

June 2007 sample LSAT

1. Since the 5th digit is 1, the 3rd digit must be 0, since 3rd is always less than 5th.
That leaves us 2,4, and 3 for the 1st, 2nd, and 5th positions.
Since the second must be twice the first, the only order that works is 2,4,0,3,1
Now let's look at the answer choices. The only answer that is true is (A) "The first digit is 2."
2. Let's approach this one by checking all the answer choices – it's really the only way we can approach it. Since these statements have to be ALWAYS true, any exception makes the answer wrong.
(A) The digit 1 appears in some position before the digit 2. – Our solution to problem 1 shows that's wrong.
(B) The digit 1 appears in some position before the digit 3. Our solution to problem 1 shows that's wrong.

(C) The digit 2 appears in some position before the digit 3. Yes – why? Simple. Since 2nd must be twice the 1st, the first two HAVE to be 1 and 2 or 2 and 4, in that order. Therefore 2 has to come before 3.

(D) The digit 3 appears in some position before the digit 0. Nope, solution to 1st problem shows that's false.

(E) The digit 4 appears in some position before the digit 3. Close, but no cigar, since we could have 1,2,3,0,4 as a code, so 4 would be after 3.

3. 1,2,3,0,4 is a code that works, with no zero in the position 3. The only other one would be 2,4,1,0,3, as far as I can tell, since $5^{\text{th}} > 3^{\text{rd}}$ and $2^{\text{nd}} = 2 \cdot (1^{\text{st}})$.

(A) The second digit of the product code is 2. – No, since 2,4,1,0,3 works

(B) The third digit of the product code is 3. - No, since 2,4,1,0,3 works

(C) The fourth digit of the product code is 0. – Yes, since the only two solutions both have 0 4th.

(D) The fifth digit of the product code is 3. No – see above.

(E) The fifth digit of the product code is 1. No – see above.

4. The answer is E – 1,2,3,4,0 won't work, and if 3rd and 4th are 3 and 4, the first two are 1 and 2, which means 0 is 5th, but 0 is less than 3, so it won't work. All the other ones work – try 24031, 24103, 12304, 24013 if you don't want to take my word for it (and you shouldn't, really).

5. Let's go through these individually. Again, it's a really good idea to keep your work from other problems handy as you're doing this. Luckily, as you're doing the real LSAT, everything will simply be scrawled on your test booklet, so as long as you don't erase or scratch everything out, you should be okay. You should try to keep everything in order so you can refer back to it, though. Also, when you are presented with something that must ALWAYS be true, try to find a scenario where it's not true, but it still meets all the conditions.

- (A) There is exactly one digit between the digit 0 and the digit 1. No – many acceptable codes

(B) There is exactly one digit between the digit 1 and the digit 2. No – in roughly ½ the acceptable answers, the code starts 1,2.

(C) There are at most two digits between the digit 1 and the digit 3. No, since 1,2,0,4,3 works, and there are 3 digits between 1 and 3.

(D) There are at most two digits between the digit 2 and the digit 3. No, since 2,4,0,1,3

(E) There are at most two digits between the digit 2 and the digit 4. By process of elimination, this must be right – on the real LSAT, that should be good enough for you if you're in a hurry. But, since we're doing practice, let's check it. If 2 and 4 aren't next to each other, the code must start 1,2, so even if 4 is last, there are only two spaces between 2 and 4. This one wins!

6. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate description of the order in which the films are shown at the festival?

(A) Thursday: Limelight, then Harvest; Friday: Limelight; Saturday: Harvest

No, because Greed isn't shown.

(B) Thursday: Harvest; Friday: Greed, then Limelight; Saturday: Limelight, then Greed

No, because you can't show BOTH Greed and Limelight on Friday.

(C) Thursday: Harvest; Friday: Limelight; Saturday: Limelight, then Greed

Yes. This works fine.

(D) Thursday: Greed, then Harvest, then Limelight; Friday: Limelight; Saturday: Greed

No, because no movie is shown after Greed on Thursday.

(E) Thursday: Greed, then Harvest; Friday: Limelight, then Harvest; Saturday: Harvest

No, because Limelight has to be shown LAST on Friday.

7. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?

(A) Harvest is the last film shown on each day of the festival.

Can't be – on Friday, the last film shown is either Greed or Limelight.

8. If Limelight is never shown again during the festival once Greed is shown, then which one of the following is the maximum number of film showings that could occur during the festival?

(A) three (B) four (C) five (D) six (E) seven

Six is correct

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
L	H	H
G	G	

H		
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Or

Thursday (H is always last)	Friday (L or G but not both, L/G is always last)	Saturday (G or H, but not both, G/H is last)
L	H	L
H	L	G

6 would also be a good guess – it’s high, but not the highest – more than you might think, but not ridiculous.

9. If Greed is shown exactly three times, Harvest is shown exactly twice, and Limelight is shown exactly once, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) All three films are shown on Thursday.
- (B) Exactly two films are shown on Saturday.
- (C) Limelight and Harvest are both shown on Thursday.
- (D) Greed is the only film shown on Saturday.
- (E)** Harvest and Greed are both shown on Friday.

Since Greed is shown 3 times, and no movie can be shown more than once per day, Greed is shown all three days So:

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
L or nothing	(nothing)	(nothing)
G	H	(nothing) or L
H	G	G

Since Limelight can’t be shown with Greed on Friday, it must be on Thursday or Saturday.

So either only one film is on Saturday, or there are two on Thursday and two on Saturday.

So Not necessarily A,B, C, or D – but E is always true.

10. If Limelight is shown exactly three times, Harvest is shown exactly twice, and Greed is shown exactly once, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the films that could be the first film shown on Thursday?

Thursday (H is always last)	Friday (L or G but not both, L/G is always last)	Saturday (G or H, but not both, G/H is last)
L	H	L
H	L	G

- (A) Harvest

(B) Limelight <- this is the only one that works – can't have L twice on any day, G is shown only once, can't have L and G on the same day, so H can't be last on both Thursday and Saturday. OOPS! Wrong.

(C) Greed, Harvest

(D) Greed, Limelight

Thursday (H is always last)	Friday (L or G but not both, L/G is always last)	Saturday (G or H, but not both, G/H is last)
G		L
L		
H	L	H

(E) Greed, Harvest, Limelight

Questions 11–17 :

A cruise line is scheduling seven week-long voyages for the ship *Freedom*. Each voyage will occur in exactly one of the first seven weeks of the season: weeks 1 through 7. Each voyage will be to exactly one of four destinations: Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, or Trinidad. Each destination will be scheduled for at least one of the weeks.

The following conditions apply to *Freedom's* schedule: Jamaica will not be its destination in week 4. Trinidad will be its destination in week 7. *Freedom* will make exactly two voyages to Martinique, and at least one voyage to Guadeloupe will occur in some week between those two voyages. Guadeloupe will be its destination in the week preceding any voyage it makes to Jamaica. No destination will be scheduled for consecutive weeks.

11. Which one of the following is an acceptable schedule of destinations for *Freedom*, in order from week 1 through week 7?

Check each answer for rule violations.

(A) Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Trinidad – this is the right one, by process of elimination (it also doesn't violate any rules)

(B) Guadeloupe, Martinique, Trinidad, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Trinidad – No, because Guadeloupe trip is not between the Martinique voyages.

(C) Jamaica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Trinidad – NO - Jamaica can't be first, since Guadeloupe must come before Jamaica.

(D) Martinique, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Trinidad – NO- Jamaica can't be 4th

(E) Martinique, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique – NO, because Trinidad must be 7th.

12. Which one of the following CANNOT be true about *Freedom's* schedule of voyages?

(A) Freedom makes a voyage to Trinidad in week 6. – YES – this one – The rules say Trinidad is always the last, and you can't go to the same destination two weeks in a row.

(B) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 5.

(C) Freedom makes a voyage to Jamaica in week 6.

(D) Freedom makes a voyage to Jamaica in week 3.

(E) Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe in week 3.

13. If Freedom makes a voyage to Trinidad in week 5, which one of the following could be true?

So we have ___ ___ ___ ___ ___T___ ___ ___T___
 1 Not J 2 3 4 not J 5 6 7

(A) Freedom makes a voyage to Trinidad in week 1. No, because it would have to be T M G J T M T, (G has to be between two M trips) and J can't be 4th.

(B) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 2. No – same problem as A, above.

(C) Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe in week 3. No – same problem as A, above.

(D) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 4. This one works. – M G J M T G T

(E) Freedom makes a voyage to Jamaica in week 6. No, since destination must be Guadeloupe before Jamaica, and Trinidad is week 5.

14. If Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe in week 1 and a voyage to Jamaica in week 5, which one of the following must be true?

So we have ___G___ ___M/G___ ___M/G___ ___G___ ___J___ ___M___ ___T___
 1 Not J 2 3 4 not J 5 6 7

Either M is at 2 or 3, so the G at 4 can be between two Ms – G at 1 and 4 can't be moved, so M MUST be at 6 no matter what.

