up accepting it.
 - (D) He altered the SSH by expanding it to encompass various types of signals.
 - (E) He advocated the SSH, but his research data failed to confirm it.
20. The passage suggests that among birds that form flocks, a bird of high status is most likely to have which one of the following?
- (A) dark throat plumage
 - (B) greater-than-average body weight
 - (C) offspring of high status
 - (D) strong fighting ability
 - (E) frequent injuries
21. Which one of the following can be inferred about Harris sparrows from the passage?
- (A) Among Harris sparrows, plumage differences signal individual status only within age groups.
 - (B) Among Harris sparrows, adults have priority of access to food over juveniles.
 - (C) Among Harris sparrows, juveniles with relatively dark plumage have status equal to that of adults with relatively light plumage.
 - (D) Juvenile Harris sparrows engage in aggressive interaction more frequently than do adult Harris sparrows.
 - (E) Harris sparrows engage in aggressive interaction less frequently than do greater titmice.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe attempts to solve the mystery of the collapse of the Classic Mayan civilization. Lowe bases his study on a detailed examination of the known archaeological record. Like previous investigators, Lowe relies on dated monuments to construct a step-by-step account of the actual collapse. Using the erection of new monuments as a means to determine a site's occupation span, Lowe assumes that once new monuments ceased to be built, a site had been abandoned. Lowe's analysis of the evidence suggests that construction of new monuments continued to increase between A.D. 672 and 751, but that the civilization stopped expanding geographically; new construction took place almost exclusively in established settlements. The first signs of trouble followed. Monument inscriptions indicate that between 751 and 790, long-standing alliances started to break down. Evidence also indicates that between 790 and 830, the death rate in Classic Mayan cities outstripped the birthrate. After approximately 830, construction stopped throughout the area, and within a hundred years, the Classic Mayan civilization all but vanished.

Having established this chronology, Lowe sets forth a plausible explanation of the collapse that accommodates the available archaeological evidence. He theorizes that Classic Mayan civilization was brought down by the interaction of several factors, set in motion by population growth. An increase in population, particularly within the elite segment of society, necessitated ever more intense farming. Agricultural intensification exerted stress on the soil and led to a decline in productivity (the amount of food produced through each unit of labor invested). At the same time, the growth of the elite class created increasing demands for ceremonial monuments and luxuries, diverting needed labor from the fields. The theory holds that these stresses were communicated—and amplified—throughout the area as Mayan states engaged in warfare to acquire laborers and food, and refugees fled impoverished areas. The most vulnerable states thus began to break down, and each downfall triggered others, until the entire civilization collapsed.

If there is a central flaw in Lowe's explanation, it is that the entire edifice rests on the assumption that the available evidence paints a true picture of how the collapse proceeded. However, it is difficult to know how accurately the archaeological record reflects historic activity, especially of a complex civilization such as the Mayans', and a hypothesis can be tested only against the best available data. It is quite possible that our understanding of the collapse might be radically altered by better data. For example, Lowe's assumption about monument construction and the occupation span of a site might well be disproved if further investigations of Classic Mayan sites established that some remained heavily settled long after the custom of carving dynastic monuments had ceased.

22. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 - (A) A method used to analyze evidence is described, an explanation of the evidence is suggested, and then a conclusion is drawn from the evidence.
 - (B) A hypothesis is presented, evidence supporting the hypothesis is provided, and then the hypothesis is affirmed.
 - (C) An analysis of a study is presented, contradictory evidence is examined, and then a direction for future studies is suggested.
 - (D) The basis of a study is described, a theory that explains the available evidence is presented, and a possible flaw in the study is pointed out.
 - (E) An observation is made, evidence supporting the observation is presented, and then contradictions in the evidence are discussed.

23. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe successfully proves that the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization was set in motion by increasing population and decreasing productivity.
 - (B) In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe breaks new ground in solving the mystery of the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization through his use of dated monuments to create a step-by-step account of the collapse.
 - (C) In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe successfully uses existing data to document the reduction and then cessation of new construction throughout Classic Mayan civilization.
 - (D) Although John Lowe's study is based on a careful examination of the historical record, it does not accurately reflect the circumstances surrounding the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization.
 - (E) While John Lowe's theory about the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization appears credible, it is based on an assumption that cannot be verified using the archaeological record.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to the assumption Lowe makes about the relationship between monument construction and Classic Mayan cities?
- (A) A person assumes that the shortage of fresh produce on the shelves of a grocery store is due to the effects of poor weather conditions during the growing season.
- (B) A person assumes that a movie theater only shows foreign films because the titles of the films shown there are not familiar to the person.
- (C) A person assumes that a restaurant is under new ownership because the restaurant's menu has changed drastically since the last time the person ate there.
- (D) A person assumes that a corporation has been sold because there is a new name for the corporation on the sign outside the building where the company is located.
- (E) A person assumes a friend has sold her stamp collection because the friend has stopped purchasing new stamps.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would describe the method Lowe used to construct a step-by-step chronology of the actual collapse of Classic Mayan civilization as
- (A) daringly innovative but flawed
- (B) generally accepted but questionable
- (C) very reliable but outdated
- (D) unscientific but effective
- (E) unconventional but brilliant
26. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one of the following statements about the use of the archaeological record to reconstruct historic activity?
- (A) With careful analysis, archaeological evidence can be used to reconstruct accurately the historic activity of a past civilization.
- (B) Archaeological evidence is more useful for reconstructing the day-to-day activities of a culture than its long-term trends.
- (C) The accuracy of the archaeological record for reconstructing historic activity is dependent on the duration of the particular civilization.
- (D) The archaeological record is not an appropriate source of data for reconstructing historic activity.
- (E) Historic activity can be reconstructed from archaeological evidence, but it is ultimately impossible to confirm the accuracy of the reconstruction.

