

Practice LSAT 1

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

Many argue that recent developments in electronic technology such as computers and videotape have enabled artists to vary their forms of expression. For example, video art can now achieve images whose effect is produced by “digitalization”: breaking up the picture using computerized information processing. Such new technologies create new ways of seeing and hearing by adding different dimensions to older forms, rather than replacing those forms. Consider *Locale*, a film about a modern dance company. The camera operator wore a Steadicam™, an uncomplicated device that allows a camera to be mounted on a person so that the camera remains steady no matter how the operator moves. The Steadicam™ captures the dance in ways impossible with traditional mounts. Such new equipment also allows for the preservation of previously unrecordable aspects of performances, thus enriching archives.

By contrast, others claim that technology subverts the artistic enterprise: that artistic efforts achieved with machines preempt human creativity, rather than being inspired by it. The originality of musical performance, for example, might suffer, as musicians would be deprived of the opportunity to spontaneously change pieces of music before live audiences. Some even worry that technology will eliminate live performance altogether; performances will be recorded for home viewing, abolishing the relationship between performer and audience. But these negative views assume both that technology poses an unprecedented challenge to the arts

and that we are not committed enough to the artistic enterprise to preserve the live performance, assumptions that seem unnecessarily cynical. In fact, technology has traditionally assisted our capacity for creative expression and can refine our notions of any given art form.

For example, the portable camera and the snapshot were developed at the same time as the rise of Impressionist painting in the nineteenth century. These photographic technologies encouraged a new appreciation for the chance view and unpredictable angle, thus preparing an audience for a new style of painting. In addition, Impressionist artists like Degas studied the elements of light and movement captured by instantaneous photography and used their new understanding of the way our perceptions distort reality to try to more accurately capture reality in their work. Since photos can capture the “moments” of a movement, such as a hand partially raised in a gesture of greeting, Impressionist artists were inspired to paint such moments in order to more effectively convey the quality of spontaneous human action. Photography freed artists from the preconception that a subject should be painted in a static, artificial entirety, and inspired them to capture the random and fragmentary qualities of our world. Finally, since photography preempted painting as the means of obtaining portraits, painters had more freedom to vary their subject matter, thus giving rise to the abstract creations characteristic of modern art.

1. Which one of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) The progress of art relies primarily on technology.
 - (B) Technological innovation can be beneficial to art.
 - (C) There are risks associated with using technology to create art.
 - (D) Technology will transform the way the public responds to art.
 - (E) The relationship between art and technology has a lengthy history.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author shares which one of the following opinions with the opponents of the use of new technology in art?
 - (A) The live performance is an important aspect of the artistic enterprise.
 - (B) The public's commitment to the artistic enterprise is questionable.
 - (C) Recent technological innovations present an entirely new sort of challenge to art.
 - (D) Technological innovations of the past have been very useful to artists.
 - (E) The performing arts are especially vulnerable to technological innovation.
3. Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the position held by opponents of the use of new technology in art concerning the effect of technology on live performance?
 - (A) Surveys show that when recordings of performances are made available for home viewing, the public becomes far more knowledgeable about different performing artists.
 - (B) Surveys show that some people feel comfortable responding spontaneously to artistic performances when they are viewing recordings of those performances at home.
 - (C) After a live performance, sales of recordings for home viewing of the particular performing artist generally increase.
 - (D) The distribution of recordings of artists' performances has begun to attract many new audience members to their live performances.
 - (E) Musicians are less apt to make creative changes in musical pieces during recorded performances than during live performances.
4. The author uses the example of the Steadicam™ primarily in order to suggest that
 - (A) the filming of performances should not be limited by inadequate equipment
 - (B) new technologies do not need to be very complex in order to benefit art
 - (C) the interaction of a traditional art form with a new technology will change attitudes toward technology in general
 - (D) the replacement of a traditional technology with a new technology will transform definitions of a traditional art form
 - (E) new technology does not so much preempt as enhance a traditional art form

5. According to the passage, proponents of the use of new electronic technology in the arts claim that which one of the following is true?
- (A) Most people who reject the use of electronic technology in art forget that machines require a person to operate them.
 - (B) Electronic technology allows for the expansion of archives because longer performances can be recorded.
 - (C) Electronic technology assists artists in finding new ways to present their material.
 - (D) Electronic technology makes the practice of any art form more efficient by speeding up the creative process.
 - (E) Modern dance is the art form that will probably benefit most from the use of electronic technology.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements regarding changes in painting since the nineteenth century?
- (A) The artistic experiments of the nineteenth century led painters to use a variety of methods in creating portraits, which they then applied to other subject matter.
 - (B) The nineteenth-century knowledge of light and movement provided by photography inspired the abstract works characteristic of modern art.
 - (C) Once painters no longer felt that they had to paint conventional portraits, they turned exclusively to abstract portraiture.
 - (D) Once painters were less limited to the Impressionist style, they were able to experiment with a variety of styles of abstract art.
 - (E) Once painters painted fewer conventional portraits, they had greater opportunity to move beyond the literal depiction of objects.

During the 1940s and 1950s the United States government developed a new policy toward Native Americans, often known as “readjustment.” Because the increased awareness of civil rights in these decades helped reinforce the belief that life on reservations prevented Native Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed to citizens under the United States Constitution, the readjustment movement advocated the end of the federal government’s involvement in Native American affairs and encouraged the assimilation of Native Americans as individuals into mainstream society. However, the same years also saw the emergence of a Native American leadership and efforts to develop tribal institutions and reaffirm tribal identity. The clash of these two trends may be traced in the attempts on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to convince the Oneida tribe of Wisconsin to accept readjustment.

The culmination of BIA efforts to sway the Oneida occurred at a meeting that took place in the fall of 1956. The BIA suggested that it would be to the Oneida’s benefit to own their own property and, like other homeowners, pay real estate taxes on it. The BIA also emphasized that, after readjustment, the government would not attempt to restrict Native Americans’ ability to sell their individually owned lands. The Oneida were then offered a one-time lump-sum payment of \$60,000 in lieu of the \$0.52 annuity guaranteed in perpetuity to each member of the tribe under the Canandaigua Treaty.

The efforts of the BIA to “sell” readjustment to the tribe failed because the Oneida realized that they had heard similar offers before. The Oneida delegates reacted negatively to the BIA’s first suggestion because taxation of Native American lands had been one past vehicle for dispossessing the Oneida: after the distribution of some tribal lands to individual Native Americans

in the late nineteenth century, Native American lands became subject to taxation, resulting in new and impossible financial burdens, foreclosures, and subsequent tax sales of property. The Oneida delegates were equally suspicious of the BIA’s emphasis on the rights of individual landowners, since in the late nineteenth century many individual Native Americans had been convinced by unscrupulous speculators to sell their lands. Finally, the offer of a lump-sum payment was unanimously opposed by the Oneida delegates, who saw that changing the terms of a treaty might jeopardize the many pending land claims based upon the treaty.

As a result of the 1956 meeting, the Oneida rejected readjustment. Instead, they determined to improve tribal life by lobbying for federal monies for postsecondary education, for the improvement of drainage on tribal lands, and for the building of a convalescent home for tribal members. Thus, by learning the lessons of history, the Oneida were able to survive as a tribe in their homeland.

7. Which one of the following would be most consistent with the policy of readjustment described in the passage?
- (A) the establishment among Native Americans of a tribal system of elected government
 - (B) the creation of a national project to preserve Native American language and oral history
 - (C) the establishment of programs to encourage Native Americans to move from reservations to urban areas
 - (D) the development of a large-scale effort to restore Native American lands to their original tribes
 - (E) the reaffirmation of federal treaty obligations to Native American tribes

8. According to the passage, after the 1956 meeting the Oneida resolved to
- (A) obtain improved social services and living conditions for members of the tribe
 - (B) pursue litigation designed to reclaim tribal lands
 - (C) secure recognition of their unique status as a self-governing Native American nation within the United States
 - (D) establish new kinds of tribal institutions
 - (E) cultivate a life-style similar to that of other United States citizens
9. Which one of the following best describes the function of the first paragraph in the context of the passage as a whole?
- (A) It summarizes the basis of a conflict underlying negotiations described elsewhere in the passage.
 - (B) It presents two positions, one of which is defended by evidence provided in succeeding paragraphs.
 - (C) It compares competing interpretations of a historical conflict.
 - (D) It analyzes the causes of a specific historical event and predicts a future development.
 - (E) It outlines the history of a government agency.
10. The author refers to the increased awareness of civil rights during the 1940s and 1950s most probably in order to
- (A) contrast the readjustment movement with other social phenomena
 - (B) account for the stance of the Native American leadership
 - (C) help explain the impetus for the readjustment movement
 - (D) explain the motives of BIA bureaucrats
 - (E) foster support for the policy of readjustment
11. The passage suggests that advocates of readjustment would most likely agree with which one of the following statements regarding the relationship between the federal government and Native Americans?
- (A) The federal government should work with individual Native Americans to improve life on reservations.
 - (B) The federal government should be no more involved in the affairs of Native Americans than in the affairs of other citizens.
 - (C) The federal government should assume more responsibility for providing social services to Native Americans.
 - (D) The federal government should share its responsibility for maintaining Native American territories with tribal leaders.
 - (E) The federal government should observe all provisions of treaties made in the past with Native Americans.
12. The passage suggests that the Oneida delegates viewed the Canandaigua Treaty as
- (A) a valuable safeguard of certain Oneida rights and privileges
 - (B) the source of many past problems for the Oneida tribe
 - (C) a model for the type of agreement they hoped to reach with the federal government
 - (D) an important step toward recognition of their status as an independent Native American nation
 - (E) an obsolete agreement without relevance for their current condition

13. Which one of the following situations most closely parallels that of the Oneida delegates in refusing to accept a lump-sum payment of \$60,000?