(A) Freedom makes a voyage to Jamaica in week 2. No

(B) Freedom makes a voyage to Trinidad in week 2. No

(C) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 3. No

(D) Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe in week 6. No

(E) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 6. YES, see above

15. If Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe in week 1 and to Trinidad in week 2, which one of the following must be true?

So we have ___G___ ___T___ ___M___ ___G___ ___J___ ___M___ ___T___
 1 Not J 2 3 4 not J 5 6 7

(A) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 3. Yes, because J can't be at 4, and G must be before J, and G must be between two Ms, so last M is at 6, J must be at 5, and first must be at 3. All the other choices are wrong because they don't fit this model.

(B) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 4.

(C) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 5.

(D) Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe in week 3.

(E) Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe in week 5.

16. If Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique in week 3, which one of the following could be an accurate list of Freedom's destinations in week 4 and week 5, respectively?

We have M T
 1 Not J 2 3 4 not J 5 6 7

We must have GJ between M and M – the only way this works is if M is in 6 – M G J M

(A) Guadeloupe, Trinidad – YES – M G T M, then GJ at 1 and 2.

(B) Jamaica, Guadeloupe – NO – would have to be GJ b/c M has to be at 6.

(C) Martinique, Trinidad – NO – exactly two Ms, and G must be between them.

(D) Trinidad, Jamaica – no, G is always before J.

(E) Trinidad, Martinique - NO – exactly two Ms, and G must be between them.

17. Which one of the following must be true about Freedom's schedule of voyages?

(A) Freedom makes a voyage to Guadeloupe either in week 1 or else in week 2.

(B) Freedom makes a voyage to Martinique either in week 2 or else in week 3.

(C) Freedom makes at most two voyages to Guadeloupe.

(D) Freedom makes at most two voyages to Jamaica. Yes – 3 Jamaica Trips would be GJGJGJ, leaving room for only one more, but you have to fit two others in there.

(E) Freedom makes at most two voyages to Trinidad.

Questions 18–23:

There are exactly three recycling centers in Rivertown: Center 1, Center 2, and Center 3. Exactly five kinds of material are recycled at these recycling centers: glass, newsprint, plastic, tin, and wood. Each recycling center recycles at least two but no more than three of these kinds of material.

The following conditions must hold:

Any recycling center that recycles wood also recycles newsprint. Every kind of material that Center 2 recycles is also recycled at Center 1. Only one of the recycling centers recycles plastic, and that recycling center does not recycle glass.

So $C1 = C2$ or $C1 > C2$

1 P, and P = NOT G

W = NP

18. Which one of the following could be an accurate account of all the kinds of material recycled at each recycling center in Rivertown?

Look for rule breakers.

(A) Center 1: newsprint, plastic, wood; Center 2: newsprint, wood; Center 3: glass, tin, wood
NO because C3 doesn't take NP, but takes W, and $W = NP$

(B) Center 1: glass, newsprint, tin; Center 2: glass, newsprint, tin; Center 3: newsprint, plastic, wood – must be this by POE, but if you check, it works.

(C) Center 1: glass, newsprint, wood; Center 2: glass, newsprint, tin; Center 3: plastic, tin

No, because C1 doesn't take all C2 does

(D) Center 1: glass, plastic, tin; Center 2: glass, tin; Center 3: newsprint, wood

NO because centers that take plastic can't take glass

(E) Center 1: newsprint, plastic, wood; Center 2: newsprint, plastic, wood; Center 3: glass, newsprint, tin NO because only 1 center can take plastic.

19. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the recycling centers in Rivertown any one of which could recycle plastic?

(A) Center 1 only

(B) Center 3 only

(C) Center 1, Center 2

(D) Center 1, Center 3 only one can do plastic, so if 2 does it, 1 must do it, so E is wrong..

(E) Center 1, Center 2, Center 3

20. If Center 2 recycles three kinds of material, then which one of the following kinds of material must Center 3 recycle?

First, know that since no center can take more than 3 items, and Center 1 takes everything Center 2 does, Centers 1 and 2 are the same. Only one center can take plastic, so 3 must take plastic!

(A) glass

(B) newsprint

(C) plastic ← - THIS ONE.

(D) tin

(E) wood

21. If each recycling center in Rivertown recycles exactly three kinds of material, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) Only Center 2 recycles glass. No, because Center 1 must recycle everything Center 2 does.

(B) Only Center 3 recycles newsprint. NO

Center 1	Center 2	Center 3
T, G – need P, W or NP, can't have	G, T – need P, W or NP, can't have	P, W, NP

(C) Only Center 1 recycles plastic. NO

Center 1	Center 2	Center 3
P, W and NP, or P, T, and NP	Won't work b/c need 3 and can't have P, and 1 has to have everything 2 has.	G, T, NP

(D) Only Center 3 recycles tin. YES – this works!

Center 1	Center 2	Center 3
NP, W G	NP, W, G	T, NP, P

(E) Only Center 1 recycles wood. – can't work because W= NP, also 1 =2, since all centers do 3 items.

Center 1	Center 2	Center 3
NP, W, G	NP, W, G - No	T, NP, P

22. If Center 3 recycles glass, then which one of the following kinds of material must Center 2 recycle?

(A) glass No, because then 1 would have to do glass, all three would do glass, and no one could do plastic.

(B) newsprint – yes, because 2

Center 1	Center 2	Center 3
P and two others (not G) W and NP or NP and T – must be same as 2	(Not G or P) Can be only 2 W and NP or NP and T	G (so not P), could be two others, including W and NP or NP and T

(C) plastic – NO, because 1 has to do everything 2 does, and only one can do plastic.

(D) tin – No, doesn't HAVE to be – see B.

(E) wood – No, doesn't HAVE to be – see B.

23. If Center 1 is the only recycling center that recycles wood, then which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the kinds of material that one of the recycling centers recycles?

Center 1	Center 2	Center 3
W and NP, any other, but not P&G.	NP (possibly P, G, T, but not P&G)	Possibly G or P, NP, T.

(A) plastic, tin - Yes – 3.

(B) newsprint, wood ← No, since then Center 2 would have to do wood (2 items min)

(C) newsprint, tin – no, because C2= means C1 = W, NP, T , which means C3 = G,P, etc. – can't work.

(D) glass, wood ← No because W = NP

(E) glass, tin – same problem – if it's C2, C1 has to have 4 items (W, NP, G, T); if it's C3, C1 = P, in which case C2 only has one item (NP), and if C2 has P, then C1 also has to have P, and only center has P.

Section II

1. Economist: Every business strives to increase its productivity, for this increases profits for the owners and the likelihood that the business will survive. But not all efforts to increase productivity are beneficial to the business as a whole. Often, attempts to increase productivity decrease the number of employees, which clearly harms the dismissed employees as well as the sense of security of the retained employees. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the economist's argument?

(A) If an action taken to secure the survival of a business fails to enhance the welfare of the business's employees, that action cannot be good for the business as a whole.

(B) Some measures taken by a business to increase productivity fail to be beneficial to the business as a whole. ← This one.

(C) Only if the employees of a business are also its owners will the interests of the employees and owners coincide, enabling measures that will be beneficial to the business as a whole.

(D) There is no business that does not make efforts to increase its productivity.

(E) Decreasing the number of employees in a business undermines the sense of security of retained employees.

2. All Labrador retrievers bark a great deal. All Saint Bernards bark infrequently. Each of Rosa's dogs is a cross between a Labrador retriever and a Saint Bernard. Therefore, Rosa's dogs are moderate barkers. Which one of the following uses flawed reasoning that most closely resembles the flawed reasoning used in the argument above?

(A) All students who study diligently make good grades. But some students who do not study diligently also make good grades. Jane studies somewhat diligently. Therefore, Jane makes somewhat good grades. NO, because it says some students who do not study diligently also get good grades.

(B) All type A chemicals are extremely toxic to human beings. All type B chemicals are nontoxic to human beings. This household cleaner is a mixture of a type A chemical and a type B chemical. Therefore, this household cleaner is moderately toxic. YES – this assumes that mixing one with the other leads to a blend of the qualities of both, when we don't know how these qualities interact (chemical reactions, or in the case of the prompt, genetic dominance).

(C) All students at Hanson School live in Green County. All students at Edwards School live in Winn County. Members of the Perry family attend both Hanson and Edwards. Therefore, some members of the Perry family live in Green County and some live in Winn County.

NO – this makes sense and does not parallel the flawed reasoning in the prompt.

(D) All transcriptionists know shorthand. All engineers know calculus. Bob has worked both as a transcriptionist and as an engineer. Therefore, Bob knows both shorthand and calculus. NO – this makes sense and does not parallel the flawed reasoning in the prompt.