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
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 1–5

Each of seven travelers—Norris, Oribe, Paulsen, Rosen, Semonelli, Tan, and Underwood—will be assigned to exactly one of nine airplane seats. The seats are numbered from 1 through 9 and arranged in rows as follows:

Front row: 1 2 3

Middle row: 4 5 6

Last row: 7 8 9

Only seats in the same row as each other are immediately beside each other. Seat assignments must meet the following conditions:

Oribe's seat is in the last row.

Paulsen's seat is immediately beside Rosen's seat and also immediately beside an unassigned seat.

Rosen's seat is in the row immediately behind the row in which Norris' seat is located.

Neither Semonelli nor Underwood is seated immediately beside Norris.

1. Which one of the following is a pair of travelers who could be assigned to seats 2 and 8, respectively?
 - (A) Norris, Semonelli
 - (B) Oribe, Underwood
 - (C) Paulsen, Oribe
 - (D) Rosen, Semonelli
 - (E) Underwood, Tan

2. If Semonelli and Underwood are not assigned to seats in the same row as each other, which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) Norris is assigned to seat 2.
 - (B) Paulsen is assigned to seat 5.
 - (C) Rosen is assigned to seat 4.
 - (D) Tan is assigned to seat 2.
 - (E) Underwood is assigned to seat 1.

3. If Semonelli is assigned to a seat in the same row as Underwood, which one of the following travelers could be assigned to a seat immediately beside one of the unassigned seats?
 - (A) Oribe
 - (B) Rosen
 - (C) Semonelli
 - (D) Tan
 - (E) Underwood

4. If the seat to which Tan is assigned is immediately beside a seat assigned to another traveler and also immediately beside one of the unassigned seats, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Tan is assigned to a seat in the front row.
 - (B) Tan is assigned to a seat in the last row.
 - (C) Oribe is assigned to a seat immediately beside Semonelli.
 - (D) Oribe is assigned to a seat immediately beside Tan.
 - (E) Semonelli is assigned to a seat immediately beside Underwood.

5. If Oribe is assigned to a seat immediately beside one of the unassigned seats, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Oribe is assigned to seat 8.
 - (B) Tan is assigned to seat 2.
 - (C) Underwood is assigned to seat 1.
 - (D) Seat 4 is unassigned.
 - (E) Seat 9 is unassigned.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–12

A university library budget committee must reduce exactly five of eight areas of expenditure—G, L, M, N, P, R, S, and W—in accordance with the following conditions:

- If both G and S are reduced, W is also reduced.
 - If N is reduced, neither R nor S is reduced.
 - If P is reduced, L is not reduced.
 - Of the three areas L, M, and R, exactly two are reduced.
6. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the areas of expenditure reduced by the committee?
- (A) G, L, M, N, W
 (B) G, L, M, P, W
 (C) G, M, N, R, W
 (D) G, M, P, R, S
 (E) L, M, R, S, W
7. If W is reduced, which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the four other areas of expenditure to be reduced?
- (A) G, M, P, S
 (B) L, M, N, R
 (C) L, M, P, S
 (D) M, N, P, S
 (E) M, P, R, S
8. If P is reduced, which one of the following is a pair of areas of expenditure both of which must be reduced?
- (A) G, M
 (B) M, R
 (C) N, R
 (D) R, S
 (E) S, W

9. If both L and S are reduced, which one of the following could be a pair of areas of expenditure both of which are reduced?
- (A) G, M
 (B) G, P
 (C) N, R
 (D) N, W
 (E) P, S
10. If R is not reduced, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) G is reduced.
 (B) N is not reduced.
 (C) P is reduced.
 (D) S is reduced.
 (E) W is not reduced.
11. If both M and R are reduced, which one of the following is a pair of areas neither of which could be reduced?
- (A) G, L
 (B) G, N
 (C) L, N
 (D) L, P
 (E) P, S
12. Which one of the following areas must be reduced?
- (A) G
 (B) L
 (C) N
 (D) P
 (E) W

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 13–18

A jeweler makes a single strand of beads by threading onto a string in a single direction from a clasp a series of solid-colored beads. Each bead is either green, orange, purple, red, or yellow. The resulting strand satisfies the following specifications:

- If a purple bead is adjacent to a yellow bead, any bead that immediately follows and any bead that immediately precedes that pair must be red.
 - Any pair of beads adjacent to each other that are the same color as each other must be green.
 - No orange bead can be adjacent to any red bead.
 - Any portion of the strand containing eight consecutive beads must include at least one bead of each color.
13. If the strand has exactly eight beads, which one of the following is an acceptable order, starting from the clasp, for the eight beads?
- green, red, purple, yellow, red, orange, green, purple
 - orange, yellow, red, red, yellow, purple, red, green
 - purple, yellow, red, green, green, orange, yellow, orange
 - red, orange, red, yellow, purple, green, yellow, green
 - red, yellow, purple, red, green, red, green, green
14. If an orange bead is the fourth bead from the clasp, which one of the following is a pair that could be the second and third beads, respectively?
- green, orange
 - green, red
 - purple, purple
 - yellow, green
 - yellow, purple
15. If on an eight-bead strand the second, third, and fourth beads from the clasp are red, green, and yellow, respectively, and the sixth and seventh beads are purple and red, respectively, then which one of the following must be true?
- The first bead is purple.
 - The fifth bead is green.
 - The fifth bead is orange.
 - The eighth bead is orange.
 - The eighth bead is yellow.