- (A) A university offers a student a four-year scholarship with the stipulation that the student not accept any outside employment; the student refuses the offer and attends a different school because the amount of the scholarship would not have covered living expenses.
- (B) A company seeking to reduce its payroll obligations offers an employee a large bonus if he will accept early retirement; the employee refuses because he does not want to compromise an outstanding worker's compensation suit.
- (C) Parents of a teenager offer to pay her at the end of the month for performing weekly chores rather than paying her on a weekly basis; the teenager refuses because she has a number of financial obligations that she must meet early in the month.
- (D) A car dealer offers a customer a \$500 cash payment for buying a new car; the customer refuses because she does not want to pay taxes on the amount, and requests instead that her monthly payments be reduced by a proportionate amount.
- (E) A landlord offers a tenant several months rent-free in exchange for the tenant's agreeing not to demand that her apartment be painted every two years, as is required by the lease; the tenant refuses because she would have to spend her own time painting the apartment.

Direct observation of contemporary societies at the threshold of widespread literacy has not assisted our understanding of how such literacy altered ancient Greek society, in particular its political culture. The discovery of what Goody has called the “enabling effects” of literacy in contemporary societies tends to seduce the observer into confusing often rudimentary knowledge of how to read with popular access to important books and documents; this confusion is then projected onto ancient societies. “In ancient Greece,” Goody writes, “alphabetic reading and writing was important for the development of political democracy.”

An examination of the ancient Greek city Athens exemplifies how this sort of confusion is detrimental to understanding ancient politics. In Athens, the early development of a written law code was retrospectively mythologized as the critical factor in breaking the power monopoly of the old aristocracy: hence the Greek tradition of the “law-giver,” which has captured the imaginations of scholars like Goody. But the application and efficacy of all law codes depend on their interpretation by magistrates and courts, and unless the right of interpretation is “democratized,” the mere existence of written laws changes little.

In fact, never in antiquity did any but the elite consult documents and books. Even in Greek courts the juries heard only the relevant statutes read out during the proceedings, as they heard verbal testimony, and they then rendered their verdict on the spot, without the benefit of any discussion among themselves. True, in Athens the juries were representative of a broad spectrum of the population, and these juries, drawn from diverse social classes, both interpreted what they had heard and determined matters of fact. However, they were guided solely by the speeches prepared

for the parties by professional pleaders and by the quotations of laws or decrees within the speeches, rather than by their own access to any kind of document or book.

Granted, people today also rely heavily on a truly knowledgeable minority for information and its interpretation, often transmitted orally. Yet this is still fundamentally different from an ancient society in which there was no “popular literature,” i.e., no newspapers, magazines, or other media that dealt with sociopolitical issues. An ancient law code would have been analogous to the Latin Bible, a venerated document but a closed book. The resistance of the medieval Church to vernacular translations of the Bible, in the West at least, is therefore a pointer to the realities of ancient literacy. When fundamental documents are accessible for study only to an elite, the rest of the society is subject to the elite’s interpretation of the rules of behavior, including right political behavior. Athens, insofar as it functioned as a democracy, did so not because of widespread literacy, but because the elite had chosen to accept democratic institutions.

14. Which one of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Democratic political institutions grow organically from the traditions and conventions of a society.
 - (B) Democratic political institutions are not necessarily the outcome of literacy in a society.
 - (C) Religious authority, like political authority, can determine who in a given society will have access to important books and documents.
 - (D) Those who are best educated are most often those who control the institutions of authority in a society.

- (E) Those in authority have a vested interest in ensuring that those under their control remain illiterate.
15. It can be inferred from the passage that the author assumes which one of the following about societies in which the people possess a rudimentary reading ability?
- (A) They are more politically advanced than societies without rudimentary reading ability.
 - (B) They are unlikely to exhibit the positive effects of literacy.
 - (C) They are rapidly evolving toward widespread literacy.
 - (D) Many of their people might not have access to important documents and books.
 - (E) Most of their people would not participate in political decision-making.
16. The author refers to the truly knowledgeable minority in contemporary societies in the context of the fourth paragraph in order to imply which one of the following?
- (A) Because they have a popular literature that closes the gap between the elite and the majority, contemporary societies rely far less on the knowledge of experts than did ancient societies.
 - (B) Contemporary societies rely on the knowledge of experts, as did ancient societies, because contemporary popular literature so frequently conveys specious information.
 - (C) Although contemporary societies rely heavily on the knowledge of experts, access to popular literature makes contemporary societies less dependent on experts for information about rules of behavior than were ancient societies.
 - (D) While only some members of the elite can become experts, popular literature gives the majority in contemporary society an opportunity to become members of such an elite.
 - (E) Access to popular literature distinguishes ancient from contemporary societies because it relies on a level of educational achievement attainable only by a contemporary elite.
17. According to the passage, each of the following statements concerning ancient Greek juries is true EXCEPT:
- (A) They were somewhat democratic insofar as they were composed largely of people from the lowest social classes.
 - (B) They were exposed to the law only insofar as they heard relevant statutes read out during legal proceedings.
 - (C) They ascertained the facts of a case and interpreted the laws.
 - (D) They did not have direct access to important books and documents that were available to the elite.
 - (E) They rendered verdicts without benefit of private discussion among themselves.

18. The author characterizes the Greek tradition of the “law-giver” (line 19) as an effect of mythologizing most probably in order to
- (A) illustrate the ancient Greek tendency to memorialize historical events by transforming them into myths
 - (B) convey the historical importance of the development of the early Athenian written law code
 - (C) convey the high regard in which the Athenians held their legal tradition
 - (D) suggest that the development of a written law code was not primarily responsible for diminishing the power of the Athenian aristocracy
 - (E) suggest that the Greek tradition of the “law-giver” should be understood in the larger context of Greek mythology
19. The author draws an analogy between the Latin Bible and an early law code (lines 46–48) in order to make which one of the following points?
- (A) Documents were considered authoritative in premodern society in proportion to their inaccessibility to the majority.
 - (B) Documents that were perceived as highly influential in premodern societies were not necessarily accessible to the society’s majority.
 - (C) What is most revered in a nondemocratic society is what is most frequently misunderstood.
 - (D) Political documents in premodern societies exerted a social influence similar to that exerted by religious documents.
 - (E) Political documents in premodern societies were inaccessible to the majority of the population because of the language in which they were written.
20. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) argue that a particular method of observing contemporary societies is inconsistent
 - (B) point out the weaknesses in a particular approach to understanding ancient societies
 - (C) present the disadvantages of a particular approach to understanding the relationship between ancient and contemporary societies
 - (D) examine the importance of developing an appropriate method for understanding ancient societies
 - (E) convey the difficulty of accurately understanding attitudes in ancient societies

The English who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries inhabited those colonies that would later become the United States shared a common political vocabulary with the English in England. Steeped as they were in the English political language, these colonials failed to observe that their experience in America had given the words a significance quite different from that accepted by the English with whom they debated; in fact, they claimed that they were more loyal to the English political tradition than were the English in England.

In many respects the political institutions of England were reproduced in these American colonies. By the middle of the eighteenth century, all of these colonies except four were headed by Royal Governors appointed by the King and perceived as bearing a relation to the people of the colony similar to that of the King to the English people. Moreover, each of these colonies enjoyed a representative assembly, which was consciously modeled, in powers and practices, after the English Parliament. In both England and these colonies, only property holders could vote.

Nevertheless, though English and colonial institutions were structurally similar, attitudes toward those institutions differed. For example, English legal development from the early seventeenth century had been moving steadily toward the absolute power of Parliament. The most unmistakable sign of this tendency was the legal assertion that the King was subject to the law. Together with this resolute denial of the absolute right of kings went the assertion that Parliament was unlimited in its power: it could change even the Constitution by its ordinary acts of legislation. By the eighteenth century the English had accepted the idea that the parliamentary representatives of the people were omnipotent.

The citizens of these colonies did not look upon the English Parliament with such fond eyes, nor did they concede that their own assemblies possessed such wide powers. There were good historical reasons for this. To the English the word “constitution” meant the whole body of law and legal custom formulated since the beginning of the kingdom, whereas to these colonials a constitution was a specific written document, enumerating specific powers. This distinction in meaning can be traced to the fact that the foundations of government in the various colonies were written charters granted by the Crown. These express authorizations to govern were tangible, definite things. Over the years these colonials had often repaired to the charters to justify themselves in the struggle against tyrannical governors or officials of the Crown. More than a century of government under written constitutions convinced these colonists of the necessity for and efficacy of protecting their liberties against governmental encroachment by explicitly defining all governmental powers in a document.

21. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The colonials and the English mistakenly thought that they shared a common political vocabulary.
 - (B) The colonials and the English shared a variety of institutions.
 - (C) The colonials and the English had conflicting interpretations of the language and institutional structures that they shared.
 - (D) Colonial attitudes toward English institutions grew increasingly hostile in the eighteenth century.
 - (E) Seventeenth-century English legal development accounted for colonial attitudes toward constitutions.

22. The passage supports all of the following statements about the political conditions present by the middle of the eighteenth century in the American colonies discussed in the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) Colonials who did not own property could not vote.
 - (B) All of these colonies had representative assemblies modeled after the British Parliament.
 - (C) Some of these colonies had Royal Governors.
 - (D) Royal Governors could be removed from office by colonial assemblies.
 - (E) In these colonies, Royal Governors were regarded as serving a function like that of a king.
23. The passage implies which one of the following about English kings prior to the early seventeenth century?
- (A) They were the source of all law.
 - (B) They frequently flouted laws made by Parliament.
 - (C) Their power relative to that of Parliament was considerably greater than it was in the eighteenth century.
 - (D) They were more often the sources of legal reform than they were in the eighteenth century.
 - (E) They had to combat those who believed that the power of Parliament was absolute.
24. The author mentions which one of the following as evidence for the eighteenth-century English attitude toward Parliament?
- (A) The English had become uncomfortable with institutions that could claim absolute authority.
 - (B) The English realized that their interests were better guarded by Parliament than by the King.
 - (C) The English allowed Parliament to make constitutional changes by legislative enactment.
 - (D) The English felt that the King did not possess the knowledge that would enable him to rule responsibly.
 - (E) The English had decided that it was time to reform their representative government.
25. The passage implies that the colonials discussed in the passage would have considered which one of the following to be a source of their debates with England?
- (A) their changed use of the English political vocabulary
 - (B) English commitment to parliamentary representation
 - (C) their uniquely English experience
 - (D) their refusal to adopt any English political institutions
 - (E) their greater loyalty to the English political traditions

26. According to the passage, the English attitude toward the English Constitution differed from the colonial attitude toward constitutions in that the English regarded their Constitution as
- (A) the legal foundation of the kingdom
 - (B) a document containing a collection of customs
 - (C) a cumulative corpus of legislation and legal traditions
 - (D) a record alterable by royal authority
 - (E) an unchangeable body of governmental powers
27. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) expose the misunderstanding that has characterized descriptions of the relationship between seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England and certain of its American colonies
 - (B) suggest a reason for England's treatment of certain of its American colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
 - (C) settle an ongoing debate about the relationship between England and certain of its American colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
 - (D) interpret the events leading up to the independence of certain of England's American colonies in the eighteenth century
 - (E) explain an aspect of the relationship between England and certain of its American colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.

DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION II
Time—35 minutes
25 Questions

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

1. Crimes in which handguns are used are more likely than other crimes to result in fatalities. However, the majority of crimes in which handguns are used do not result in fatalities. Therefore, there is no need to enact laws that address crimes involving handguns as distinct from other crimes.

The pattern of flawed reasoning displayed in the argument above most closely resembles that in which one of the following?

- (A) Overweight people are at higher risk of developing heart disease than other people. However, more than half of all overweight people never develop heart disease. Hence it is unnecessary for physicians to be more careful to emphasize the danger of heart disease to their overweight patients than to their other patients.
- (B) Many people swim daily in order to stay physically fit. Yet people who swim daily increase their risk of developing ear infections. Hence people who want to remain in good health are better off not following fitness programs that include swimming daily.
- (C) Most physicians recommend a balanced diet for those who want to remain in good health. Yet many people find that nontraditional dietary regimens such as extended fasting do their health no serious harm. Therefore, there is no need for

everyone to avoid nontraditional dietary regimens.

- (D) Foods rich in cholesterol and fat pose a serious health threat to most people. However, many people are reluctant to give up eating foods that they greatly enjoy. Therefore, people who refuse to give up rich foods need to spend more time exercising than do other people.
- (E) Many serious health problems are the result of dietary disorders. Yet these disorders are often brought about by psychological factors. Hence people suffering from serious health problems should undergo psychological evaluation.

2. Tall children can generally reach high shelves easily. Short children can generally reach high shelves only with difficulty. It is known that short children are more likely than are tall children to become short adults. Therefore, if short children are taught to reach high shelves easily, the proportion of them who become short adults will decrease.

A reasoning error in the argument is that the argument

- (A) attributes a characteristic of an individual member of a group to the group as a whole
 - (B) presupposes that which is to be proved
 - (C) refutes a generalization by means of an exceptional case
 - (D) assumes a causal relationship where only a correlation has been indicated
 - (E) takes lack of evidence for the existence of a state of affairs as evidence that there can be no such state of affairs
3. Balance is particularly important when reporting the background of civil wars and conflicts. Facts must not be deliberately manipulated to show one party in a favorable light, and the views of each side should be fairly represented. This concept of balance, however, does not justify concealing or glossing over basic injustices in an effort to be even-handed. If all the media were to adopt such a perverse interpretation of balanced reporting, the public would be given a picture of a world where each party in every conflict had an equal measure of justice on its side, contrary to our experience of life and, indeed, our common sense.

Which one of the following best expresses the main point of the argument?

- (A) Balanced reporting presents the public with a picture of the world in which all sides to a conflict have equal justification.
- (B) Balanced reporting requires impartially revealing injustices where they occur no less than fairly presenting the views of each party in a conflict.
- (C) Our experience of life shows that there are indeed cases in which conflicts arise because of an injustice, with one party clearly in the wrong.
- (D) Common sense tells us that balance is especially needed when reporting the background of civil wars and conflicts.
- (E) Balanced reporting is an ideal that cannot be realized, because judgments of balance are necessarily subjective.

4. Data from satellite photographs of the tropical rain forest in Melonia show that last year the deforestation rate of this environmentally sensitive zone was significantly lower than in previous years. The Melonian government, which spent millions of dollars last year to enforce laws against burning and cutting of the forest, is claiming that the satellite data indicate that its increased efforts to halt the destruction are proving effective.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the government's claim?

- (A) Landowner opposition to the government's antideforestation efforts grew more violent last year in response to the increased enforcement.
- (B) Rainfall during the usually dry 6-month annual burning season was abnormally heavy last year.
- (C) Government agents had to issue fines totaling over \$9 million to 3,500

- violators of burning-and-cutting regulations.
- (D) The inaccessibility of much of the rain forest has made it impossible to confirm the satellite data by direct observation from the field.
 - (E) Much of the money that was designated last year for forest preservation has been spent on research and not on enforcement.

5. Advertisement: Northwoods Maple Syrup, made the old-fashioned way, is simply tops for taste. And here is the proof: in a recent market survey, 7 out of every 10 shoppers who expressed a preference said that Northwoods was the only maple syrup for them, no ifs, ands, or buts.

Of the following, which one is the strongest reason why the advertisement is potentially misleading?

- (A) The proportion of shoppers expressing no preference might have been very small.
- (B) Other brands of maple syrup might also be made the old-fashioned way.
- (C) No market survey covers more than a sizable minority of the total population of consumers.
- (D) The preference for the Northwoods brand might be based on such a factor as an exceptionally low price.
- (E) Shoppers who buy syrup might buy only maple syrup.

6. In the summer of 1936 a polling service telephoned 10,000 United States voters and asked how they planned to vote in the coming presidential election. The survey sample included a variety of respondents—rural and urban, male and female, from every state. The poll predicted that Alfred Landon would soundly defeat Franklin Roosevelt. Nevertheless, Roosevelt won in a landslide.

Which one of the following, if true, best explains why the poll's prediction was inaccurate?

- (A) The interviewers did not reveal their own political affiliation to the respondents.
- (B) Only people who would be qualified to vote by election time were interviewed, so the survey sample was not representative of the overall United States population.
- (C) The survey sample was representative only of people who could afford telephones at a time when phone ownership was less common than it is today.
- (D) No effort was made to determine the respondents' political affiliations.
- (E) Because the poll asked only for respondents' candidate preference, it collected no information concerning their reasons for favoring Landon or Roosevelt.

7. Waste management companies, which collect waste for disposal in landfills and incineration plants, report that disposable plastics make up an ever-increasing percentage of the waste they handle. It is clear that attempts to decrease the amount of plastic that people throw away in the garbage are failing.

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

- (A) Because plastics create harmful pollutants when burned, an increasing percentage of the plastics handled by waste management companies are being disposed of in landfills.
 - (B) Although many plastics are recyclable, most of the plastics disposed of by waste management companies are not.
 - (C) People are more likely to save and reuse plastic containers than containers made of heavier materials like glass or metal.
 - (D) An increasing proportion of the paper, glass, and metal cans that waste management companies used to handle is now being recycled.
 - (E) While the percentage of products using plastic packaging is increasing, the total amount of plastic being manufactured has remained unchanged.
8. Most of the ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's atmosphere from the Sun is absorbed by the layer of stratospheric ozone and never reaches the Earth's surface. Between 1969 and 1986, the layer of stratospheric ozone over North America thinned, decreasing by about 3 percent. Yet, the average level of ultraviolet radiation measured at research stations across North America decreased over the same period.