(E) All of Kenisha's dresses are very well made. All of Connie's dresses are very badly made. Half of the dresses in this closet are very well made, and half of them are very badly made. Therefore, half of the

dressers in this closet are Kenisha's and half of them are Connie's. NO. This is flawed logic, since it makes the error of the converse, but it's not the same flaw as the prompt.

3. A century in certain ways is like a life, and as the end of a century approaches, people behave toward that century much as someone who is nearing the end of life does toward that life. So just as people in their last years spend much time looking back on the events of their life, people at a century's end _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) reminisce about their own lives
- (B) fear that their own lives are about to end
- (C) focus on what the next century will bring
- (D)** become very interested in the history of the century just ending ← this one!
- (E) reflect on how certain unfortunate events of the century could have been avoided

4. Consumer: The latest Connorly Report suggests that Ocksenfrey prepackaged meals are virtually devoid of nutritional value. But the Connorly Report is commissioned by Danto Foods, Ocksenfrey's largest corporate rival, and early drafts of the report are submitted for approval to Danto Foods' public relations department. Because of the obvious bias of this report, it is clear that Ocksenfrey's prepackaged meals really are nutritious. The reasoning in the consumer's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

- (A)** treats evidence that there is an apparent bias as evidence that the Connorly Report's claims are false ← This one – It's definitely evidence of bias, but bias doesn't mean everything the source says is false.
- (B) draws a conclusion based solely on an unrepresentative sample of Ocksenfrey's products
- (C) fails to take into account the possibility that Ocksenfrey has just as much motivation to create negative publicity for Danto as Danto has to create negative publicity for Ocksenfrey
- (D) fails to provide evidence that Danto Foods' prepackaged meals are not more nutritious than Ocksenfrey's are
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that Danto Foods' public relations department would not approve a draft of a report that was hostile to Danto Foods' products

5. Scientist: Earth's average annual temperature has increased by about 0.5 degrees Celsius over the last century. This warming is primarily the result of the buildup of minor gases in the atmosphere, blocking the outward flow of heat from the planet. Which one of the following, if true, would count as evidence against the scientist's explanation of Earth's warming?

- (A) Only some of the minor gases whose presence in the atmosphere allegedly resulted in the phenomenon described by the scientist were produced by industrial pollution.

(B) Most of the warming occurred before 1940, while most of the buildup of minor gases in the atmosphere occurred after 1940. ← This one.

(C) Over the last century, Earth received slightly more solar radiation in certain years than it did in others.

(D) Volcanic dust and other particles in the atmosphere reflect much of the Sun's radiation back into space before it can reach Earth's surface.

(E) The accumulation of minor gases in the atmosphere has been greater over the last century than at any other time in Earth's history.

6. An undergraduate degree is necessary for appointment to the executive board. Further, no one with a felony conviction can be appointed to the board. Thus, Murray, an accountant with both a bachelor's and a master's degree, cannot be accepted for the position of Executive Administrator, since he has a felony conviction. The argument's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) Anyone with a master's degree and without a felony conviction is eligible for appointment to the executive board.

(B) Only candidates eligible for appointment to the executive board can be accepted for the position of Executive Administrator. ← This one

(C) An undergraduate degree is not necessary for acceptance for the position of Executive Administrator.

(D) If Murray did not have a felony conviction, he would be accepted for the position of Executive Administrator.

(E) The felony charge on which Murray was convicted is relevant to the duties of the position of Executive Administrator.

7. Ethicist: The most advanced kind of moral motivation is based solely on abstract principles. This form of motivation is in contrast with calculated self-interest or the desire to adhere to societal norms and conventions. The actions of which one of the following individuals exhibit the most advanced kind of moral motivation, as described by the ethicist?

(A) Bobby contributed money to a local charity during a charity drive at work because he worried that not doing so would make him look stingy. NO- norm

(B) Wes contributed money to a local charity during a charity drive at work because he believed that doing so would improve his employer's opinion of him. No – self interest

(C) Donna's employers engaged in an illegal but profitable practice that caused serious damage to the environment. Donna did not report this practice to the authorities, out of fear that her employers would retaliate against her. No – self-interest

(D) Jadine's employers engaged in an illegal but profitable practice that caused serious damage to the environment. Jadine reported this practice to the authorities out of a belief that protecting the environment is always more important than monetary profit. YES

(E) Leigh's employers engaged in an illegal but profitable practice that caused serious damage to the environment. Leigh reported this practice to the authorities only because several colleagues had been pressuring her to do so. No, norm.

8. Proponents of the electric car maintain that when the technical problems associated with its battery design are solved, such cars will be widely used and, because they are emission-free, will result in an abatement of the environmental degradation caused by auto emissions. But unless we dam more rivers, the electricity to charge these batteries will come from nuclear or coal-fired power plants. Each of these three power sources produces considerable environmental damage. Thus, the electric car _____. Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

(A) will have worse environmental consequences than its proponents may believe ← This one

(B) will probably remain less popular than other types of cars

(C) requires that purely technical problems be solved before it can succeed

(D) will increase the total level of emissions rather than reduce it

(E) will not produce a net reduction in environmental degradation (NO - we don't know that)

10. Double-blind techniques should be used whenever possible in scientific experiments. They help prevent the misinterpretations that often arise due to expectations and opinions that scientists already hold, and clearly scientists should be extremely diligent in trying to avoid such misinterpretations. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the argument?

(A) Scientists' objectivity may be impeded by interpreting experimental evidence on the basis of expectations and opinions that they already hold.

(B) It is advisable for scientists to use double-blind techniques in as high a proportion of their experiments as they can. ← This one

(C) Scientists sometimes neglect to adequately consider the risk of misinterpreting evidence on the basis of prior expectations and opinions.

(D) Whenever possible, scientists should refrain from interpreting evidence on the basis of previously formed expectations and convictions.

(E) Double-blind experimental techniques are often an effective way of ensuring scientific objectivity.

11. It is now a common complaint that the electronic media have corroded the intellectual skills required and fostered by the literary media. But several centuries ago the complaint was that certain intellectual skills, such as the powerful memory and extemporaneous eloquence that were intrinsic to oral culture, were being destroyed by the spread of literacy. So, what awaits us is probably a mere alteration of the human mind rather than its devolution. The reference to the complaint of several centuries ago that powerful memory and extemporaneous eloquence were being destroyed plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

(A) evidence supporting the claim that the intellectual skills fostered by the literary media are being destroyed by the electronic media NO

(B) an illustration of the general hypothesis being advanced that intellectual abilities are inseparable from the means by which people communicate NO

(C) an example of a cultural change that did not necessarily have a detrimental effect on the human mind overall - YES

(D) evidence that the claim that the intellectual skills required and fostered by the literary media are being lost is unwarranted - NO

(E) possible evidence, mentioned and then dismissed, that might be cited by supporters of the hypothesis being criticized – NO

12. Suppose I have promised to keep a confidence and someone asks me a question that I cannot answer truthfully without thereby breaking the promise. Obviously, I cannot both keep and break the same promise. Therefore, one cannot be obliged both to answer all questions truthfully and to keep all promises. Which one of the following arguments is most similar in its reasoning to the argument above?

(A) It is claimed that we have the unencumbered right to say whatever we want. It is also claimed that we have the obligation to be civil to others. But civility requires that we not always say what we want. So, it cannot be true both that we have the unencumbered right to say whatever we want and that we have the duty to be civil. Yes – one principle must yield.

(B) Some politicians could attain popularity with voters only by making extravagant promises; this, however, would deceive the people. So, since the only way for some politicians to be popular is to deceive, and any politician needs to be popular, it follows that some politicians must deceive. No, this is just deductive logic.

(C) If we put a lot of effort into making this report look good, the client might think we did so because we believed our proposal would not stand on its own merits. On the other hand, if we do not try to make the report look good, the client might think we are not serious about her business. So, whatever we do, we risk her criticism. – No – close, but not quite – Catch-22.

(D) If creditors have legitimate claims against a business and the business has the resources to pay those debts, then the business is obliged to pay them. Also, if a business has obligations to pay debts, then a court will force it to pay them. But the courts did not force this business to pay its debts, so either the creditors did not have legitimate claims or the business did not have sufficient resources. No, this is just contrapositive logic.

(E) If we extend our business hours, we will either have to hire new employees or have existing employees work overtime. But both new employees and additional overtime would dramatically increase our labor costs. We cannot afford to increase labor costs, so we will have to keep our business hours as they stand. No – this just explains why you can't do something, not why you have two conflicting obligations, so one must give way.

13. Standard aluminum soft-drink cans do not vary in the amount of aluminum that they contain. Fifty percent of the aluminum contained in a certain group (M) of standard aluminum soft-drink cans was recycled from another group (L) of used, standard aluminum soft-drink cans. Since all the cans in L were recycled into cans in M and since the amount of material other than aluminum in an aluminum can is negligible, it follows that M contains twice as many cans as L. The conclusion of the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) The aluminum in the cans of M cannot be recycled further.