16. If on a six-bead strand the first and second beads from the clasp are purple and yellow, respectively, then the fifth and sixth beads CANNOT be
- green and orange, respectively
 - orange and green, respectively
 - orange and yellow, respectively
 - purple and orange, respectively
 - yellow and purple, respectively
17. If on a nine-bead strand the first and fourth beads from the clasp are purple, and the second and fifth beads are yellow, which one of the following could be true?
- The seventh bead is orange.
 - The eighth bead is green.
 - The eighth bead is red.
 - The ninth bead is red.
 - The ninth bead is yellow.
18. If on an eight-bead strand the first, second, third, and fourth beads from the clasp are red, yellow, green, and red, respectively, then the fifth and sixth beads CANNOT be
- green and orange, respectively
 - green and purple, respectively
 - purple and orange, respectively
 - purple and yellow, respectively
 - yellow and orange, respectively

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 19–24

At an evening concert, a total of six songs—O, P, T, X, Y, and Z—will be performed by three vocalists—George, Helen, and Leslie. The songs will be sung consecutively as solos, and each will be performed exactly once. The following constraints govern the composition of the concert program:

- Y must be performed earlier than T and earlier than O.
- P must be performed earlier than Z and later than O.
- George can perform only X, Y, and Z.
- Helen can perform only T, P, and X.
- Leslie can perform only O, P, and X.
- The vocalist who performs first must be different from the vocalist who performs last.

19. Which one of the following is an acceptable schedule for the performance of the songs, in order from the first to last song performed?
- (A) X, T, Y, O, P, Z
 (B) X, Z, Y, T, O, P
 (C) Y, O, P, X, T, Z
 (D) Y, P, O, Z, T, X
 (E) Y, X, O, P, Z, T
20. Which one of the following must be true about the program?
- (A) George performs X.
 (B) Helen performs O.
 (C) Helen performs T.
 (D) Leslie performs P.
 (E) Leslie performs X.
21. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the songs any one of which could be the last song performed at the concert?
- (A) O, P, Z
 (B) O, T, X
 (C) T, P, Z
 (D) T, X, Z
 (E) X, P, Z

22. If X is performed first, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) X is performed by George.
 (B) X is performed by Helen.
 (C) P is the fourth song performed.
 (D) Y is the second song performed.
 (E) Y is the third song performed.
23. Each of the following is an acceptable schedule for the performance of the songs, in order from the first to last song performed, EXCEPT:
- (A) Y, O, P, T, Z, X
 (B) Y, T, O, P, X, Z
 (C) Y, X, O, P, Z, T
 (D) X, Y, O, P, Z, T
 (E) X, Y, O, T, P, Z
24. If Y is performed first, the songs performed second, third, and fourth, respectively, could be
- (A) T, X, and O
 (B) T, Z, and O
 (C) X, O, and P
 (D) X, P, and Z
 (E) X, T, and O

S T O P

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

SECTION IV
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

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

1. Critic: People today place an especially high value on respect for others; yet, in their comedy acts, many of today's most popular comedians display blatant disrespect for others. But when people fail to live up to the very ideals they hold in highest esteem, exaggeration of such failings often forms the basis of successful comedy. Thus the current popularity of comedians who display disrespect in their acts is hardly surprising.

The critic's argument depends on which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) People who enjoy comedians who display disrespect in their acts do not place a high value on respect for others.
 - (B) Only comedians who display blatant disrespect in their acts are currently successful.
 - (C) Many people disapprove of the portrayal of blatant disrespect for others in comedy acts.
 - (D) People who value an ideal especially highly do not always succeed in living up to this ideal.
 - (E) People today fail to live up to their own ideals more frequently than was the case in the past.
2. The law firm of Sutherlin, Pérez, and Associates is one of the most successful law firms whose primary specialization is in criminal defense cases. In fact, the firm has a better than 90 percent acquittal rate in such cases. Dalton is an attorney whose primary specialization is in divorce cases, so Dalton certainly cannot be a member of Sutherlin, Pérez, and Associates.
- The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument
- (A) offers in support of its conclusion pieces of evidence that are mutually contradictory
 - (B) overlooks the possibility that a person can practice law without being a member of a law firm
 - (C) concludes that someone is not a member of a group on the grounds that that person does not have a characteristic that the group as a whole has
 - (D) takes a high rate of success among the members of a group to indicate that the successes are evenly spread among the members
 - (E) states a generalization based on a selection that is not representative of the group about which the generalization is supposed to hold true
3. Opponents of allowing triple-trailer trucks to use the national highway system are wrong in claiming that these trucks are more dangerous than other commercial vehicles. In the western part of the country, in areas where triple-trailers are now permitted on some highways, for these vehicles the rate of road accident fatalities per mile of travel is lower than the national rate for other types of commercial vehicles. Clearly, triple-trailers are safer than other commercial vehicles.
- Which one of the following, if true, most substantially weakens the argument?
- (A) It takes two smaller semitrailers to haul as much weight as a single triple-trailer can.
 - (B) Highways in the sparsely populated West are much less heavily traveled and consequently are far safer than highways in the national system as a whole.
 - (C) Opponents of the triple-trailers also once opposed the shorter twin-trailers, which are now common on the nation's highways.
 - (D) In areas where the triple-trailers are permitted, drivers need a special license to operate them.
 - (E) For triple-trailers the rate of road accident fatalities per mile of travel was higher last year than in the two previous years.
4. Whittaker: There can be no such thing as the number of medical school students who drop out before their second year, because if they drop out, they never have a second year.
- Hudson: By your reasoning I cannot help but become rich, because there is similarly no such thing as my dying before my first million dollars is in the bank.
- Hudson responds to Whittaker by
- (A) showing that a relevantly analogous argument leads to an untenable conclusion
 - (B) citing a specific example to counter Whittaker's general claim
 - (C) pointing out that Whittaker mistakes a necessary situation for a possible situation
 - (D) claiming that what Whittaker says cannot be true because Whittaker acts as if it were false
 - (E) showing that Whittaker's argument relies on analyzing an extreme and unrepresentative case