Which one of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparently discrepant facts described above?

- (A) Ultraviolet radiation increases the risk of skin cancer and cataracts; the incidence of skin cancer and cataracts increased substantially between 1969 and 1986.
- (B) Between 1969 and 1986, the layer of stratospheric ozone over Brazil thinned, and the average level of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface in Brazil increased.
- (C) Manufactured chlorine chemicals thin the layer of stratospheric ozone.
- (D) Ozone pollution, which absorbs ultraviolet radiation, increased dramatically between 1969 and 1986.
- (E) Thinning of the layer of stratospheric ozone varies from one part of the world to another and from year to year.

Questions 9–10

The number of aircraft collisions on the ground is increasing because of the substantial increase in the number of flights operated by the airlines. Many of the fatalities that occur in such collisions are caused not by the collision itself, but by an inherent flaw in the cabin design of most aircraft, in which seats, by restricting access to emergency exits, impede escape. Therefore, to reduce the total number of fatalities that result annually from such collisions, the airlines should be required to remove all seats that restrict access to emergency exits.

9. Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the proposal?
- (A) The number of deaths that occurred in theater fires because theater patrons could not escape was greatly reduced when theaters were required to have aisles leading to each exit.
 - (B) Removing the seats that block emergency exits on aircraft will require a costly refitting of aircraft cabins.
 - (C) In the event of fire, public buildings equipped with smoke detectors have fewer fatalities than do public buildings not so equipped.
 - (D) In the event of collision, passengers on planes with a smaller passenger capacity generally suffer more serious injury than do passengers on planes with a larger passenger capacity.
 - (E) The safety belts attached to aircraft seats function to protect passengers from the full force of impact in the event of a collision.
10. Which one of the following proposals, if implemented together with the proposal made in the passage, would improve the prospects for achieving the stated objective of reducing fatalities?
- (A) The airlines should be required, when buying new planes, to buy only planes with unrestricted access to emergency exits.
 - (B) The airlines should not be permitted to increase further the number of flights in order to offset the decrease in the number of seats on each aircraft.
 - (C) Airport authorities should be required to streamline their passenger check-in procedures to accommodate the increased number of passengers served by the airlines.
 - (D) Airport authorities should be required to refine security precautions by making them less conspicuous without making them less effective.
 - (E) The airlines should not be allowed to increase the ticket price for each passenger to offset the decrease in the number of seats on each aircraft.

11. Recently discovered fossil evidence casts doubt on the evolutionary theory that dinosaurs are more closely related to reptiles than to other classes of animals. Fossils show that some dinosaurs had hollow bones—a feature found today only in warm-blooded creatures, such as birds, that have a high metabolic rate. Dinosaurs had well-developed senses of sight and hearing, which is not true of present-day cold-blooded creatures like reptiles. The highly arched mouth roof of some dinosaurs would have permitted them to breathe while eating, as fast-breathing animals, such as birds, need to do. Today, all fast-breathing animals are warm-blooded. Finally, fossils reveal that many dinosaurs had a pattern of growth typical of warm-blooded animals.

The argument in the passage proceeds by

- (A) attempting to justify one position by demonstrating that an opposing position is based on erroneous information
- (B) establishing a general principle that it then uses to draw a conclusion about a particular case
- (C) dismissing a claim made about the present on the basis of historical evidence
- (D) assuming that if all members of a category have a certain property then all things with that property belong to the category
- (E) presenting evidence that a past phenomenon is more similar to one rather than the other of two present-day phenomena

12. Purebred dogs are prone to genetically determined abnormalities. Although such abnormalities often can be corrected by surgery, the cost can reach several thousand dollars. Since nonpurebred dogs rarely suffer from genetically determined abnormalities, potential dog owners who want to reduce the risk of incurring costly medical bills for their pets would be well advised to choose nonpurebred dogs.

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

- (A) Most genetically determined abnormalities in dogs do not seriously affect a dog's general well-being.
- (B) All dogs, whether purebred or nonpurebred, are subject to the same common nongenetically determined diseases.
- (C) Purebred dogs tend to have shorter natural life spans than do nonpurebred dogs.
- (D) The purchase price of nonpurebred dogs tends to be lower than the purchase price of purebred dogs.
- (E) A dog that does not have genetically determined abnormalities may nevertheless have offspring with such abnormalities.

13. Criticism that the press panders to public sentiment neglects to consider that the press is a profit-making institution. Like other private enterprises, it has to make money to survive. If the press were not profit-making, who would support it? The only alternative is subsidy and, with it, outside control. It is easy to get subsidies for propaganda, but no one will subsidize honest journalism.

It can be properly inferred from the passage that if the press is

- (A) not subsidized, it is in no danger of outside control
- (B) not subsidized, it will not produce propaganda
- (C) not to be subsidized, it cannot be a profit-making institution
- (D) to produce honest journalism, it must be a profit-making institution
- (E) to make a profit, it must produce honest journalism

Questions 14–15

Lucien: Public-housing advocates claim that the many homeless people in this city are proof that there is insufficient housing available to them and therefore that more low-income apartments are needed. But that conclusion is absurd. Many apartments in my own building remain unrented and my professional colleagues report similar vacancies where they live. Since apartments clearly are available, homelessness is not a housing problem. Homelessness can, therefore, only be caused by people's inability or unwillingness to work to pay the rent.

Maria: On the contrary, all recent studies show that a significant percentage of this city's homeless people hold regular jobs. These are people who lack neither will nor ability.

14. Lucien's argument against the public-housing advocates' position is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) It offers no justification for dismissing as absurd the housing advocates' claim that there are many homeless people in the city.
- (B) It treats information acquired through informal conversations as though it provided evidence as strong as information acquired on the basis of controlled scientific studies.
- (C) It responds to a claim in which "available" is used in the sense of "affordable" by using "available" in the sense of "not occupied."
- (D) It overlooks the possibility that not all apartment buildings have vacant apartments for rent.
- (E) It fails to address the issue, raised by the public-housing advocates' argument, of who would pay for the construction of more low-income housing.

15. Maria responds to Lucien's argument by

- (A) challenging the accuracy of the personal experiences he offers in support of his position
- (B) showing that a presupposition of his argument is false
- (C) presenting evidence that calls into question his motives for adopting the view he holds
- (D) demonstrating that the evidence he offers supports a conclusion other than the conclusion he draws from it
- (E) offering an alternative explanation for the facts he cites as evidence supporting his conclusion

16. Some people take their moral cues from governmental codes of law; for them, it is inconceivable that something that is legally permissible could be immoral.

Those whose view is described above hold inconsistent beliefs if they also believe that

- (A) law does not cover all circumstances in which one person morally wrongs another
- (B) a legally impermissible action is never morally excusable
- (C) governmental officials sometimes behave illegally
- (D) the moral consensus of a society is expressed in its laws
- (E) some governmental regulations are so detailed that they are burdensome to the economy

17. Certain instruments used in veterinary surgery can be made either of stainless steel or of nylon. In a study of such instruments, 50 complete sterilizations of a set of nylon instruments required 3.4 times the amount of energy used to manufacture that set of instruments, whereas 50 complete sterilizations of a set of stainless steel instruments required 2.1 times the amount of energy required to manufacture that set of instruments.

If the statements above are true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) The 50 complete sterilizations of the nylon instruments used more energy than did the 50 complete sterilizations of the stainless steel instruments.
- (B) More energy was required for each complete sterilization of the nylon instruments than was required to manufacture the nylon instruments.

- (C) More nylon instruments than stainless steel instruments were sterilized in the study.
- (D) More energy was used to produce the stainless steel instruments than was used to produce the nylon instruments.
- (E) The total cost of 50 complete sterilizations of the stainless steel instruments was greater than the cost of manufacturing the stainless steel instruments.

18. A local group had planned a parade for tomorrow, but city hall has not yet acted on its application for a permit. The group had applied for the permit well in advance, had made sure their application satisfied all the requirements, and was clearly entitled to a permit. Although the law prohibits parades without a permit, the group plans to proceed with its parade. The group's leader defended its decision by appealing to the principle that citizens need not refrain from actions that fail to comply with the law if they have made a good-faith effort to comply but are prevented from doing so by government inaction.

Which one of the following actions would be justified by the principle to which the leader of the group appealed in defending the decision to proceed?

- (A) A chemical-processing company commissioned an environmental impact report on its plant. The report described foul odors emanating from the plant but found no hazardous wastes being produced. Consequently, the plant did not alter its processing practices.
- (B) A city resident applied for rezoning of her property so that she could build a bowling alley in a residential community. She based her application on the need for recreational facilities

- in the community. Her application was turned down by the zoning board, so she decided to forego construction.
- (C) The law requires that no car be operated without a certain amount of insurance coverage. But since the authorities have been unable to design an effective procedure for prosecuting owners of cars that are driven without insurance, many car owners are allowing their insurance to lapse.
- (D) A real-estate developer obtained a permit to demolish a historic apartment building that had not yet been declared a governmentally protected historic landmark. Despite the protests of citizens' groups, the developer then demolished the building.
- (E) A physician who had been trained in one country applied for a license to practice medicine in another country. Although he knew he met all the qualifications for this license, he had not yet received it one year after he applied for it. He began to practice medicine without the license in the second country despite the law's requirement for a license.