(B) Recycled aluminum is of poorer quality than unrecycled aluminum.

(C) All of the aluminum in an aluminum can is recovered when the can is recycled. ← This one

(D) None of the soft-drink cans in group L had been made from recycled aluminum.

(E) Aluminum soft-drink cans are more easily recycled than are soft-drink cans made from other materials.

14. A cup of raw milk, after being heated in a microwave oven to 50 degrees Celsius, contains half its initial concentration of a particular enzyme, lysozyme. If, however, the milk reaches that temperature through exposure to a conventional heat source of 50 degrees Celsius, it will contain nearly all of its initial concentration of the enzyme. Therefore, what destroys the enzyme is not heat but microwaves, which generate heat. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

(A) Heating raw milk in a microwave oven to a temperature of 100 degrees Celsius destroys nearly all of the lysozyme initially present in that milk. – No, irrelevant

(B) Enzymes in raw milk that are destroyed through excessive heating can be replaced by adding enzymes that have been extracted from other sources. NO, irrelevant

(C) A liquid exposed to a conventional heat source of exactly 50 degrees Celsius will reach that temperature more slowly than it would if it were exposed to a conventional heat source hotter than 50 degrees Celsius. Irrelevant – we're not comparing two conventional heat sources.

(D) Milk that has been heated in a microwave oven does not taste noticeably different from milk that has been briefly heated by exposure to a conventional heat source. No - irrelevant

(E) Heating any liquid by microwave creates small zones within it that are much hotter than the overall temperature that the liquid will ultimately reach. ← This one – could be hot spots destroy the enzyme, not the microwaves.

15. A new government policy has been developed to avoid many serious cases of influenza. This goal will be accomplished by the annual vaccination of high-risk individuals: everyone 65 and older as well as anyone with a chronic disease that might cause them to experience complications from the influenza virus. Each year's vaccination will protect only against the strain of the influenza virus deemed most likely to be prevalent that year, so every year it will be necessary for all high-risk individuals to receive a vaccine for a different strain of the virus. Which one of the following is an assumption that would allow the conclusion above to be properly drawn?

- (A) The number of individuals in the high-risk group for influenza will not significantly change from year to year.
- (B) The likelihood that a serious influenza epidemic will occur varies from year to year.
- (C) No vaccine for the influenza virus protects against more than one strain of that virus.
- (D) Each year the strain of influenza virus deemed most likely to be prevalent will be one that had not previously been deemed most likely to be prevalent. ← This one.
- (E) Each year's vaccine will have fewer side effects than the vaccine of the previous year since the technology for making vaccines will constantly improve.

16. Taylor: Researchers at a local university claim that 61 percent of the information transferred during a conversation is communicated through nonverbal signals. But this claim, like all such mathematically precise claims, is suspect, because claims of such exactitude could never be established by science. Sandra: While precision is unobtainable in many areas of life, it is commonplace in others. Many scientific disciplines obtain extremely precise results, which should not be doubted merely because of their precision. The statements above provide the most support for holding that Sandra would disagree with Taylor about which one of the following statements?

- (A) Research might reveal that 61 percent of the information taken in during a conversation is communicated through nonverbal signals.
- (B) It is possible to determine whether 61 percent of the information taken in during a conversation is communicated through nonverbal signals.
- (C) The study of verbal and nonverbal communication is an area where one cannot expect great precision in one's research results.
- (D) Some sciences can yield mathematically precise results that are not inherently suspect. ← This one.
- (E) If inherently suspect claims are usually false, then the majority of claims made by scientists are false as well.

17. Hospital executive: At a recent conference on nonprofit management, several computer experts maintained that the most significant threat faced by large institutions such as universities and hospitals is unauthorized access to confidential data. In light of this testimony, we should make the protection of our clients' confidentiality our highest priority. The hospital executive's argument is most vulnerable to which one of the following objections?

- (A) The argument confuses the causes of a problem with the appropriate solutions to that problem.
- (B) The argument relies on the testimony of experts whose expertise is not shown to be sufficiently broad to support their general claim. ← This one

(C) The argument assumes that a correlation between two phenomena is evidence that one is the cause of the other.

(D) The argument draws a general conclusion about a group based on data about an unrepresentative sample of that group.

(E) The argument infers that a property belonging to large institutions belongs to all institutions.

18. Modern science is built on the process of posing hypotheses and testing them against observations—in essence, attempting to show that the hypotheses are incorrect. Nothing brings more recognition than overthrowing conventional wisdom. It is accordingly unsurprising that some scientists are skeptical of the widely accepted predictions of global warming. What is instead remarkable is that with hundreds of researchers striving to make breakthroughs in climatology, very few find evidence that global warming is unlikely. The information above provides the most support for which one of the following statements?

(A) Most scientists who are reluctant to accept the global warming hypothesis are not acting in accordance with the accepted standards of scientific debate.

(B) Most researchers in climatology have substantial motive to find evidence that would discredit the global warming hypothesis. ← This one.

(C) There is evidence that conclusively shows that the global warming hypothesis is true.

(D) Scientists who are skeptical about global warming have not offered any alternative hypotheses to explain climatological data.

(E) Research in global warming is primarily driven by a desire for recognition in the scientific community.

19. Historian: The Land Party achieved its only national victory in Banestria in 1935. It received most of its support that year in rural and semirural areas, where the bulk of Banestria's population lived at the time. The economic woes of the years surrounding that election hit agricultural and small business interests the hardest, and the Land Party specifically targeted those groups in 1935. I conclude that the success of the Land Party that year was due to the combination of the Land Party's specifically addressing the concerns of these groups and the depth of the economic problems people in these groups were facing. Each of the following, if true, strengthens the historian's argument EXCEPT:

(A) In preceding elections the Land Party made no attempt to address the interests of economically distressed urban groups. ← this one

(B) Voters are more likely to vote for a political party that focuses on their problems.

(C) The Land Party had most of its successes when there was economic distress in the agricultural sector.

(D) No other major party in Banestria specifically addressed the issues of people who lived in semirural areas in 1935.

(E) The greater the degree of economic distress someone is in, the more likely that person is to vote.

20. Gamba: Muñoz claims that the Southwest Hopeville Neighbors Association overwhelmingly opposes the new water system, citing this as evidence of citywide opposition. The association did pass a resolution opposing the new water system, but only 25 of 350 members voted, with 10 in favor of the system. Furthermore, the 15 opposing votes represent far less than 1 percent of Hopeville's population. One should not assume that so few votes represent the view of the majority of Hopeville's residents. Of the following, which one most accurately describes Gamba's strategy of argumentation?

(A) questioning a conclusion based on the results of a vote, on the grounds that people with certain views are more likely to vote

(B) questioning a claim supported by statistical data by arguing that statistical data can be manipulated to support whatever view the interpreter wants to support

(C) attempting to refute an argument by showing that, contrary to what has been claimed, the truth of the premises does not guarantee the truth of the conclusion

(D) criticizing a view on the grounds that the view is based on evidence that is in principle impossible to disconfirm

(E) attempting to cast doubt on a conclusion by claiming that the statistical sample on which the conclusion is based is too small to be dependable ← This one

21. Driver: My friends say I will one day have an accident because I drive my sports car recklessly. But I have done some research, and apparently minivans and larger sedans have very low accident rates compared to sports cars. So trading my sports car in for a minivan would lower my risk of having an accident. The reasoning in the driver's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that this argument

(A) infers a cause from a mere correlation ← this one

(B) relies on a sample that is too narrow

(C) misinterprets evidence that a result is likely as evidence that the result is certain

(D) mistakes a condition sufficient for bringing about a result for a condition necessary for doing so

(E) relies on a source that is probably not well-informed

22. Editorialist: News media rarely cover local politics thoroughly, and local political business is usually conducted secretively. These factors each tend to isolate local politicians from their electorates. This has the effect of reducing the chance that any particular act of resident participation will elicit a positive official response, which in turn discourages resident participation in local politics. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the editorialist's statements?

(A) Particular acts of resident participation would be likely to elicit a positive response from local politicians if those politicians were less isolated from their electorate.

(B) Local political business should be conducted less secretively because this would avoid discouraging resident participation in local politics.

(C) The most important factor influencing a resident's decision as to whether to participate in local politics is the chance that the participation will elicit a positive official response.

(D) More-frequent thorough coverage of local politics would reduce at least one source of discouragement from resident participation in local politics. ← This one

(E) If resident participation in local politics were not discouraged, this would cause local politicians to be less isolated from their electorate.

23. Philosopher: An action is morally right if it would be reasonably expected to increase the aggregate well-being of the people affected by it. An action is morally wrong if and only if it would be reasonably expected to reduce the aggregate wellbeing of the people affected by it. Thus, actions that would be reasonably expected to leave unchanged the aggregate well-being of the people affected by them are also right. The philosopher's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) Only wrong actions would be reasonably expected to reduce the aggregate well-being of the people affected by them.