5. A newly developed light bulb is much more cost-effective than conventional light bulbs: it costs only about 3 times what a conventional light bulb costs but it lasts up to 10 times as long as a conventional light bulb. Despite the manufacturer's intense efforts to publicize the advantages of the new bulb, one analyst predicts that these new bulbs will prove to sell very poorly.

Each of the following, if true, provides support for the analyst's prediction EXCEPT:

- (A) The light generated by the new bulb is in the yellow range of the spectrum, a type of artificial light most people find unappealing.
 - (B) Most people who purchase light bulbs prefer to buy inexpensive light bulbs rather than more durable but expensive light bulbs.
 - (C) A manufacturer of one brand of conventional light bulb has advertised claims that the new light bulb uses more electricity than do conventional light bulbs.
 - (D) The new bulb is to be marketed in several different quantities, ranging from packages containing one bulb to packages containing four bulbs.
 - (E) A competing manufacturer is about to introduce a light bulb that lasts 10 times as long as a conventional bulb but costs less than a conventional bulb.
6. The *Rienzi*, a passenger ship, sank as a result of a hole in its hull, possibly caused by sabotage. Normally, when a holed ship sinks as rapidly as the *Rienzi* did, water does not enter the ship quickly enough for the ship to be fully flooded when it reaches the ocean floor. Full flooding can be achieved, however, by sabotage. Any ship that sinks deep into the ocean when not fully flooded will implode. Deep-sea photographs, taken of the sunken *Rienzi* where it rests on the ocean floor, reveal that the *Rienzi* did not implode.
- Which one of the following must be true on the basis of the information above?
- (A) The *Rienzi* was so constructed as to reduce the risk of sinking by impact.
 - (B) If the *Rienzi* became fully flooded, it did so only after it reached the ocean floor.
 - (C) If the *Rienzi* was not sunk by sabotage, water flooded into it unusually fast.
 - (D) If the *Rienzi* had sunk more slowly, it would have imploded.
 - (E) The *Rienzi* was so strongly constructed as to resist imploding under deep-sea pressure.

7. For every 50 dogs that contract a certain disease, one will die from it. A vaccine exists that is virtually 100 percent effective in preventing this disease. Since the risk of death from complications of vaccination is one death per 5,000 vaccinations, it is therefore safer for a dog to receive the vaccine than not to receive it.

Which one of the following would it be most helpful to know in order to evaluate the argument?

- (A) the total number of dogs that die each year from all causes taken together
- (B) whether the vaccine is effective against the disease in household pets other than dogs
- (C) the number of dogs that die each year from diseases other than the disease in question
- (D) the likelihood that a dog will contract another disease such as rabies
- (E) the likelihood that an unvaccinated dog will contract the disease in question

8. The symptoms of mental disorders are behavioral, cognitive, or emotional problems. Some patients with mental disorders can be effectively treated with psychotherapy. But it is now known that in some patients mental disorders result from chemical imbalances affecting the brain. Thus these patients can be effectively treated only with medication that will reduce or correct the imbalance.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Treatment by psychotherapy can produce no effective reduction in or correction of chemical imbalances that cause mental disorders.
- (B) Treatment with medication always shows faster results for patients with mental disorders than does treatment with psychotherapy.
- (C) Most mental disorders are not the result of chemical imbalances affecting the brain.
- (D) Medication is always more effective in treating patients with mental disorders than is psychotherapy.
- (E) Treatment with psychotherapy has no effect on mental disorders other than a reduction of the symptoms.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 9–10

Curator: The decision to restore the cloak of the central figure in Veronese's painting from its present red to the green found underneath is fully justified. Reliable x-ray and chemical tests show that the red pigment was applied after the painting had been completed, and that the red paint was not mixed in Veronese's workshop. Hence it appears likely that an artist other than Veronese tampered with Veronese's painting after its completion.

Art critic: But in a copy of Veronese's painting made shortly after Veronese died, the cloak is red. It is highly unlikely that a copyist would have made so major a change so soon after Veronese's death.

9. The assertion that a later artist tampered with Veronese's painting serves which one of the following functions in the curator's argument?

- (A) It is the main point toward which the argument as a whole is directed.
- (B) It is a subsidiary conclusion that supports the argument's main conclusion.
- (C) It is a clarification of a key term of the argument.
- (D) It is a particular instance of the general position to be defended.
- (E) It is a reiteration of the main point that is made for the sake of emphasis.

10. The art critic's response to the curator would provide the strongest support for which one of the following conclusions?