Questions 19–20

A university should not be entitled to patent the inventions of its faculty members. Universities, as guarantors of intellectual freedom, should encourage the free flow of ideas and the general dissemination of knowledge. Yet a university that retains the right to patent the inventions of its faculty members has a motive to suppress information about a potentially valuable discovery until the patent for it has been secured. Clearly, suppressing information concerning such discoveries is incompatible with the university's obligation to promote the free flow of ideas.

19. Which one of the following is an assumption that the argument makes?
- (A) Universities are the only institutions that have an obligation to guarantee intellectual freedom.
- (B) Most inventions by university faculty members would be profitable if patented.
- (C) Publication of reports on research is the only practical way to disseminate information concerning new discoveries.
- (D) Universities that have a motive to suppress information concerning discoveries by their faculty members will occasionally act on that motive.
- (E) If the inventions of a university faculty member are not patented by that university, then they will be patented by the faculty member instead.

20. The claim that a university should not be entitled to patent the inventions of its faculty members plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is the conclusion of the argument.
- (B) It is a principle from which the conclusion is derived.
- (C) It is an explicit assumption.
- (D) It is additional but nonessential information in support of one of the premises.
- (E) It is a claim that must be demonstrated to be false in order to establish the conclusion.

21. English and the Austronesian language Mbarbaram both use the word “dog” for canines. These two languages are unrelated, and since speakers of the two languages only came in contact with one another long after the word “dog” was first used in this way in either language, neither language could have borrowed the word from the other. Thus this case shows that sometimes when languages share words that are similar in sound and meaning the similarity is due neither to language relatedness nor to borrowing.

The argument requires that which one of the following be assumed?

- (A) English and Mbarbaram share no words other than “dog.”
- (B) Several languages besides English and Mbarbaram use “dog” as the word for canines.
- (C) Usually when two languages share a word, those languages are related to each other.
- (D) There is no third language from which both English and Mbarbaram borrowed the word “dog.”
- (E) If two unrelated languages share a word, speakers of those two languages

must have come in contact with one another at some time.

22. Politician: From the time our party took office almost four years ago the number of people unemployed city-wide increased by less than 20 percent. The opposition party controlled city government during the four preceding years, and the number of unemployed city residents rose by over 20 percent. Thus, due to our leadership, fewer people now find themselves among the ranks of the unemployed, whatever the opposition may claim.

The reasoning in the politician’s argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that

- (A) the claims made by the opposition are simply dismissed without being specified
- (B) no evidence has been offered to show that any decline in unemployment over the past four years was uniform throughout all areas of the city
- (C) the issue of how much unemployment in the city is affected by seasonal fluctuations is ignored
- (D) the evidence cited in support of the conclusion actually provides more support for the denial of the conclusion
- (E) the possibility has not been addressed that any increase in the number of people employed is due to programs supported by the opposition party

23. A poor farmer was fond of telling his children: “In this world, you are either rich or poor, and you are either honest or dishonest. All poor farmers are honest. Therefore, all rich farmers are dishonest.”

The farmer’s conclusion is properly drawn if the argument assumes that

- (A) every honest farmer is poor
- (B) every honest person is a farmer
- (C) everyone who is dishonest is a rich farmer
- (D) everyone who is poor is honest
- (E) every poor person is a farmer

24. Journalist: Can you give me a summary of the novel you are working on?

Novelist: Well, I assume that by “summary” you mean something brief and not a version of the novel itself. The reason I write novels is that what I want to communicate can be communicated only in the form of a novel. So I am afraid I cannot summarize my novel for you in a way that would tell you what I am trying to communicate with this novel.

Which one of the following exhibits a pattern of reasoning that is most parallel to that used by the novelist?

- (A) Only if a drawing can be used as a guide by the builder can it be considered a blueprint. This drawing of the proposed building can be used as a guide by the builder, so it can be considered a blueprint.
- (B) Only a statement that does not divulge company secrets can be used as a press release. This statement does not divulge company secrets, but it is uninformative and therefore cannot be used as a press release.

- (C) Watching a travelog is not the same as traveling. But a travelog confers some of the benefits of travel without the hardships of travel. So many people just watch travelogs and do not undergo the hardships of travel.
- (D) Only a three-dimensional representation of a landscape can convey the experience of being in that landscape. A photograph taken with a traditional camera is not three-dimensional. Therefore a photograph taken with a traditional camera can never convey the experience of being in a landscape.
- (E) A banquet menu foretells the content of a meal, but some people collect menus in order to remind themselves of great meals they have eaten. Thus a banquet menu has a function not only before, but also after, a meal has been served.

25. Medical research findings are customarily not made public prior to their publication in a medical journal that has had them reviewed by a panel of experts in a process called peer review. It is claimed that this practice delays public access to potentially beneficial information that, in extreme instances, could save lives. Yet prepublication peer review is the only way to prevent erroneous and therefore potentially harmful information from reaching a public that is ill equipped to evaluate medical claims on its own. Therefore, waiting until a medical journal has published the research findings that have passed peer review is the price that must be paid to protect the public from making decisions based on possibly substandard research.

The argument assumes that

- (A) unless medical research findings are brought to peer review by a medical journal, peer review will not occur
- (B) anyone who does not serve on a medical review panel does not have the necessary knowledge and expertise to evaluate medical research findings
- (C) the general public does not have access to the medical journals in which research findings are published
- (D) all medical research findings are subjected to prepublication peer review
- (E) peer review panels are sometimes subject to political and professional pressures that can make their judgments less than impartial

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.

DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION III
Time—35 minutes
24 Questions

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

Questions 1–7

A florist is making three corsages from four types of flowers: gardenias, orchids, roses, and violets. Each of the corsages will contain exactly three flowers. The nine flowers used in the corsages must include at least one flower from each of the four types, and at least twice as many roses as orchids must be used. The corsages must also meet the following specifications:

Corsage 1 must contain exactly two types of flowers.

Corsage 2 must contain at least one rose.

Corsage 3 must contain at least one gardenia but no orchids.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable selection of flowers for the three corsages?

	<u>Corsage 1</u>	<u>Corsage 2</u>	<u>Corsage 3</u>
(A)	2 gardenias 1 rose	1 orchid 1 rose 1 violet	1 gardenia 1 orchid 1 violet
(B)	2 orchids 1 rose	2 orchids 1 rose	2 gardenias 1 rose
(C)	2 orchids 1 rose	3 roses	1 gardenia 2 violets
(D)	1 gardenia 1 orchid 1 rose	1 gardenia 1 rose 1 violet	1 gardenia 1 rose 1 violet
(E)	1 orchid 2 roses	3 violets	3 gardenias

2. The maximum total number of roses that can be used in the three corsages is
- (A) three
(B) four
(C) five
(D) six
(E) seven
3. If corsage 1 contains two orchids and one rose, what is the maximum total number of violets that the florist can use in making the three corsages?
- (A) one
(B) two
(C) three
(D) four
(E) five
4. If corsage 2 is exactly the same as corsage 3, the nine flowers used in the corsages can include exactly
- (A) two orchids
(B) three gardenias
(C) three roses
(D) five roses
(E) five violets
5. If two of the corsages contain at least one orchid each, then the flowers in corsage 2 must include at least
- (A) one gardenia and one orchid
(B) one gardenia and one rose
(C) one orchid and one rose
(D) one orchid and one violet
(E) one rose and one violet

6. If the greatest possible number of violets is used in the three corsages, the florist must use
- (A) exactly one rose and exactly one gardenia
 - (B) exactly one orchid and exactly four violets
 - (C) exactly two orchids
 - (D) exactly two roses
 - (E) exactly six violets
7. If corsage 1 contains at least one gardenia and at least one violet, and if corsage 3 contains three different types of flowers, which one of the following could be used to make corsage 2?
- (A) one rose, one orchid, and one gardenia
 - (B) one rose and two orchids
 - (C) one rose and two violets
 - (D) two roses and one gardenia
 - (E) two roses and one violet

Questions 8–13

From a group of seven people—J, K, L, M, N, P, and Q—exactly four will be selected to attend a diplomat’s retirement dinner.

Selection must conform to the following conditions:

Either J or K must be selected, but J and K cannot both be selected.

Either N or P must be selected, but N and P cannot both be selected.

N cannot be selected unless L is selected.

Q cannot be selected unless K is selected.