(B) No action is both right and wrong.

(C) Any action that is not morally wrong is morally right. ← This one.

(D) There are actions that would be reasonably expected to leave unchanged the aggregate well-being of the people affected by them.

(E) Only right actions have good consequences.

24. Car companies solicit consumer information on such human factors as whether a seat is comfortable or whether a set of controls is easy to use. However, designer interaction with consumers is superior to survey data; the data may tell the designer why a feature on last year's model was given a low rating, but data will not explain how that feature needs to be changed in order to receive a higher rating. The reasoning above conforms most closely to which one of the following propositions?

(A) Getting consumer input for design modifications can contribute to successful product design.
← This one!

(B) Car companies traditionally conduct extensive postmarket surveys.

(C) Designers aim to create features that will appeal to specific market niches.

(D) A car will have unappealing features if consumers are not consulted during its design stage.

(E) Consumer input affects external rather than internal design components of cars.

25. During the nineteenth century, the French academy of art was a major financial sponsor of painting and sculpture in France; sponsorship by private individuals had decreased dramatically by this time. Because the academy discouraged innovation in the arts, there was little innovation in nineteenth century French sculpture. Yet nineteenth century French painting showed a remarkable degree of innovation. Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the difference between the amount of innovation in French painting and the amount of innovation in French sculpture during the nineteenth century?

(A) In France in the nineteenth century, the French academy gave more of its financial support to painting than it did to sculpture.

(B) The French academy in the nineteenth century financially supported a greater number of sculptors than painters, but individual painters received more support, on average, than individual sculptors.

(C) Because stone was so much more expensive than paint and canvas, far more unsponsored paintings were produced than were unsponsored sculptures in France during the nineteenth century. ← This one

(D) Very few of the artists in France in the nineteenth century who produced sculptures also produced paintings.

(E) Although the academy was the primary sponsor of sculpture and painting, the total amount of financial support that French sculptors and painters received from sponsors declined during the nineteenth century

Section III

1. Situation: Someone living in a cold climate buys a winter coat that is stylish but not warm in order to appear sophisticated. Analysis: People are sometimes willing to sacrifice sensual comfort or pleasure for the sake of appearances. The analysis provided for the situation above is most appropriate for which one of the following situations?

(A) A person buys an automobile to commute to work even though public transportation is quick and reliable.

(B) A parent buys a car seat for a young child because it is more colorful and more comfortable for the child than the other car seats on the market, though no safer.

(C) A couple buys a particular wine even though their favorite wine is less expensive and better tasting because they think it will impress their dinner guests. ← this one

(D) A person sets her thermostat at a low temperature during the winter because she is concerned about the environmental damage caused by using fossil fuels to heat her home.

(E) An acrobat convinces the circus that employs him to purchase an expensive outfit for him so that he can wear it during his act to impress the audience

2. After replacing his old gas water heater with a new, pilotless, gas water heater that is rated as highly efficient, Jimmy's gas bills increased. Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the increase mentioned above EXCEPT:

(A) The new water heater uses a smaller percentage of the gas used by Jimmy's household than did the old one. ← This one

(B) Shortly after the new water heater was installed, Jimmy's uncle came to live with him, doubling the size of the household.

(C) After having done his laundry at a laundromat, Jimmy bought and started using a gas dryer when he replaced his water heater.

(D) Jimmy's utility company raised the rates for gas consumption following installation of the new water heater.

(E) Unusually cold weather following installation of the new water heater resulted in heavy gas usage.

3. Carolyn: The artist Marc Quinn has displayed, behind a glass plate, biologically replicated fragments of Sir John Sulston's DNA, calling it a "conceptual portrait" of Sulston. But to be a portrait, something must bear a recognizable resemblance to its subject.

Arnold: I disagree. Quinn's conceptual portrait is a maximally realistic portrait, for it holds actual instructions according to which Sulston was created. The dialogue provides most support for the claim that Carolyn and Arnold disagree over whether the object described by Quinn as a conceptual portrait of Sir John Sulston

(A) should be considered to be art

(B) should be considered to be Quinn's work

(C) bears a recognizable resemblance to Sulston

(D) contains instructions according to which Sulston was created

(E) is actually a portrait of Sulston ← This one.

4. Many corporations have begun decorating their halls with motivational posters in hopes of boosting their employees' motivation to work productively. However, almost all employees at these corporations are already motivated to work productively. So these corporations' use of

motivational posters is unlikely to achieve its intended purpose. The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

(A) fails to consider whether corporations that do not currently use motivational posters would increase their employees' motivation to work productively if they began using the posters

(B) takes for granted that, with respect to their employees' motivation to work productively, corporations that decorate their halls with motivational posters are representative of corporations in general

(C) fails to consider that even if motivational posters do not have one particular beneficial effect for corporations, they may have similar effects that are equally beneficial

(D) does not adequately address the possibility that employee productivity is strongly affected by factors other than employees' motivation to work productively

(E) fails to consider that even if employees are already motivated to work productively, motivational posters may increase that motivation ← This one

5. Atrens: An early entomologist observed ants carrying particles to neighboring ant colonies and inferred that the ants were bringing food to their neighbors. Further research, however, revealed that the ants were emptying their own colony's dumping site. Thus, the early entomologist was wrong. Atrens's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) Ant societies do not interact in all the same ways that human societies interact.

(B) There is only weak evidence for the view that ants have the capacity to make use of objects as gifts.

(C) Ant dumping sites do not contain particles that could be used as food. ← This one

(D) The ants to whom the particles were brought never carried the particles into their own colonies.

(E) The entomologist cited retracted his conclusion when it was determined that the particles the ants carried came from their dumping site.

6. Jablonski, who owns a car dealership, has donated cars to driver education programs at area schools for over five years. She found the statistics on car accidents to be disturbing, and she wanted to do something to encourage better driving in young drivers. Some members of the community have shown their support for this action by purchasing cars from Jablonski's dealership. Which one of the following propositions is best illustrated by the passage?

(A) The only way to reduce traffic accidents is through driver education programs.

(B) Altruistic actions sometimes have positive consequences for those who perform them. ← This one

- (C) Young drivers are the group most likely to benefit from driver education programs.
- (D) It is usually in one's best interest to perform actions that benefit others.
- (E) An action must have broad community support if it is to be successful.

7. Antonio: One can live a life of moderation by never deviating from the middle course. But then one loses the joy of spontaneity and misses the opportunities that come to those who are occasionally willing to take great chances, or to go too far.

Marla: But one who, in the interests of moderation, never risks going too far is actually failing to live a life of moderation: one must be moderate even in one's moderation. Antonio and Marla disagree over

- (A) whether it is desirable for people occasionally to take great chances in life
- (B)** what a life of moderation requires of a person ← This one
- (C) whether it is possible for a person to embrace other virtues along with moderation
- (D) how often a person ought to deviate from the middle course in life
- (E) whether it is desirable for people to be moderately spontaneous

8. Advertisement: Fabric-Soft leaves clothes soft and fluffy, and its fresh scent is a delight. We conducted a test using over 100 consumers to prove Fabric-Soft is best. Each consumer was given one towel washed with Fabric-Soft and one towel washed without it. Ninety-nine percent of the consumers preferred the Fabric-Soft towel. So Fabric-Soft is the most effective fabric softener available. The advertisement's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it fails to consider whether

- (A) any of the consumers tested are allergic to fabric softeners
- (B) Fabric-Soft is more or less harmful to the environment than other fabric softeners
- (C) Fabric-Soft is much cheaper or more expensive than other fabric softeners
- (D) the consumers tested find the benefits of using fabric softeners worth the expense
- (E)** the consumers tested had the opportunity to evaluate fabric softeners other than Fabric-Soft ← This one

9. Naturalist: The recent claims that the Tasmanian tiger is not extinct are false. The Tasmanian tiger's natural habitat was taken over by sheep farming decades ago, resulting in the animal's systematic elimination from the area. Since then naturalists working in the region have discovered no hard evidence of its survival, such as carcasses or tracks. In spite of alleged sightings of the animal, the Tasmanian tiger no longer exists. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the naturalist's argument depends?

(A) Sheep farming drove the last Tasmanian tigers to starvation by chasing them from their natural habitat.

(B) Some scavengers in Tasmania are capable of destroying tiger carcasses without a trace.

(C) Every naturalist working in the Tasmanian tiger's natural habitat has looked systematically for evidence of the tiger's survival.

(D) The Tasmanian tiger did not move and adapt to a different region in response to the loss of habitat. ← This one.

(E) Those who have reported sightings of the Tasmanian tiger are not experienced naturalists.