- (A) The copy of Veronese's painting that was made soon after the painter's death is indistinguishable from the original.
- (B) No painting should be restored before the painting is tested with technologically sophisticated equipment.
- (C) The proposed restoration will fail to restore Veronese's painting to the appearance it had at the end of the artist's lifetime.
- (D) The value of an artist's work is not necessarily compromised when that work is tampered with by later artists.
- (E) Veronese did not originally intend the central figure's cloak to be green.

11. John works five days each week except when on vacation or during weeks in which national holidays occur. Four days a week he works in an insurance company; on Fridays he works as a blacksmith. Last week there were no holidays, and John was not on vacation. Therefore, he must have worked in the insurance company on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last week.

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

- (A) John never takes a vacation of more than one week in length.
- (B) Every day last week that John worked, he worked for an entire workday.
- (C) John does not take vacations in weeks in which national holidays occur.
- (D) Last week John worked neither on Saturday nor on Sunday.
- (E) There were no days last week on which John both worked in the insurance company and also worked as a blacksmith.

12. After several attempts to distract his young parrot from chewing on furniture, George reluctantly took an expert's advice and gently hit the parrot's beak whenever the bird started to chew furniture. The bird stopped chewing furniture, but it is now afraid of hands and will sometimes bite. Since chewing on the furniture would not have hurt the bird, George should not have hit it.

When Carla's puppy escaped from her yard, it bounded into a busy street. Although Carla does not generally approve of physical discipline, she hit the puppy sharply with her hand. Now the puppy enters the street only when accompanied by Carla, so Carla was justified in disciplining the puppy.

Which one of the following principles, if established, would justify the judgments about George's and Carla's actions?

- (A) When disciplining an animal physically, a trainer should use an object such as a rolled up newspaper to avoid making the animal frightened of hands.
- (B) When training an animal, physical discipline should be used only when such discipline is necessary to correct behavior that could result in serious harm to the animal.
- (C) Using physical discipline to train an animal is justified only when all alternative strategies for correcting undesirable behavior have failed.
- (D) Physical discipline should not be used on immature animals.
- (E) Physical discipline should not be used by an animal trainer except to correct persistent behavior problems.

13. Mature white pines intercept almost all the sunlight that shines on them. They leave a deep litter that dries readily, and they grow to prodigious height so that, even when there are large gaps in a stand of such trees, little light reaches the forest floor. For this reason white pines cannot regenerate in their own shade. Thus, when in a dense forest a stand of trees consists of nothing but mature white pines, it is a fair bet that ____.

Which one of the following most logically concludes the argument?

- (A) the ages of the trees in the stand do not differ from each other by much more than the length of time it takes a white pine to grow to maturity
 - (B) the land on which the stand is now growing had been cleared of all trees at the time when the first of the white pines started growing
 - (C) competition among the trees in the stand for sunlight will soon result in some trees' dying and the stand thus becoming thinner
 - (D) other species of trees will soon begin to colonize the stand, eventually replacing all of the white pines
 - (E) any differences in the heights of the trees in the stand are attributable solely to differences in the ages of the trees
14. Advertisement: A leading economist has determined that among people who used computers at their place of employment last year, those who also owned portable ("laptop") computers earned 25 percent more on average than those who did not. It is obvious from this that owning a laptop computer led to a higher-paying job.

Which one of the following identifies a reasoning error in the argument?

- (A) It attempts to support a sweeping generalization on the basis of information about only a small number of individuals.
- (B) Its conclusion merely restates a claim made earlier in the argument.
- (C) It concludes that one thing was caused by another although the evidence given is consistent with the first thing's having caused the second.
- (D) It offers information as support for a conclusion when that information actually shows that the conclusion is false.
- (E) It uncritically projects currently existing trends indefinitely into the future.

15. Rhonda will see the movie tomorrow afternoon only if Paul goes to the concert in the afternoon. Paul will not go to the concert unless Ted agrees to go to the concert. However, Ted refuses to go to the concert. So Rhonda will not see the movie tomorrow afternoon.

The pattern of reasoning displayed above is most closely paralleled in which one of the following?

- (A) If Janice comes to visit, Mary will not pay the bills tomorrow. Janice will not come to visit unless she locates a babysitter. However, Janice has located a babysitter, so she will visit Mary.
- (B) Gary will do his laundry tomorrow only if Peter has to go to work. Unless Cathy is ill, Peter will not have to go to work. Since Cathy is not ill, Gary will not do his laundry tomorrow.
- (C) Kelly will barbecue fish tonight if it does not rain and the market has fresh trout. Although the forecast does not call for rain, the market does not have fresh trout. So Kelly will not barbecue fish tonight.
- (D) Lisa will attend the family reunion next week only if one of her brothers, Jared or Karl, also attends. Karl will not attend the reunion, but Jared will. So Lisa will attend the reunion.
- (E) George will not go to the museum tomorrow unless Mark agrees to go. Mark will go to the museum only if he can postpone most of his appointments. Mark has postponed some of his appointments, so he will go to the museum.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

16. Private industry is trying to attract skilled research scientists by offering them high salaries. As a result, most research scientists employed in private industry now earn 50 percent more than do comparably skilled research scientists employed by the government. So, unless government-employed research scientists are motivated more by a sense of public duty than by their own interests, the government is likely to lose its most skilled research scientists to private industry, since none of these scientists would have problems finding private-sector jobs.