8. Which one of the following could be the four people selected to attend the retirement dinner?
- (A) J, K, M, P
 - (B) J, L, N, Q
 - (C) J, M, N, Q
 - (D) K, M, P, Q
 - (E) L, M, N, P
9. Among the people selected to attend the retirement dinner there must be
- (A) K or Q or both
 - (B) L or M or both
 - (C) N or M or both
 - (D) N or Q or both
 - (E) P or Q or both
10. Which one of the following is a pair of people who CANNOT both be selected to attend the retirement dinner?
- (A) J and N
 - (B) J and Q
 - (C) K and L
 - (D) K and N
 - (E) N and Q

11. If M is not selected to attend the retirement dinner, the four people selected to attend must include which one of the following pairs of people?
- (A) J and Q
 - (B) K and L
 - (C) K and P
 - (D) L and P
 - (E) N and Q
12. If P is not selected to attend the retirement dinner, then exactly how many different groups of four are there each of which would be an acceptable selection?
- (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
13. There is only one acceptable group of four that can be selected to attend the retirement dinner if which one of the following pairs of people is selected?
- (A) J and L
 - (B) K and M
 - (C) L and N
 - (D) L and Q
 - (E) M and Q

Questions 14–18

Three boys—Karl, Luis, and Miguel—and three girls—Rita, Sarah, and Tura—are giving a dance recital. Three dances—1, 2, and 3—are to be performed. Each dance involves three pairs of children, a boy and a girl partnering each other in each pair, according to the following conditions:

Karl partners Sarah in either dance 1 or dance 2.

Whoever partners Rita in dance 2 must partner Sarah in dance 3.

No two children can partner each other in more than one dance.

14. If Sarah partners Luis in dance 3, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the girls any one of whom could partner Miguel in dance 1?
- (A) Rita
 - (B) Sarah
 - (C) Tura
 - (D) Rita, Sarah
 - (E) Rita, Tura
15. If Miguel partners Rita in dance 2, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Karl partners Tura in dance 1.
 - (B) Luis partners Sarah in dance 2.
 - (C) Luis partners Sarah in dance 3.
 - (D) Miguel partners Sarah in dance 1.
 - (E) Miguel partners Tura in dance 3.

16. If Miguel partners Sarah in dance 1, which one of the following is a pair of children who must partner each other in dance 3?

- (A) Karl and Rita
- (B) Karl and Tura
- (C) Luis and Rita
- (D) Luis and Tura
- (E) Miguel and Tura

17. If Luis partners Sarah in dance 2, which one of the following is a pair of children who must partner each other in dance 1?

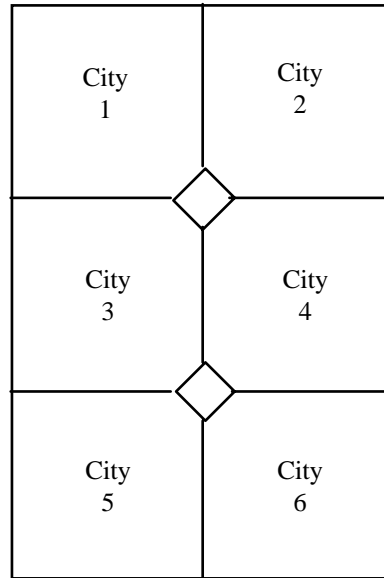
- (A) Karl and Rita
- (B) Karl and Tura
- (C) Luis and Rita
- (D) Luis and Tura
- (E) Miguel and Rita

18. If Miguel partners Rita in dance 1, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Karl partners Rita in dance 2.
- (B) Karl partners Sarah in dance 3.
- (C) Karl partners Tura in dance 1.
- (D) Luis partners Rita in dance 2.
- (E) Luis partners Tura in dance 3.

Questions 19–24

Six cities are located within the numbered areas as follows:



Within the six-city area there are exactly four hospitals, two jails, and two universities. These eight institutions are located as follows:

No institution is in more than one of the cities.

None of the cities contains more than one jail, and none contains more than one university.

None of the cities contains both a jail and a university.

Each jail is located in a city that contains at least one hospital.

The universities are located in two cities that do not share a common boundary.

City 3 contains a university, and city 6 contains a jail.

19. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) City 5 contains a university.
- (B) City 6 contains a university.
- (C) City 2 contains a jail.
- (D) City 3 contains a jail.
- (E) City 3 contains a hospital.

20. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) City 1 contains exactly one hospital.
 - (B) City 1 contains exactly one university.
 - (C) City 2 contains exactly one jail.
 - (D) City 5 contains exactly one university.
 - (E) City 6 contains exactly one university.
21. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the cities any one of which could contain the jail that is not in city 6?
- (A) 1, 4
 - (B) 2, 4
 - (C) 4, 5
 - (D) 1, 4, 5
 - (E) 1, 2, 4, 5
22. If each of the six cities contains at least one of the eight institutions, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) There is a jail in city 1.
 - (B) There is a hospital in city 2.
 - (C) There is a hospital in city 3.
 - (D) There is a hospital in city 4.
 - (E) There is a jail in city 4.
23. In which one of the following cities must there be fewer than three hospitals?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
 - (E) 6
24. If one of the cities contains exactly two hospitals and exactly one university, then which one of the following lists three cities that might, among them, contain no hospital?
- (A) 1, 3, 5
 - (B) 1, 4, 5
 - (C) 2, 3, 5
 - (D) 2, 4, 6
 - (E) 4, 5, 6

S T O P

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

SECTION IV
Time—35 minutes
25 Questions

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

1. People who accuse the postal service of incompetence and inefficiency while complaining of the proposed five-cent increase in postal rates do not know a bargain when they see one. Few experiences are more enjoyable than reading a personal letter from a friend. Viewed in this way, postal service is so underpriced that a five-cent increase is unworthy of serious debate.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) suggests that the postal service is both competent and efficient, but does not establish how competence and efficiency should be measured
- (B) claims that the proposed increase is insignificant but does not say at what level the increase would be worthy of serious debate
- (C) confuses the value of the object delivered with the value of delivering that object
- (D) appeals to an outside authority for support of a premise that should be established by argument
- (E) fails to establish whether or not the critics of the postal service are employees of the postal service

2. When a study of aspirin's ability to prevent heart attacks in humans yielded positive results, researchers immediately submitted those results to a medical journal, which published them six weeks later. Had the results been published sooner, many of the heart attacks that occurred during the delay could have been prevented.

The conclusion drawn above would be most undermined if it were true that

- (A) the medical journal's staff worked overtime in order to publish the study's results as soon as possible
- (B) studies of aspirin's usefulness in reducing heart attacks in laboratory animals remain inconclusive
- (C) people who take aspirin regularly suffer a higher-than-average incidence of stomach ulcers
- (D) the medical journal's official policy is to publish articles only after an extensive review process
- (E) a person's risk of suffering a heart attack drops only after that person has taken aspirin regularly for two years

3. It might seem that an airline could increase profits by reducing airfares on all its flights in order to encourage discretionary travel and thus fill planes. Offers of across-the-board discount fares have, indeed, resulted in the sale of large numbers of reduced-price tickets. Nevertheless such offers have, in the past, actually cut the airline's profits.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy described above?

- (A) Fewer than 10 percent of all air travelers make no attempt to seek out discount fares.
- (B) Fares for trips between a large city and a small city are higher than those for trips between two large cities even when the distances involved are the same.
- (C) Across-the-board discounts in fares tend to decrease revenues on flights that are normally filled, but they fail to attract passengers to unpopular flights.
- (D) Only a small number of people who have never before traveled by air are persuaded to do so on the basis of across-the-board discount fares.
- (E) It is difficult to devise an advertising campaign that makes the public aware of across-the-board discount fares while fully explaining the restrictions applied to those discount fares.

4. Only if the electorate is moral and intelligent will a democracy function well.

Which one of the following can be logically inferred from the claim above?

- (A) If the electorate is moral and intelligent, then a democracy will function well.
- (B) Either a democracy does not function well or else the electorate is not moral or not intelligent.
- (C) If the electorate is not moral or not intelligent, then a democracy will not function well.

- (D) If a democracy does not function well, then the electorate is not moral or not intelligent.
- (E) It cannot, at the same time, be true that the electorate is moral and intelligent and that a democracy will not function well.

5. Infants younger than six months who have normal hearing can readily distinguish between acoustically similar sounds that are used as part of any language—not only those used in the language spoken by the people who raise them. Young adults can readily distinguish between such sounds only in languages that they regularly use. It is known that the physiological capacity to hear begins to deteriorate after infancy. So the observed difference in the abilities of infants and young adults to distinguish between acoustically similar speech sounds must be the result of the physiological deterioration of hearing.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) sets an arbitrary cutoff point of six months for the age below which infants are able to distinguish acoustically similar speech sounds
- (B) does not explain the procedures used to measure the abilities of two very different populations
- (C) ignores the fact that certain types of speech sounds occur in almost all languages
- (D) assumes that what is true of a group of people taken collectively is also true of any individual within that group
- (E) takes a factor that might contribute to an explanation of the observed difference as a sufficient explanation for that difference

6. The economies of some industrialized countries face the prospect of large labor shortages in the decades ahead. Meanwhile, these countries will have a vast number of experienced and productive older workers who, as things stand, will be driven from the work force upon reaching the age of sixty-five by the widespread practice of requiring workers to retire at that age. Therefore, if the discriminatory practice of mandatory retirement at age sixty-five were eliminated, the labor shortages facing these economies would be averted.

