

**Method**

1. Government take-over of foreign private industry in developing countries is generally regarded as an example by which the profits and benefits of a foreign enterprise can be redirected to improve the lot of native populations. The government's take-over of a large foreign mining operation in a fledgling African country a few years ago is a poor example of this principle, however. The government ousted the corporation in name, but the management team and workforce, most of whom were foreign, remained to operate the facility and were given a large pay increase. Profits from the operation were thus severely reduced. As a result, native projects did not receive large profits from the operation, nor were natives hired to replace foreign workers.

Which one of the following describes the type of argument used in the passage?

- (A) The author supplies an example that supports the general principle.
- (B) The author compares and contrasts two divergent examples of the same principle.
- (C) The author weakens the argument by supplying evidence which undermines the argument.
- (D) The author disproves the argument with one compelling example.
- (E) The author explains why all general principles have flaws.

2. An author writing a book about birth order advertised in his local

paper for people who were first born. Fifty people consented to be interviewed and assessed for certain personality traits. As the writer suspected, the interview results and personality assessments showed that first-borns were more goal-oriented and serious-minded than random samples of the general public. These findings support the conclusion that people are affected by their birth order.

Which one of the following selections, if true, points out the most critical weakness in the method used by the author to investigate birth order characteristics?

- (A) Last born children are typically more laid-back and calm than their older siblings.
- (B) The interviews and assessments were performed by an outside firm, not by the author.
- (C) People who saw the newspaper ad were not more likely to be first born than the number of first-born people in the population in general.
- (D) The author's subsequent contact with people who were middle children or last born tended to reinforce his initial impression of the character traits of people who were not first born.
- (E) People who are not goal-oriented and serious-minded were not as likely to respond to the author's newspaper ad nor were they as likely to agree to participate in the study.

3. Magazine ad: Men and women who run competitively learn that at least two of their human capabilities—physical stamina and breath control—can be stretched to higher and higher levels. The vigorous conditioning runners undergo is critical to their performance. Proper conditioning can also stretch another human capability—our minds. If you rigorously condition your mind, it can also attain higher and higher levels. Stretch and stimulate your mind! Join your local Puzzlemaster Club.
- This magazine ad uses which one of the following strategies in its approach?
- (A) The ad relies on the results of experiments to suggest that joining a Puzzlemaster Club will have the effect of improving mental abilities.
  - (B) The ad ridicules people who don't join a Puzzlemaster Club by suggesting that they don't want to improve their minds.
  - (C) The ad explains why becoming a member of a Puzzlemaster Club will stretch and stimulate your mind.
  - (D) The ad supports or justifies its goal, i.e., that people join a Puzzlemaster Club, by carefully documenting the benefits of competitive running.
  - (E) The ad implies that because physical stamina, breath control and the mind are all human capabilities, our minds can be stretched to higher levels just as stamina and breath control can be stretched.
4. The legalization of drugs is advocated by no less respectable people than William F. Buckley and federal judge Edmund J. Reinholt. These people would not propose a social policy that is likely to be harmful. So there is little risk in experimenting with a one-year legalization of drugs.
- In presenting her position the author does which one of the following?
- (A) Argues from the specific to the general.
  - (B) Attacks the motives of her opponents.
  - (C) Uses the positions of noted social commentators to support her position.
  - (D) Argues in a circular manner.
  - (E) Claims that her position is correct because others cannot disprove it.

5. A reporter responded with the following to the charge that he resorted to tabloid journalism when he rummaged through and reported on the contents of garbage taken from the home of Henry Kissinger. "Of all the printed commentary . . . only a few editorial writers thought to express the obvious point that when it comes to invasion of privacy, the man who as National Security Advisor helped to bug the home phones of his own staff members is one of our nation's leading practitioners."—Washington Monthly, October 1975

In defending his actions, the reporter does which one of the following?

- (A) Attacks the character of Henry Kissinger.
  - (B) Claims Henry Kissinger caused the reporter to act as he did.
  - (C) Claims that "bugging" is not an invasion of privacy.
  - (D) Appeals to the authority of editorial writers.
  - (E) Claims that his actions were justified because no one was able to show otherwise.
6. Politician: Homelessness is a serious social problem, but further government spending to provide low-income housing is not the cure for homelessness. The most cursory glance at the real-estate section of any major newspaper is enough to show that there is no lack of housing units available to rent. So the frequent claim that people are homeless because of a lack of available housing is wrong. That homelessness is a serious social problem figures in the

argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It suggests an alternative perspective to the one adopted in the argument.
  - (B) It sets out a problem the argument is designed to resolve.
  - (C) It is compatible either with accepting the conclusion or with denying it.
  - (D) It summarizes a position the argument as a whole is directed toward discrediting.
  - (E) It is required in order to establish the conclusion.
7. People have long been fascinated by the paranormal. Over the years, numerous researchers have investigated telepathy only to find that conclusive evidence for its existence has persistently evaded them. Despite this, there are still those who believe that there must be "something in it" since some research seems to support the view that telepathy exists. However, it can often be shown that other explanations that do comply with known laws can be given. Therefore, it is premature to conclude that telepathy is an alternative means of communication.
- In the passage, the author
- (A) supports the conclusion by pointing to the inadequacy of evidence for the opposite view
  - (B) supports the conclusion by describing particular experiments
  - (C) supports the conclusion by overgeneralizing from a specific piece of evidence
  - (D) draws a conclusion that is not supported by the premises
  - (E) rephrases the conclusion without offering any support for it