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

- (A) Government research scientists are less likely to receive acknowledgment for their research contributions than are research scientists in the private sector.
- (B) None of the research scientists currently employed by the government earns more than the highest-paid researchers employed in the private sector.
- (C) The government does not employ as many research scientists who are highly skilled as does any large company in the private sector which employs research scientists.
- (D) The government does not provide its research scientists with unusually good working conditions or fringe benefits that more than compensate for the lower salaries they receive.
- (E) Research scientists employed in the private sector generally work longer hours than do researchers employed by the government.

17. Using fossil energy more efficiently is in the interest of the nation and the global environment, but major improvements are unlikely unless proposed government standards are implemented to eliminate products or practices that are among the least efficient in their class.

Objection: Decisions on energy use are best left to the operation of the market.

Which one of the following, if true, most directly undermines the objection above?

- (A) It would be unrealistic to expect society to make the changes necessary to achieve maximum energy efficiency all at once.
- (B) There are products, such as automobiles, that consume energy at a sufficient rate that persons who purchase and use them will become conscious of any unusual energy inefficiency in comparison with other products in the same class.
- (C) Whenever a new mode of generating energy, such as a new fuel, is introduced, a number of support systems, such as a fuel-distribution system, must be created or adapted.
- (D) When energy prices rise, consumers of energy tend to look for new ways to increase energy efficiency, such as by adding insulation to their houses.
- (E) Often the purchaser of a product, such as a landlord buying an appliance, chooses on the basis of purchase price because the purchaser is not the person who will pay for energy used by the product.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. Dobson: Some historians claim that the people who built a ring of stones thousands of years ago in Britain were knowledgeable about celestial events. The ground for this claim is that two of the stones determine a line pointing directly to the position of the sun at sunrise at the spring equinox. There are many stones in the ring, however, so the chance that one pair will point in a celestially significant direction is large. Therefore, the people who built the ring were not knowledgeable about celestial events.

Which one of the following is an error of reasoning in Dobson's argument?

- (A) The failure of cited evidence to establish a statement is taken as evidence that that statement is false.
 - (B) Dobson's conclusion logically contradicts some of the evidence presented in support of it.
 - (C) Statements that absolutely establish Dobson's conclusion are treated as if they merely give some support to that conclusion.
 - (D) Something that is merely a matter of opinion is treated as if it were subject to verification as a matter of fact.
 - (E) Dobson's drawing the conclusion relies on interpreting a key term in two different ways.
19. Nearly all mail that is correctly addressed arrives at its destination within two business days of being sent. In fact, correctly addressed mail takes longer than this only when it is damaged in transit. Overall, however, most mail arrives three business days or more after being sent.

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

- (A) A large proportion of the mail that is correctly addressed is damaged in transit.
- (B) No incorrectly addressed mail arrives within two business days of being sent.
- (C) Most mail that arrives within two business days of being sent is correctly addressed.
- (D) A large proportion of mail is incorrectly addressed.
- (E) More mail arrives within two business days of being sent than arrives between two and three business days after being sent.

20. The report released by the interior ministry states that within the past 5 years the national land-reclamation program has resulted in a 19 percent increase in the amount of arable land within the country. If these figures are accurate, the program has been a resounding success. Senator Armand, a distinguished mathematician and a woman of indisputable brilliance, maintains, however, that the reclamation program could not possibly have been successful. Clearly, therefore, the figures cited in the report cannot be accurate.

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

- (A) Albert's father claims that Albert does not know where the spare car keys are hidden. Yesterday, however, Albert reported that he had discovered the spare car keys in the garage toolbox, so his father's claim cannot be true.
- (B) Gloria's drama teacher claims that her policy is to give each student the opportunity to act in at least one play during the year but, since Gloria, who attended every class, reports that she was not given such an opportunity, the teacher's claim cannot be true.
- (C) Amos claims that he can hold his breath under water for a full hour. Dr. Treviso, a cardiopulmonary specialist, has stated that humans are physiologically incapable of holding their breath for even half that long; so Amos' claim cannot be true.
- (D) Evelyn reports that she got home before midnight. Robert, who always knows the time, insists that she did not. If Robert is right, Evelyn could not possibly have listened to the late news; since she admits not having listened to the late news, her report cannot be true.
- (E) Moira, after observing the finish of the 60-kilometer bicycle race, reports that Lee won with Adams a distant third. Lomas, a bicycle engineering expert, insists, however, that Lee could not have won a race in which Adams competed; so Moira's report cannot be true.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 21–22

Wirth: All efforts to identify a gene responsible for predisposing people to manic-depression have failed. In fact, nearly all researchers now agree that there is no “manic-depression gene.” Therefore, if these researchers are right, any claim that some people are genetically predisposed to manic-depression is simply false.

Chang: I do not dispute your evidence, but I take issue with your conclusion. Many of the researchers you refer to have found evidence that a set of several genes is involved and that complex interactions among these genes produce a predisposition to manic-depression.

21. The point at issue between Wirth and Chang is whether
 - (A) efforts to identify a gene or set of several genes responsible for predisposing people to manic-depression have all failed
 - (B) it is likely that researchers will ever be able to find a single gene that predisposes people to manic-depression
 - (C) nearly all researchers now agree that there is no manic-depression gene
 - (D) current research supports the claim that no one is genetically predisposed to manic-depression
 - (E) the efforts made to find a gene that can produce a predisposition to manic-depression were thorough

22. Which one of the following most accurately expresses Chang’s criticism of Wirth’s argument?
 - (A) It presupposes only one possibility where more than one exists.
 - (B) It depends on separate pieces of evidence that contradict each other.
 - (C) It relies on the opinion of experts in an area outside the experts’ field of expertise.
 - (D) It disallows in principle any evidence that would disconfirm its conclusion.
 - (E) It treats something that is merely unlikely as though it were impossible.