10. Advertisers have learned that people are more easily encouraged to develop positive attitudes about things toward which they originally have neutral or even negative attitudes if those things are linked, with pictorial help rather than exclusively through prose, to things about which they already have positive attitudes. Therefore, advertisers are likely to _____. Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

(A) use little if any written prose in their advertisements

(B) try to encourage people to develop positive attitudes about products that can be better represented pictorially than in prose

(C) place their advertisements on television rather than in magazines

(D) highlight the desirable features of the advertised product by contrasting them pictorially with undesirable features of a competing product

(E) create advertisements containing pictures of things most members of the target audience like ← this thing

11. Feathers recently taken from seabirds stuffed and preserved in the 1880s have been found to contain only half as much mercury as feathers recently taken from living birds of the same species. Since mercury that accumulates in a seabird's feathers as the feathers grow is derived from fish eaten by the bird, these results indicate that mercury levels in saltwater fish are higher now than they were 100 years ago. The argument depends on assuming that

(A) the proportion of a seabird's diet consisting of fish was not as high, on average, in the 1880s as it is today

(B) the amount of mercury in a saltwater fish depends on the amount of pollution in the ocean habitat of the fish

(C) mercury derived from fish is essential for the normal growth of a seabird's feathers

(D) the stuffed seabirds whose feathers were tested for mercury were not fully grown
(E) the process used to preserve birds in the 1880s did not substantially decrease the amount of mercury in the birds' feathers ← this one

12. Novel X and Novel Y are both semiautobiographical novels and contain many very similar themes and situations, which might lead one to suspect plagiarism on the part of one of the authors. However, it is more likely that the similarity of themes and situations in the two novels is merely coincidental, since both authors are from very similar backgrounds and have led similar lives. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion drawn in the argument?

(A) Novel X and Novel Y are both semiautobiographical novels, and the two novels contain many very similar themes and situations.

(B) The fact that Novel X and Novel Y are both semiautobiographical novels and contain many very similar themes and situations might lead one to suspect plagiarism on the part of one of the authors.

(C) The author of Novel X and the author of Novel Y are from very similar backgrounds and have led very similar lives.

(D) It is less likely that one of the authors of Novel X or Novel Y is guilty of plagiarism than that the similarity of themes and situations in the two novels is merely coincidental. ← This one

(E) If the authors of Novel X and Novel Y are from very similar backgrounds and have led similar lives, suspicions that either of the authors plagiarized are very likely to be unwarranted.

13. Therapist: Cognitive psychotherapy focuses on changing a patient's conscious beliefs. Thus, cognitive psychotherapy is likely to be more effective at helping patients overcome psychological problems than are forms of psychotherapy that focus on changing unconscious beliefs and desires, since only conscious beliefs are under the patient's direct conscious control. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the therapist's argument?

(A) Psychological problems are frequently caused by unconscious beliefs that could be changed with the aid of psychotherapy.

(B) It is difficult for any form of psychotherapy to be effective without focusing on mental states that are under the patient's direct conscious control. ← This one

(C) Cognitive psychotherapy is the only form of psychotherapy that focuses primarily on changing the patient's conscious beliefs.

(D) No form of psychotherapy that focuses on changing the patient's unconscious beliefs and desires can be effective unless it also helps change beliefs that are under the patient's direct conscious control.

(E) All of a patient's conscious beliefs are under the patient's conscious control, but other psychological states cannot be controlled effectively without the aid of psychotherapy.

14. Commentator: In academic scholarship, sources are always cited, and methodology and theoretical assumptions are set out, so as to allow critical study, replication, and expansion of scholarship. In open-source software, the code in which the program is written can be viewed and modified by individual users for their purposes without getting permission from the producer or paying a fee. In contrast, the code of proprietary software is kept secret, and modifications can be made only by the producer, for a fee. This shows that open-source software better matches the values embodied in academic scholarship, and since scholarship is central to the mission of universities, universities should use only open-source software. The commentator's reasoning most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?

(A) Whatever software tools are most advanced and can achieve the goals of academic scholarship are the ones that should alone be used in universities.

(B) Universities should use the type of software technology that is least expensive, as long as that type of software technology is adequate for the purposes of academic scholarship.

(C) Universities should choose the type of software technology that best matches the values embodied in the activities that are central to the mission of universities. ← This one

(D) The form of software technology that best matches the values embodied in the activities that are central to the mission of universities is the form of software technology that is most efficient for universities to use.

(E) A university should not pursue any activity that would block the achievement of the goals of academic scholarship at that university.

15. A consumer magazine surveyed people who had sought a psychologist's help with a personal problem. Of those responding who had received treatment for 6 months or less, 20 percent claimed that treatment "made things a lot better." Of those responding who had received longer treatment, 36 percent claimed that treatment "made things a lot better." Therefore, psychological treatment lasting more than 6 months is more effective than shorter-term treatment. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

(A) Of the respondents who had received treatment for longer than 6 months, 10 percent said that treatment made things worse.

(B) Patients who had received treatment for longer than 6 months were more likely to respond to the survey than were those who had received treatment for a shorter time.

(C) Patients who feel they are doing well in treatment tend to remain in treatment, while those who are doing poorly tend to quit earlier. ← This one

(D) Patients who were dissatisfied with their treatment were more likely to feel a need to express their feelings about it and thus to return the survey.

(E) Many psychologists encourage their patients to receive treatment for longer than 6 months.

16. Philosopher: Nations are not literally persons; they have no thoughts or feelings, and, literally speaking, they perform no actions. Thus they have no moral rights or responsibilities. But no nation can survive unless many of its citizens attribute such rights and responsibilities to it, for nothing else could prompt people to make the sacrifices national citizenship demands. Obviously, then, a nation _____. Which one of the following most logically completes the philosopher's argument?

(A) cannot continue to exist unless something other than the false belief that the nation has moral rights motivates its citizens to make sacrifices

(B) cannot survive unless many of its citizens have some beliefs that are literally false ← this

(C) can never be a target of moral praise or blame

(D) is not worth the sacrifices that its citizens make on its behalf

(E) should always be thought of in metaphorical rather than literal terms

17. When exercising the muscles in one's back, it is important, in order to maintain a healthy back, to exercise the muscles on opposite sides of the spine equally. After all, balanced muscle development is needed to maintain a healthy back, since the muscles on opposite sides of the spine must pull equally in opposing directions to keep the back in proper alignment and protect the spine. Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

(A) Muscles on opposite sides of the spine that are equally well developed will be enough to keep the back in proper alignment.

(B) Exercising the muscles on opposite sides of the spine unequally tends to lead to unbalanced muscle development. ← This one

(C) Provided that one exercises the muscles on opposite sides of the spine equally, one will have a generally healthy back.

(D) If the muscles on opposite sides of the spine are exercised unequally, one's back will be irreparably damaged.

(E) One should exercise daily to ensure that the muscles on opposite sides of the spine keep the back in proper alignment.

18. Editor: In all cultures, it is almost universally accepted that one has a moral duty to prevent members of one's family from being harmed. Thus, few would deny that if a person is known by the person's parents to be falsely accused of a crime, it would be morally right for the parents to hide the accused from the police. Hence, it is also likely to be widely accepted that it is sometimes morally right to obstruct the police in their work. The reasoning in the editor's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that this argument

(A) utilizes a single type of example for the purpose of justifying a broad generalization

(B) fails to consider the possibility that other moral principles would be widely recognized as overriding any obligation to protect a family member from harm
← This one

(C) presumes, without providing justification, that allowing the police to arrest an innocent person assists rather than obstructs justice

(D) takes for granted that there is no moral obligation to obey the law

(E) takes for granted that the parents mentioned in the example are not mistaken about their child's innocence

19. Editor: Many candidates say that if elected they will reduce governmental intrusion into voters' lives. But voters actually elect politicians who instead promise that the government will provide assistance to solve their most pressing problems. Governmental assistance, however, costs money, and money can come only from taxes, which can be considered a form of governmental intrusion. Thus, governmental intrusion into the lives of voters will rarely be substantially reduced over time in a democracy. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the editor's argument?

(A) Politicians who win their elections usually keep their campaign promises. ←
This

(B) Politicians never promise what they really intend to do once in office.

(C) The most common problems people have are financial problems.

(D) Governmental intrusion into the lives of voters is no more burdensome in nondemocratic countries than it is in democracies.

(E) Politicians who promise to do what they actually believe ought to be done are rarely elected.

20. We should accept the proposal to demolish the old train station, because the local historical society, which vehemently opposes this, is dominated by people who have no commitment to long-term economic well-being. Preserving old buildings creates an impediment to new development, which is critical to economic health. The flawed

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

(A) Our country should attempt to safeguard works of art that it deems to possess national cultural significance. These works might not be recognized as such by all taxpayers, or even all critics. Nevertheless, our country ought to expend whatever money is needed to procure all such works as they become available.

