

**Test II**  
**Section I**

**Solutions**

1. (A) No. This is perhaps the second-best answer. The implication of the stated conflict of interest is that the administrators might exaggerate the abilities of the chief surgeon. However, this is speculation. If there were no conflict of interest, it would still be possible that the staff would consider him the best surgeon.
- (B) No. How he was appointed does not resolve the discrepancy between the chief surgeon's reputation and his apparently poor record.
- (C) No. This does not resolve the discrepancy between chief surgeon's reputation and his apparently poor record, though it does imply that younger surgeons who trained under him might be loyal to him. However, this would have relevance only if these surgeons, not the hospital administrators, claimed the chief surgeon was the hospital's best surgeon.
- (D) Yes. This explains the apparent paradox well. If the chief surgeon is assigned the high-risk cases, it's to be expected that he would have a higher number of patients who die. For example, suppose 90 percent of surgery patients at the hospital survive their operations, but only 75 percent of the chief surgeon's patients survive. Clearly, the chief surgeon's survival rate is much lower than the hospital's average. But if the chief surgeon performs only open heart surgery and the national survival rate for these operations is just 50 percent, the chief surgeon's survival rate is impressive.
- (E) No. The statements in the passage compare the chief surgeon's current performance to that of the current staff, not to that of the previous staff or previous chief surgeon.
2. (A) Yes. The argument presupposes that the drug companies have not changed their behavior. That is, they committed the same number of violations from '71 through '75 as they did from '76 through '80; but were caught less often from '76 through '80 because of lax enforcement.
- (B) No. The argument only discusses "*serious violations of drug-promotion laws.*" Besides, this choice uses the argument's conclusion (that enforcement of drug-promotion laws changed) as *its* assumption!
- (C) No. This answer-choice is an explanation not an assumption of the argument that the government was lax in enforcing drug-promotion laws. In fact, this choice goes beyond the argument and uses the argument's conclusion as *its* assumption!
- (D) No. In fact, the argument presumes the opposite. The author concludes that the government was lax in enforcing drug-promotion laws between 1976 and 1980 because only 5 citations on average were issued each year. To conclude this, the author must assume that more than 5 violations of the laws occurred on average each year.
- (E) No. What happened before or after the given time period is irrelevant.
3. (A) Yes. Sheila does not claim that smoking is necessarily harmful to one's health, just that smoking is very likely to be harmful to one's health. Hence, one counterexample is poor evidence against Sheila's claim.
- (B) No. We cannot determine whether the experts had information about the cause of death of Tim's grandfather.

- (C) No. There is no information in the passage to indicate that the case of Tim's grandfather has been discounted.
- (D) No. Tim assumes the opposite. Sheila argues that smoking is unhealthy, and Tim disagrees based on his grandfather's longevity. He assumes that a long life indicates good health.
- (E) No. Tim's counterexample is intended to challenge the claim of the experts; it is not concerned with how the experts arrived at their conclusion.

4. (A) No. The author argues that the claim that revolutions can benefit societies is simply incorrect, at no point does he imply that it is self-contradictory.
- (B) No. Other than the claim itself, there are no general principles stated in the passage.
- (C) Yes. The author attacks the claim that societies in general can reap more benefit than harm from a revolution by showing that the positive effects of the French Revolution were unique and thus cannot generally be expected to occur with other revolutions.
- (D) No. There is only one example given, the French Revolution, not a series of examples.
- (E) No. The author is not objectively comparing two positions: he is presenting his position.

5. (A) No. The cause of asthma is not the issue here.
- (B) No. The conclusion concerns the total number of adolescents of each sex with asthma. It does not directly concern infants with asthma.
- (C) Yes. The passage states that "*by adolescence the percentage of boys with asthma is about the same as the percentage of girls with asthma.*" So if there are "*approximately equal numbers of adolescent boys and adolescent girls,*" then there should be approximately equal numbers of adolescent boys and adolescent girls with asthma.
- (D) No. The issue is the number boys and girls with asthma, not how the asthma develops.
- (E) No. This is irrelevant since the passage concerns only adolescents.