The argument assumes that

- (A) older workers have acquired skills that are extremely valuable and that their younger colleagues lack
- (B) workers in industrialized countries are often unprepared to face the economic consequences of enforced idleness
- (C) a large number of workers in some industrialized countries would continue working beyond the age of sixty-five if workers in those countries were allowed to do so
- (D) mandatory retirement at age sixty-five was first instituted when life expectancy was considerably lower than it is today
- (E) a substantial proportion of the population of officially retired workers is actually engaged in gainful employment

7. The incidence in Japan of most types of cancer is remarkably low compared to that in North America, especially considering that Japan has a modern life-style, industrial pollution included. The cancer rates, however, for Japanese people who immigrate to North America and adopt the diet of North Americans approximate the higher cancer rates prevalent in North America.

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

- (A) The greater the level of industrial pollution in a country, the higher that country's cancer rate will tend to be.
- (B) The stress of life in North America is greater than that of life in Japan and predisposes to cancer.
- (C) The staple foods of the Japanese diet contain elements that cure cancer.
- (D) The relatively low rate of cancer among people in Japan does not result from a high frequency of a protective genetic trait among Japanese people.
- (E) The higher cancer rates of Japanese immigrants to North America are caused by fats in the North American diet.

8. A translation invariably reflects the writing style of the translator. Sometimes when a long document needs to be translated quickly, several translators are put to work on the job, each assigned to translate part of the document. In these cases, the result is usually a translation marked by different and often incompatible writing styles. Certain computer programs for language translation that work without the intervention of human translators can finish the job faster than human translators and produce a stylistically uniform translation with an 80 percent accuracy rate. Therefore, when a long document needs to be translated quickly, it is better to use a computer translation program than human translators. Which one of the following issues would be LEAST important to resolve in evaluating the argument?

- (A) whether the problem of stylistic variety in human translation could be solved by giving stylistic guidelines to human translators
- (B) whether numerical comparisons of the accuracy of translations can reasonably be made
- (C) whether computer translation programs, like human translators, each have their own distinct writing style
- (D) whether the computer translation contains errors of grammar and usage

that drastically alter the meaning of the text

- (E) how the accuracy rate of computer translation programs compares with that of human translators in relation to the users' needs

Questions 9–10

Myrna: People should follow diets in which fat represents no more than 30 percent of total calories, not the 37 percent the average diet in this country contains.

Roland: If everyone in the country followed your recommendation during his or her entire life, just 0.2 percent would lengthen their lives at all, and then only by an average of 3 months. Modifying our diet is not worthwhile. A lifetime of sacrifice spent eating an unappealing lowfat diet is too high a price to pay for the chance of extending that sacrifice for 3 months.

Myrna: But for everyone who dies early from a highfat diet, many more people suffer from serious chronic diseases because they followed such diets.

9. Myrna responds to Roland by

- (A) disputing the correctness of the facts cited by Roland and offering facts that she considers correct
- (B) showing that the factors considered by Roland are not the only ones relevant in evaluating her recommendation
- (C) demonstrating that the statistics used by Roland to dispute her recommendation are inaccurate
- (D) suggesting that Roland's evidence derives from unreliable sources
- (E) pointing out that Roland's argument assumes the very proposition it sets out to prove

10. Roland's argument assumes that

- (A) it is desirable to live in such a way as to lengthen life as much as possible

- (B) a lowfat diet cannot readily be made appealing and satisfying to a person who follows it regularly
- (C) diet is the only relevant factor to consider in computing influences on length of life
- (D) the difference in tastiness between a diet in which fat represents 30 percent of total calories and one in which it represents 37 percent is not noticeable
- (E) not everyone in the country eats the average diet

11. Some critics claim that it is unfair that so many great works of art are housed in huge metropolitan museums, since the populations served by these museums already have access to a wide variety of important artwork. But this criticism is in principle unwarranted because the limited number of masterpieces makes wider distribution of them impractical. Besides, if a masterpiece is to be fully appreciated, it must be seen alongside other works that provide a social and historical context for it.

Which one of the following, if established, could most logically serve as the principle appealed to in the argument countering the critics' claim?

- (A) In providing facilities to the public, the goal should be to ensure that as many as possible of those people who could benefit from the facilities are able to do so.
- (B) In providing facilities to the public, the goal should be to ensure that the greatest possible number of people gain the greatest benefit possible from them.
- (C) It is unreasonable to enforce a redistribution of social goods that involves depriving some members of society of these goods in order to supply others.
- (D) For it to be reasonable to criticize an arrangement as unfair, there must be a more equitable arrangement that is practically attainable.

- (E) A work of art should be displayed in conditions resembling as closely as possible those in which the work was originally intended to be displayed.

12. Some accountants calculate with simple adding machines, and some use complex computers. One can perform more calculations in less time with a computer than with an adding machine. Therefore, assuming the costs of using the two types of machines are equal, an accountant who uses a computer generally can earn more per hour than an accountant who uses an adding machine. Which one of the following is an assumption that would make the conclusion in the passage a logical one?

- (A) More accountants use computers than use adding machines.
- (B) The more hours an accountant spends on the job, the more money he or she will earn.
- (C) The more calculations an accountant performs, the more money he or she will earn.
- (D) An accountant who uses an adding machine can charge a higher hourly rate than one who uses a computer.
- (E) In general, accountants vary in terms of the number of calculations they make and the amount of money they earn.

13. This summer, Jennifer, who has worked at KVZ Manufacturing for just over three years, plans to spend with her family the entire four weeks of paid vacation to which she is entitled this year. Anyone who has worked at KVZ Manufacturing for between one and four years is automatically entitled to exactly three weeks paid vacation each year but can apply up to half of any vacation time that remains unused at the end of one year to the next year's vacation.

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

- (A) Jennifer did not use two weeks of the

paid vacation time to which she was entitled last year.

- (B) If Jennifer continues to work for KVZ Manufacturing, she will only be entitled to three weeks paid vacation next year.
- (C) The majority of KVZ's employees use each year all of the paid vacation time to which they are entitled.
- (D) Last year Jennifer took only one week of the paid vacation time to which she was entitled.
- (E) KVZ Manufacturing sometimes allows extra vacation time to employees who need to spend more time with their families.

14. A careful review of hospital fatalities due to anesthesia during the last 20 years indicates that the most significant safety improvements resulted from better training of anesthetists. Equipment that monitors a patient's oxygen and carbon dioxide levels was not available in most operating rooms during the period under review. Therefore, the increased use of such monitoring equipment in operating rooms will not significantly cut fatalities due to anesthesia.

A flaw in the argument is that

- (A) the evidence cited to show that one factor led to a certain result is not sufficient to show that a second factor will not also lead to that result
- (B) the reasons given in support of the conclusion presuppose the truth of that conclusion
- (C) the evidence cited to show that a certain factor was absent when a certain result occurred does not show that the absence of that factor caused that result
- (D) the evidence cited in support of the conclusion is inconsistent with other information that is provided
- (E) the reason indicated for the claim that one event caused a second more strongly supports the claim that both events were independent effects of a third event

15. New types of washing machines designed to consume less energy also extract less water from laundry during their final spin cycles than do washing machines that consume somewhat more energy. The wetter the laundry, the more energy required to dry it in an automatic dryer. Thus using these new types of washing machines could result in an overall increase in the energy needed to wash and dry a load of laundry.

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

- (A) The more skill required to operate a machine, the harder it is to find people able to do it, and thus the more those people must be paid. Therefore, if a factory installs machines that require highly skilled operators, it must be prepared to pay higher wages.
- (B) There are two routes between Centerville and Mapletown, and the scenic route is the longer route. Therefore, a person who is not concerned with how long it will take to travel between Centerville and Mapletown will probably take the scenic route.
- (C) The more people who work in the library's reading room, the noisier the room becomes; and the noisier the working environment, the less efficiently people work. Therefore, when many people are working in the reading room, those people are working less efficiently.
- (D) Pine is a less expensive wood than cedar but is more susceptible to rot. Outdoor furniture made from wood susceptible to rot must be painted with more expensive paint. Therefore, building outdoor furniture from pine rather than cedar could increase the total cost of building and painting the furniture.
- (E) The more weights added to an exercise machine, the greater the muscle strength needed to work out on the machine. Up

to a point, using more muscle strength can make a person stronger. Thus an exercise machine with more weights can, but does not necessarily, make a person stronger.

Questions 16–17

- G: The group of works exhibited in this year's Metropolitan Art Show reveals a bias in favor of photographers. Equal numbers of photographers, sculptors, and painters submitted works that met the traditional criteria for the show, yet more photographs were exhibited than either sculptures or paintings. As you know, each artist was allowed to submit work in one medium only.
 - H: How could there have been bias? All submitted works that met the traditional criteria—and only those works—were exhibited in the show.
16. If both G's assertions and H's assertion are true, which one of the following must also be true?
- (A) More photographers than sculptors or painters submitted works to be considered for exhibition in the Metropolitan Art Show.
 - (B) All the works submitted for the Metropolitan Art Show met the traditional criteria for the show.
 - (C) The quality of photographs exhibited in the Metropolitan Art Show was inferior to the quality of the sculptures or paintings exhibited.
 - (D) Some of the photographs submitted for the Metropolitan Art Show did not meet the traditional criteria for the show.
 - (E) More works that met the traditional criteria for the Metropolitan Art Show were submitted by photographers than by sculptors or painters.

17. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports G's allegation of bias?
- (A) If an artist has had one of his or her works exhibited in the Metropolitan Art Show, that artist has an advantage in getting commissions and selling works over artists who have never had a work exhibited in the show.
 - (B) The fee for entering photographs in the Metropolitan Art Show was \$25 per work submitted, while the fee for each painting or sculpture submitted was \$75.
 - (C) The committee that selected from the submitted works the ones to be exhibited in this year's Metropolitan Art Show had four members: one photographer, one sculptor, one painter, and one who works in all three media but is the least known of the four members.
 - (D) Reviews of this year's Metropolitan Art Show that appeared in major newspapers and magazines tended to give more coverage to the photographs in the show than to the sculptures and paintings that were exhibited.
 - (E) In previous years, it has often happened that more paintings or more sculptures were exhibited in the Metropolitan Art Show than photographs, even though the total number of works exhibited each year does not vary widely.

Questions 18–19

Marcus: For most ethical dilemmas the journalist is likely to face, traditional journalistic ethics is clear, adequate, and essentially correct. For example, when journalists have uncovered newsworthy information, they should go to press with it as soon as possible. No delay motivated by the journalists' personal or professional interests is permissible.

Anita: Well, Marcus, of course interesting and important information should be brought before the public—that is a journalist's job. But in the typical case, where a journalist has some information but is in a quandary about whether it is yet important

or “newsworthy,” this guidance is inadequate.

18. The point made by Anita's statements is most accurately expressed by which one of the following?
- (A) Marcus' claim that traditional journalistic ethics is clear for most ethical dilemmas in journalism is incorrect.
 - (B) A typical case illustrates that Marcus is wrong in claiming that traditional journalistic ethics is essentially correct for most ethical dilemmas in journalism.
 - (C) The ethical principle that Marcus cites does not help the journalist in a typical kind of situation in which a decision needs to be made.
 - (D) There are common situations in which a journalist must make a decision and in which no principle of journalistic ethics can be of help.
 - (E) Traditional journalistic ethics amounts to no more than an unnecessarily convoluted description of the journalist's job.
19. In order to conclude properly from Anita's statements that Marcus' general claim about traditional journalistic ethics is incorrect, it would have to be assumed that
- (A) whether a piece of information is or is not newsworthy can raise ethical dilemmas for journalists
 - (B) there are circumstances in which it would be ethically wrong for a journalist to go to press with legitimately acquired, newsworthy information
 - (C) the most serious professional dilemmas that a journalist is likely to face are not ethical dilemmas
 - (D) there are no ethical dilemmas that a journalist is likely to face that would not be conclusively resolved by an adequate system of journalistic ethics
 - (E) for a system of journalistic ethics to be adequate it must be able to provide guidance in every case in which a journalist must make a professional decision

Questions 20–21

Of every 100 burglar alarms police answer, 99 are false alarms. This situation causes an enormous and dangerous drain on increasingly scarce public resources. Each false alarm wastes an average of 45 minutes of police time. As a result police are consistently taken away from responding to other legitimate calls for service, and a disproportionate share of police service goes to alarm system users, who are mostly businesses and affluent homeowners. However, burglar alarm systems, unlike car alarm systems, are effective in deterring burglaries, so the only acceptable solution is to fine burglar alarm system owners the cost of 45 minutes of police time for each false alarm their systems generate.

20. The statement that burglar alarm systems, unlike car alarm systems, are effective in deterring burglaries plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It justifies placing more restrictions on owners of burglar alarms than on owners of car alarms.
- (B) It provides background information needed to make plausible the claim that the number of burglar alarms police are called on to answer is great enough to be a drain on public resources.
- (C) It provides a basis for excluding as unacceptable one obvious alternative to the proposal of fining owners of burglar alarm systems for false alarms.
- (D) It gives a reason why police might be more inclined to respond to burglar alarms than to car alarms.
- (E) It explains why a disproportionate number of the burglar alarms responded to by police come from alarm systems owned by businesses.

21. On the basis of the premises advanced, which one of the following principles, if established, would provide the most justification for the

concluding recommendation?

- (A) No segment of a community should be permitted to engage in a practice that has been shown to result in a disproportionate share of police service being devoted to that segment of the community.
- (B) When public resources are in short supply, any individual who wants special services from public agencies such as police and fire departments should be required to pay for those services if he or she can afford to do so.
- (C) Police departments are not justified in improving service to one segment of the community at the expense of other segments of the community unless doing so reduces the crime level throughout the entire area served.
- (D) Anyone who directly benefits from a service provided by public employees should be required to reimburse the general public fund an amount equivalent to the average cost of providing that service.
- (E) If receipt of a service results in the waste of scarce public resources and people with other legitimate needs are disadvantaged in consequence, the recipient of that service should compensate the public for the resources wasted.

22. When butterfat was considered nutritious and healthful, a law was enacted requiring that manufacturers use the term “imitation butter” to indicate butter whose butterfat content had been diminished through the addition of water. Today, it is known that the high cholesterol content of butterfat makes it harmful to human health. Since the public should be encouraged to eat foods with lower rather than higher butterfat content and since the term “imitation” with its connotations of falsity deters many people from purchasing products so designated, manufacturers who wish to give reduced butterfat butter the more appealing

name of “lite butter” should be allowed to do so.

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

- (A) The manufacturers who prefer to use the word “lite” instead of “imitation” are motivated principally by the financial interest of their stockholders.
- (B) The manufacturers who wish to call their product “lite butter” plan to change the composition of the product so that it contains more water than it now does.
- (C) Some individuals who need to reduce their intake of cholesterol are not deterred from using the reducedbutterfat product by the negative connotations of the term “imitation.”
- (D) Cholesterol is only one of many factors that contribute to the types of health problems with which the consumption of excessive amounts of cholesterol is often associated.
- (E) Most people deterred from eating “imitation butter” because of its name choose alternatives with a lower butterfat content than this product has.

23. Farm animals have certain behavioral tendencies that result from the evolutionary history of these species. By imposing on these animals a type of organization that conflicts with their behavioral tendencies, current farmmanagement practices cause the animals more pain and distress than do practices that more closely conform to the animals’ behavioral tendencies. Because the animals tend to resist this type of organization, current practices can also be less efficient than those other farmmanagement practices.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following can be properly inferred from them?

- (A) Some of the behavioral tendencies of farm animals can be altered by efficient

farm-management practices.

- (B) In order to implement efficient farm-management practices, it is necessary to be familiar with the evolutionary history of farm animals.
- (C) In order to create farmmanagement practices that cause less pain and distress to farm animals, a significant loss of efficiency will be required.
- (D) Farmmanagement practices that cause the least amount of pain and distress to farm animals are also the most efficient management practices.
- (E) Some changes in farmmanagement practices that lessen the pain and distress experienced by farm animals can result in gains in efficiency.

24. It now seems clear that the significant role initially predicted for personal computers in the classroom has not become fact. One need only look to the dramatic decline in sales of computers for classroom use in the past year for proof that the fad has passed. Which one of the following arguments contains flawed reasoning parallel to that in the argument above?

- (A) Clearly, government legislation mandating the reduction of automobile emissions has been at least partially successful, as is demonstrated by the fact that the air of the 20 largest cities now contains smaller amounts of the major pollutants mentioned in the legislation than it did before the legislation was passed.
- (B) Mechanical translation from one language into another, not merely in narrow contexts such as airline reservations but generally, is clearly an idea whose time has come. Since experts have been working on the problem for 40 years, it is now time for the accumulated expertise to achieve a breakthrough.
- (C) Sales of computers for home use will never reach the levels optimistically

projected by manufacturers. The reason is that home use was envisioned as encompassing tasks, such as menu planning and checkbook reconciliation, that most homemakers perform in much simpler ways than using a computer would require.

- (D) It is apparent that consumers have tired of microwave ovens as quickly as they initially came to accept this recent invention. In contrast to several years of increasing sales following the introduction of microwave ovens, sales of microwave ovens flattened last year, indicating that consumers have found relatively little use for these devices.
- (E) Creating incentives for a particular kind of investment inevitably engenders boomandbust cycles. The evidence is in the recent decline in the value of commercial real estate, which shows that, although the government can encourage people to put up buildings, it cannot guarantee that those buildings will be fully rented or sold.

25. Scientists attempting to replicate certain controversial results reported by a group of experienced researchers failed to get the same results as those reported. The conclusion drawn from this by the scientists who conducted the replication experiments was that the originally reported results had been due to faulty measurements.

The argument of the scientists who conducted the replication experiments assumes that

- (A) the original experiments had not been described in sufficient detail to make an exact replication possible
- (B) the fact that the originally reported results aroused controversy made it highly likely that they were in error
- (C) the theoretical principles called into question by the originally reported results were themselves based on weak evidence
- (D) the replication experiments were not so likely as the original experiments to be marred by faulty measurements
- (E) the researchers who originally reported the controversial results had themselves observed those results only once

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.

DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.