(B) Documents of importance to local heritage should be properly preserved and archived for the sake of future generations. For, if even one of these documents is damaged or lost, the integrity of the historical record as a whole will be damaged.

(C) You should have your hair cut no more than once a month. After all, beauticians suggest that their customers have their hair cut twice a month, and they do this as a way of generating more business for themselves. ← This one

(D) The committee should endorse the plan to postpone construction of the new expressway. Many residents of the neighborhoods that would be affected are fervently opposed to that construction, and the committee is obligated to avoid alienating those residents.

(E) One should not borrow even small amounts of money unless it is absolutely necessary. Once one borrows a few dollars, the interest starts to accumulate. The longer one takes to repay, the more one ends up owing, and eventually a small debt has become a large one.

21. Ethicist: On average, animals raised on grain must be fed sixteen pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat. A pound of meat is more nutritious for humans than a pound of grain, but sixteen pounds of grain could feed many more people than could a pound of meat. With grain yields leveling off, large areas of farmland going out of production each year, and the population rapidly expanding, we must accept the fact that consumption of meat will soon be morally unacceptable. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the ethicist's argument?

(A) Even though it has been established that a vegetarian diet can be healthy, many people prefer to eat meat and are willing to pay for it.

(B) Often, cattle or sheep can be raised to maturity on grass from pastureland that is unsuitable for any other kind of farming. ← This one

(C) If a grain diet is supplemented with protein derived from non-animal sources, it can have nutritional value equivalent to that of a diet containing meat.

(D) Although prime farmland near metropolitan areas is being lost rapidly to suburban development, we could reverse this trend by choosing to live in areas that are already urban.

(E) Nutritionists agree that a diet composed solely of grain products is not adequate for human health.

22. If the price it pays for coffee beans continues to increase, the Coffee Shoppe will have to increase its prices. In that case, either the Coffee Shoppe will begin selling noncoffee products or its coffee sales will decrease. But selling noncoffee products will decrease the Coffee Shoppe's overall profitability. Moreover, the Coffee Shoppe can avoid a decrease in overall profitability only if its coffee sales do not decrease. Which one of the following statements follows logically from the statements above?

(A) If the Coffee Shoppe's overall profitability decreases, the price it pays for coffee beans will have continued to increase.

(B) If the Coffee Shoppe's overall profitability decreases, either it will have begun selling noncoffee products or its coffee sales will have decreased.

(C) The Coffee Shoppe's overall profitability will decrease if the price it pays for coffee beans continues to increase. ← this

(D) The price it pays for coffee beans cannot decrease without the Coffee Shoppe's overall profitability also decreasing.

(E) Either the price it pays for coffee beans will continue to increase or the Coffee Shoppe's coffee sales will increase.

23. Political candidates' speeches are loaded with promises and with expressions of good intention, but one must not forget that the politicians' purpose in giving these speeches is to get themselves elected. Clearly, then, these speeches are selfishly motivated and the promises made in them are unreliable. Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the argument above?

(A) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that if a person's promise is not selfishly motivated then that promise is reliable.

(B) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that promises made for selfish reasons are never kept.

(C) The argument confuses the effect of an action with its cause.

(D) The argument overlooks the fact that a promise need not be unreliable just because the person who made it had an ulterior motive for doing so. ← This one

(E) The argument overlooks the fact that a candidate who makes promises for selfish reasons may nonetheless be worthy of the office for which he or she is running.

24. Sociologist: Romantics who claim that people are not born evil but may be made evil by the imperfect institutions that they form cannot be right, for they misunderstand the causal relationship between people and their institutions. After all, institutions are merely collections of people. Which one of the following principles, if valid, would most help to justify the sociologist's argument?

(A) People acting together in institutions can do more good or evil than can people acting individually.

(B) Institutions formed by people are inevitably imperfect.

(C) People should not be overly optimistic in their view of individual human beings.

(D) A society's institutions are the surest gauge of that society's values.

(E) The whole does not determine the properties of the things that compose it. ← This

25. Some anthropologists argue that the human species could not have survived prehistoric times if the species had not evolved the ability to cope with diverse natural environments. However, there is considerable evidence that *Australopithecus afarensis*, a prehistoric species related to early humans, also thrived in a diverse array of environments, but became extinct. Hence, the anthropologists' claim is false. The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

(A) confuses a condition's being required for a given result to occur in one case with the condition's being sufficient for such a result to occur in a similar case → This

(B) takes for granted that if one species had a characteristic that happened to enable it to survive certain conditions, at least one related extinct species must have had the same characteristic

(C) generalizes, from the fact that one species with a certain characteristic survived certain conditions, that all related species with the same characteristic must have survived exactly the same conditions

(D) fails to consider the possibility that *Australopithecus afarensis* had one or more characteristics that lessened its chances of surviving prehistoric times

(E) fails to consider the possibility that, even if a condition caused a result to occur in one case, it was not necessary to cause the result to occur in a similar case

Section IV.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
(A) Rita Dove's work has been widely acclaimed primarily because of the lyrical elements she has introduced into her fiction.

(B) Rita Dove's lyric narratives present clusters of narrative detail in order to create a cumulative narrative without requiring the reader to interpret it in a linear manner.

(C) Working against a bias that has long been dominant in the U.S., recent writers like Rita Dove have shown that the lyrical use of language can effectively enhance narrative fiction.

(D) Unlike many of her U.S. contemporaries, Rita Dove writes without relying on the traditional techniques associated with poetry and fiction.

(E) Rita Dove's successful blending of poetry and fiction exemplifies the recent trend away from the rigid separation of the two genres that has long been prevalent in the U.S. ← this

2. Which one of the following is most analogous to the literary achievements that the author attributes to Dove?

(A) A chef combines nontraditional cooking methods and traditional ingredients from disparate world cuisines to devise new recipes.

(B) A professor of film studies becomes a film director and succeeds, partly due to a wealth of theoretical knowledge of filmmaking.

(C) An actor who is also a theatrical director teams up with a public health agency to use street theater to inform the public about health matters.

(D) A choreographer defies convention and choreographs dances that combine elements of both ballet and jazz dance. ← This one

(E) A rock musician records several songs from previous decades but introduces extended guitar solos into each one.

3. According to the passage, in the U.S. there is a widely held view that

(A) poetry should not involve characters or narratives ← This one

(B) unlike the writing of poetry, the writing of fiction is rarely an academically serious endeavor

(C) graduate writing programs focus on poetry to the exclusion of fiction

(D) fiction is most aesthetically effective when it incorporates lyrical elements

(E) European literary cultures are suspicious of generalists

4. The author's attitude toward the deep rift between poetry and fiction in the U.S. can be most accurately described as one of

- (A) perplexity as to what could have led to the development of such a rift
- (B) astonishment that academics have overlooked the existence of the rift
- (C) ambivalence toward the effect the rift has had on U.S. literature
- (D) pessimism regarding the possibility that the rift can be overcome
- (E)** disapproval of attitudes and presuppositions underlying the rift ← This one

5. In the passage the author conjectures that a cause of the deep rift between fiction and poetry in the United States may be that

- (A) poets and fiction writers each tend to see their craft as superior to the others' craft
- (B) the methods used in training graduate students in poetry are different from those used in training graduate students in other literary fields
- (C) publishers often pressure writers to concentrate on what they do best
- (D)** a suspicion of generalism deters writers from dividing their energies between the two genres ← This one
- (E) fiction is more widely read and respected than poetry

6. In the context of the passage, the author's primary purpose in mentioning Dove's experience in Germany (lines 32–36) is to

- (A) suggest that the habit of treating poetry and fiction as nonoverlapping domains is characteristic of English-speaking societies but not others
- (B)** point to an experience that reinforced Dove's conviction that poetry and fiction should not be rigidly separated ← This
- (C) indicate that Dove's strengths as a writer derive in large part from the international character of her academic background
- (D) present an illuminating biographical detail about Dove in an effort to enhance the human interest appeal of the passage
- (E) indicate what Dove believes to be the origin of her opposition to the separation of fiction and poetry in the U.S.

7. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to believe which one of the following?

- (A)** Each of Dove's works can be classified as either primarily poetry or primarily fiction, even though it may contain elements of both. ← This one

(B) The aesthetic value of lyric narrative resides in its representation of a sequence of events, rather than in its ability to evoke inner states.

(C) The way in which Dove blends genres in her writing is without precedent in U.S. writing.

(D) Narrative that uses lyrical language is generally aesthetically superior to pure lyric poetry.

(E) Writers who successfully cross the generic boundary between poetry and fiction often try their hand at genres such as drama as well.

8. If this passage had been excerpted from a longer text, which one of the following predictions about the near future of U.S. literature would be most likely to appear in that text?

(A) The number of writers who write both poetry and fiction will probably continue to grow. ← This one

(B) Because of the increased interest in mixed genres, the small market for pure lyric poetry will likely shrink even further.

(C) Narrative poetry will probably come to be regarded as a sub-genre of fiction.