23. Garbage dumps do not harm wildlife. Evidence is furnished by the Masai-Mara reserve in Kenya, where baboons that use the garbage dumps on the reserve as a food source mature faster and have more offspring than do baboons on the reserve that do not scavenge on garbage.

Each of the following statements, if true, casts doubt on the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The baboons that feed on the garbage dump are of a different species from those that do not.
- (B) The life expectancy of baboons that eat garbage is significantly lower than that of baboons that do not eat garbage.
- (C) The cholesterol level of garbage-eating baboons is dangerously higher than that of baboons that do not eat garbage.
- (D) The population of hyenas that live near unregulated garbage landfills north of the reserve has doubled in the last two years.
- (E) The rate of birth defects for the baboon population on the reserve has doubled since the first landfills were opened.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 24–25

Marianne is a professional chess player who hums audibly while playing her matches, thereby distracting her opponents. When ordered by chess officials to cease humming or else be disqualified from professional chess, Marianne protested the order. She argued that since she was unaware of her humming, her humming was involuntary and that therefore she should not be held responsible for it.

24. Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to support Marianne’s argument against the order?

- (A) Chess players who hum audibly while playing their matches should not protest if their opponents also hum.
- (B) Of a player’s actions, only those that are voluntary should be used as justification for disqualifying that player from professional chess.
- (C) A person should be held responsible for those involuntary actions that serve that person’s interests.
- (D) Types of behavior that are not considered voluntary in everyday circumstances should be considered voluntary if they occur in the context of a professional chess match.
- (E) Chess players should be disqualified from professional chess matches if they regularly attempt to distract their opponents.

25. Which one of the following, if true, most undermines Marianne’s argument against the order?

- (A) The officials of chess have little or no authority to control the behavior of its professional players outside of matches.
- (B) Many of the customs of amateur chess matches are not observed by professional chess players.
- (C) Not all of a person’s involuntary actions are actions of which that person is unaware.
- (D) A person who hums involuntarily can easily learn to notice it and can thereby come to control it.
- (E) Not all of Marianne’s opponents are distracted by her humming during chess matches.

26. Smoking in bed has long been the main cause of home fires. Despite a significant decline in cigarette smoking in the last two decades, however, there has been no comparable decline in the number of people killed in home fires.

Each one of the following statements, if true over the last two decades, helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy above EXCEPT:

- (A) Compared to other types of home fires, home fires caused by smoking in bed usually cause relatively little damage before they are extinguished.
- (B) Home fires caused by smoking in bed often break out after the home’s occupants have fallen asleep.
- (C) Smokers who smoke in bed tend to be heavy smokers who are less likely to quit smoking than are smokers who do not smoke in bed.
- (D) An increasing number of people have been killed in home fires that started in the kitchen.
- (E) Population densities have increased, with the result that one home fire can cause more deaths than in previous decades.

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.

Acknowledgement is made to the following sources from which material has been adapted for use in reading selections included in this book:

Tom Cornford, "The Freedom of Information Act 2000: Genuine or Sham?" © 2001 by Tom Cornford.

Ross Gelbspan, *The Heat Is On: The Climate Crisis, the Cover-Up, the Prescription*. © 1997, 1998 by Ross Gelbspan.

Michael L. Parsons, *Global Warming: The Truth Behind the Myth*. © 1995 by Plenum Press.

United Kingdom Parliament, "Your Right to Know: The Government's Proposals for a Freedom of Information Act." Cm 3818. 1997.

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



Right Mark

Wrong Marks

A

| 1 | LAST NAME | FIRST NAME | MI |
|-----|-----------|------------|-----|
| (A) | (A) | (A) | (A) |
| (B) | (B) | (B) | (B) |
| (C) | (C) | (C) | (C) |
| (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| (E) | (E) | (E) | (E) |
| (F) | (F) | (F) | (F) |
| (G) | (G) | (G) | (G) |
| (H) | (H) | (H) | (H) |
| (I) | (I) | (I) | (I) |
| (J) | (J) | (J) | (J) |
| (K) | (K) | (K) | (K) |
| (L) | (L) | (L) | (L) |
| (M) | (M) | (M) | (M) |
| (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) |
| (O) | (O) | (O) | (O) |
| (P) | (P) | (P) | (P) |
| (Q) | (Q) | (Q) | (Q) |
| (R) | (R) | (R) | (R) |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| (T) | (T) | (T) | (T) |
| (U) | (U) | (U) | (U) |
| (V) | (V) | (V) | (V) |
| (W) | (W) | (W) | (W) |
| (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| (Y) | (Y) | (Y) | (Y) |
| (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |

| 2 | SOCIAL SECURITY/ SOCIAL INSURANCE NO. | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|
| (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) |
| (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) |

| 3 | LSAC ACCOUNT NUMBER | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|
| (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) |
| (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) |

9 TEST BOOK
SERIAL NO.

10 TEST FORM

11 TEST DATE

MONTH / DAY / YEAR

12 CENTER
NUMBER

13 TEST
FORM CODE

Law School Admission Test

Mark one and only one answer to each question. Be sure to fill in completely the space for your intended answer choice. If you erase, do so completely. Make no stray marks.

SECTION 1

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 2 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 3 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 4 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 5 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 6 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 7 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 8 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 9 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 10 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 11 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 12 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 13 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 14 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 15 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 16 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 17 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 18 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 19 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 20 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 21 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 22 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 23 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 24 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 25 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 26 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 27 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 28 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 29 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 30 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

SECTION 2

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 2 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 3 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 4 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 5 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 6 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 7 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 8 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 9 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 10 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 11 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 12 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 13 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 14 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 15 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 16 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 17 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 18 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 19 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 20 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 21 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 22 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 23 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 24 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 25 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 26 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 27 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 28 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 29 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 30 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

SECTION 3

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 2 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 3 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 4 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 5 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 6 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 7 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 8 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 9 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 10 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 11 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 12 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 13 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 14 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 15 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 16 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 17 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 18 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 19 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 20 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 21 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 22 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 23 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 24 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 25 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 26 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 27 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 28 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 29 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 30 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

SECTION 4

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 2 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 3 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 4 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 5 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 6 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 7 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 8 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 9 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 10 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 11 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 12 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 13 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 14 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 15 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 16 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 17 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 18 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 19 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 20 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 21 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 22 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 23 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 24 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 25 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 26 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 27 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 28 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 29 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 30 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

SECTION 5

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 2 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 3 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 4 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 5 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 6 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 7 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 8 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 9 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 10 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 11 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 12 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 13 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 14 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 15 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 16 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 17 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 18 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 19 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 20 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 21 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 22 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 23 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 24 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 25 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 26 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 27 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 28 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 29 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 30 | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

14 PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION

LAST NAME _____ FIRST _____

SOCIAL SECURITY/SOCIAL INSURANCE NO. _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

NOTE: If you have a new address, you must write LSAC at Box 2000-C, Newtown, PA 18940 or call (215) 968-1001.

FOR LSAC USE ONLY

| | | |
|----|----|-----|
| LR | LW | LCS |
|----|----|-----|

Copyright © 2004 BY LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION COUNCIL. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. PRINTED IN U.S.A.

(B) C D

General Directions for the LSAT Answer Sheet

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

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

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

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

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

LSAC takes various steps to ensure that answer sheets are returned from test centers in a timely manner for processing. In the unlikely event that an answer sheet(s) is not received, LSAC will permit the examinee to either retest at no additional fee or to receive a refund of his or her LSAT fee. THESE REMEDIES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES AVAILABLE IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT AN ANSWER SHEET IS NOT RECEIVED BY LSAC.

Score Cancellation

Complete this section only if you are absolutely certain you want to cancel your score. A CANCELLATION REQUEST CANNOT BE RESCINDED. IF YOU ARE AT ALL UNCERTAIN, YOU SHOULD NOT COMPLETE THIS SECTION; INSTEAD, YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SUBMITTING A SIGNED SCORE CANCELLATION FORM, WHICH MUST BE RECEIVED AT LSAC WITHIN 9 CALENDAR DAYS OF THE TEST.

To cancel your score from this administration, you **must**:

A. fill in both ovals here
AND

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

**YOUR SIGNATURE ALONE IS
NOT SUFFICIENT FOR SCORE
CANCELLATION. BOTH
OVALS ABOVE MUST BE
FILLED IN FOR SCANNING
EQUIPMENT TO RECOGNIZE
YOUR REQUEST FOR SCORE
CANCELLATION.**

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

Sign your name in full

Date

FOR LSAC USE ONLY

HOW DID YOU PREPARE FOR THE LSAT?

(Select all that apply.)

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

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

CERTIFYING STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

Time: 35 Minutes

General Directions

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

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

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

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



| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| Topic Code | Print Your Full Name Here | | |
| 001439 | Last | First | M.I. |
| Date | Sign Your Name Here | | |
| / / | | | |

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

LSAT® WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

© 2006 by Law School Admission Council, Inc. All rights reserved.

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

To support efforts to treat congenital nervous disorders, Lifetime Foundation is funding a two-year grant, for which BioSearch and Hanson Pharmaceutical are the two finalists. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one company over the other based on the following two criteria:

- The grant money must be used to develop a project that will provide relief to persons currently suffering from these disorders.
- The grant must be awarded to a company that has the financial resources to continue the project after the grant has expired.

BioSearch is a small company with a strong reputation for pure medical research. It has been facing financial difficulty for the last two years. Recently, its scientists developed a chemical compound that can, according to independent researchers, treat certain congenital nervous disorders. The compound may lead to a new family of drugs useful in the treatment of a wide range of these disorders. BioSearch would use part of the grant to hire one of the leading scientists in the field, Dr. Ruth Sherman. Dr. Sherman has identified another funding source that will match Lifetime's grant, should it be awarded to BioSearch.

Hanson Pharmaceutical is a profitable drug manufacturer. It has recently purchased the rights to a drug that could have immediate application in the treatment of one fairly common congenital nervous disorder. This drug was originally developed by researchers at a medical school. At this time there is no commercially viable method to produce the drug. Hanson would use the grant to help defray the cost of researching such a production method. Hanson has in the past successfully developed streamlined production methods that made certain prescription drugs more affordable.

WP-I001B

Scratch Paper
Do not write your essay in this space.

**FIRST
NAME** **(Print)**

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | |
| (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) |
| (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) | (9) |

LSAC ACCOUNT NO.

MI

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

SIGNATURE

M M D D Y Y

TOPIC CODE

Writing Sample Response Sheet

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

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

Answer Key for the Sample Test**SECTION I**

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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

Computing Your Score

Directions:

1. Use the Answer Key on page 37 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

Form 7LSS33 (revised 2006)

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

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