(D) There will probably be a rise in specialization among writers in university writing programs.

(E) Writers who continue to work exclusively in poetry or fiction will likely lose their audiences.

9. Both passages were written primarily in order to answer which one of the following questions?

(A) What evolutionary advantage did larger brain size confer on early hominids?

(B) Why do human mothers and infants engage in bonding behavior that is composed of musical elements?

(C) What are the evolutionary origins of the human ability to make music? ← This

(D) Do the human abilities to make music and to use language depend on the same neurological systems?

(E) Why are most people more adept at using language than they are at making music?

10. Each of the two passages mentions the relation of music to

(A) bonding between humans

(B) human emotion ← This one

(C) neurological research

(D) the increasing helplessness of hominid infants

(E) the use of tools to produce sounds

11. It can be inferred that the authors of the two passages would be most likely to disagree over whether

(A) the increase in hominid brain size necessitated earlier births

(B) fewer differences than similarities exist between the neurological processing of music and human language

(C) brain size increased rapidly over the course of human evolution

(D) the capacity to produce music has great adaptive value to humans

(E) mother-infant bonding involves temporally patterned vocal interactions

12. The authors would be most likely to agree on the answer to which one of the following questions regarding musical capacity in humans?

(A) Does it manifest itself in some form in early infancy? (B) Does it affect the strength of mother-infant bonds?

(C) Is it at least partly a result of evolutionary increases in brain size? ← This one

(D) Did its evolution spur the development of new neurological systems?

(E) Why does it vary so greatly among different individuals?

13. Which one of the following principles underlies the arguments in both passages?

(A) Investigations of the evolutionary origins of human behaviors must take into account the behavior of nonhuman animals.

(B) All human capacities can be explained in terms of the evolutionary advantages they offer.

(C) The fact that a single neurological system underlies two different capacities is evidence that those capacities evolved concurrently.

(D) The discovery of the neurological basis of a human behavior constitutes the discovery of the essence of that behavior.

(E) The behavior of modern-day humans can provide legitimate evidence concerning the evolutionary origins of human abilities. ← This

14. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes a relationship between the two passages?

(A) Passage A and passage B use different evidence to draw divergent conclusions. ← This

(B) Passage A poses the question that passage B attempts to answer.

(C) Passage A proposes a hypothesis that passage B attempts to substantiate with new evidence.

(D) Passage A expresses a stronger commitment to its hypothesis than does passage B.

(E) Passage A and passage B use different evidence to support the same conclusion.

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

(A) Since distribution of a document placed on a Web page is controlled by the author of that page rather than by the person who creates a link to the page, creating such a link should not be considered copyright infringement. ← This

(B) Changes in copyright law in response to the development of Web pages and links are ill-advised unless such changes amplify rather than restrict the free exchange of ideas necessary in a democracy.

(C) People who are concerned about the access others may have to the Web documents they create can easily prevent such access without inhibiting the rights of others to exchange ideas freely.

(D) Problems concerning intellectual property rights created by new forms of electronic media are not insuperably difficult to resolve if one applies basic commonsense principles to these problems.

(E) Maintaining a free exchange of ideas on the Web offers benefits that far outweigh those that might be gained by a small number of individuals if a radical alteration of copyright laws aimed at restricting the Web's growth were allowed.

16. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the term "strengthened" as that term is used in line 8 of the passage?

(A) made more restrictive ← This one

(B) made uniform worldwide

(C) made to impose harsher penalties

(D) dutifully enforced

(E) more fully recognized as legitimate

17. With which one of the following claims about documents placed on Web pages would the author be most likely to agree?

(A) Such documents cannot receive adequate protection unless current copyright laws are strengthened.

(B) Such documents cannot be protected from unauthorized distribution without significantly diminishing the potential of the Web to be a widely used form of communication.

(C) The nearly instantaneous access afforded by the Web makes it impossible in practice to limit access to such documents.

(D) Such documents can be protected from copyright infringement with the least damage to the public interest only by altering existing legal codes.

(E) Such documents cannot fully contribute to the Web's free exchange of ideas unless their authors allow them to be freely accessed by those who wish to do so. ← This

18. Based on the passage, the relationship between strengthening current copyright laws and relying on passwords to restrict access to a Web document is most analogous to the relationship between

(A) allowing everyone use of a public facility and restricting its use to members of the community

(B) outlawing the use of a drug and outlawing its sale

(C) prohibiting a sport and relying on participants to employ proper safety gear ← this

(D) passing a new law and enforcing that law

(E) allowing unrestricted entry to a building and restricting entry to those who have been issued a badge

19. The passage most strongly implies which one of the following?

(A) There are no creators of links to Web pages who are also owners of intellectual property on Web pages.

(B) The person who controls access to a Web page document should be considered the distributor of that document. ← THIS

(C) Rights of privacy should not be extended to owners of intellectual property placed on the Web.

(D) Those who create links to Web pages have primary control over who reads the documents on those pages.

(E) A document on a Web page must be converted to a physical document via printing before copyright infringement takes place.

20. According to the passage, which one of the following features of outgoing messages left on telephone answering machines is most relevant to the debate concerning copyright infringement?

(A) Such messages are carried by an electronic medium of communication.

(B) Such messages are not legally protected against unauthorized distribution.

(C) Transmission of such messages is virtually instantaneous.

(D) People do not usually care whether or not others might record such messages.

(E) Such messages have purposely been made available to anyone who calls that telephone number. ← This

21. The author's discussion of telephone answering machines serves primarily to

(A) compare and contrast the legal problems created by two different sorts of electronic media

(B) provide an analogy to illustrate the positions taken by each of the two sides in the copyright debate

(C) show that the legal problems produced by new communication technology are not themselves new

(D) illustrate the basic principle the author believes should help determine the outcome of the copyright debate ← This one

(E) show that telephone use also raises concerns about copyright infringement

22. According to the passage, present copyright laws

(A) allow completely unrestricted use of any document placed by its author on a Web page

(B) allow those who establish links to a document on a Web page to control its distribution to others

(C) prohibit anyone but the author of a document from making a profit from the document's distribution

(D) allow the author of a document to sue anyone who distributes the document without permission ← This one

(E) should be altered to allow more complete freedom in the exchange of ideas

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

(A) Analysis of fossilized pollen is a useful means of supplementing and in some cases correcting other sources of information regarding changes in the Irish landscape. ← This one

(B) Analyses of historical documents, together with pollen evidence, have led to the revision of some previously accepted hypotheses regarding changes in the Irish landscape.

(C) Analysis of fossilized pollen has proven to be a valuable tool in the identification of ancient plant species.

(D) Analysis of fossilized pollen has provided new evidence that the cultivation of such crops as cereal grains, flax, and madder had a significant impact on the landscape of Ireland.

(E) While pollen evidence can sometimes supplement other sources of historical information, its applicability is severely limited, since it cannot be used to identify plant species.

24. The passage indicates that pollen analyses have provided evidence against which one of the following views?

(A) The moldboard plough was introduced into Ireland in the seventh century.

(B) In certain parts of County Down, cereal grains were not cultivated to any significant extent before the seventh century. ← this one

(C) In certain parts of Ireland, cereal grains have been cultivated continuously since the introduction of the moldboard plough.

(D) Cereal grain cultivation requires successful tilling of the soil.

(E) Cereal grain cultivation began in County Down around 400 A.D.

25. The phrase “documentary record” (lines 20 and 37) primarily refers to

(A) documented results of analyses of fossilized pollen

(B) the kinds and quantities of fossilized pollen grains preserved in peats and lake muds

(C) written and pictorial descriptions by current historians of the events and landscapes of past centuries

(D) government and commercial records, maps, and similar documents produced in the past that recorded conditions and events of that time ← this

(E) articles, books, and other documents by current historians listing and analyzing all the available evidence regarding a particular historical period

26. The passage indicates that prior to the use of pollen analysis in the study of the history of the Irish landscape, at least some historians believed which one of the following?

(A) The Irish landscape had experienced significant flooding during the seventeenth century.

(B) Cereal grain was not cultivated anywhere in Ireland until at least the seventh century.

(C) The history of the Irish landscape during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was well documented.

(D) Madder was not used as a dye plant in Ireland until after the eighteenth century.

(E) The beginning of flax cultivation in County Down may well have occurred before the eighteenth century. ← This one

27. Which one of the following most accurately describes the relationship between the second paragraph and the final paragraph?

(A) The second paragraph proposes a hypothesis for which the final paragraph offers a supporting example.

(B) The final paragraph describes a problem that must be solved before the method advocated in the second paragraph can be considered viable.

(C) The final paragraph qualifies the claim made in the second paragraph.

(D) The second paragraph describes a view against which the author intends to argue, and the final paragraph states the author's argument against that view.

(E) The final paragraph offers procedures to supplement the method described in the second paragraph.