6. (A) No. Whether the editor bears a grudge against Mr. Trevalga is irrelevant since the publisher implies that the editor does not know whose poems she is reviewing.
- (B) No. The publisher's argument is based on the method of review, not on the quantity of submissions.
- (C) Yes. The publisher states that the editor does not know the names of the authors whose poems she reviews. From this the publisher concludes that the editor does not know whose poems she is reviewing. This assumes that the editor cannot identify the poems of Mr. Trevalga by other means such as their style, handwriting, length, etc.
- (D) No. This is not an assumption of the publisher. In fact, it could strengthen Mr. Trevalga's claim since the implication of his claim is that his poems were rejected because of a grudge, not because of their merit.
- (E) No. According to the publisher, whether Mr. Trevalga used his real name or a pen name is irrelevant since the editor does not see the names.

7. (A) No. Both the study and the conclusion are about nuclear weapons plants. So nuclear power plants are irrelevant.

- (B) No. This would strengthen the researchers' argument. In fact, it is very similar to the evidence they cite.
- (C) Yes. Death is not the only negative influence on health. Perhaps the people living near the plants suffer from a host of ailments that are not life threatening but do negatively affect their health.
- (D) No. That there is only a small number of plants is irrelevant. Though, the health hazard may appear only occasionally and therefore the small number of plants would represent an insufficient sample. However, there is a much better answer-choice.
- (E) No. However, the argument would have been weakened if the researchers had not studied people who both worked at the plants and lived in the study areas since they have the greatest exposure.

8. (A) No. It would be abnormal since a normal human liver cell would *divide "60 times and then stop."*

(B) Yes. The passage is explicit that a normal cell cannot divide more than 60 times regardless of whether it was frozen and afterwards thawed. *"It 'remembers' where it stopped dividing."*

(C) No. Since the cell is normal, it cannot divide indefinitely. However, since it is not a human liver cell it may have a limit of more than 60 divisions—we don't know. This answer choice is essentially the same as choice (D) since the passage implies that it is irrelevant whether the cell has been frozen—*"it divides 60 times and then stops."*

(D) No. Since the cell is normal, it cannot divide indefinitely. However, since it is not a human liver cell it may have a limit of more than 60 divisions—we don't know. This answer choice is essentially the same as choice (C) since the passage implies that it is irrelevant whether the cell has been frozen—*"it divides 60 times and then stops."*

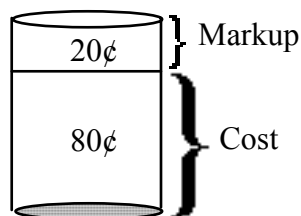
(E) No. All we can say is that it is not a normal human liver cell. Since it divided more than 60 times, it could be an abnormal human cell, an abnormal nonhuman cell, or a normal nonhuman cell.

9. (A) No. Although it is likely that consumers would pay *less* for bottled milk when raw-milk prices are falling, bottlers and retailers could maintain their prices to increase profits. It is unlikely, and certainly not necessary, that consumer prices will *increase*. The passage does state, however, that bottlers' markups rise when raw-milk prices are falling.

(B) No. The passage implies that the costs are passed on to consumers: *"The complaints occur when the bottled-milk price rises, yet these price increases most often merely reflect the rising price of the raw milk that bottlers buy from dairy farmers."*

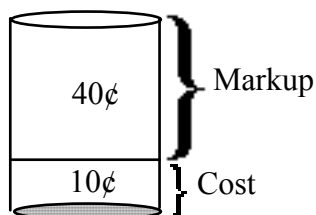
(C) Yes. The point of the passage is that the markup is proportionally less when the price is high than when the price is low. The following diagram illustrates the situation:

High price: \$1.00



The proportion of the price  
that is the markup: 20%

Low price: 50¢



The proportion of the price  
that is the markup: 80%

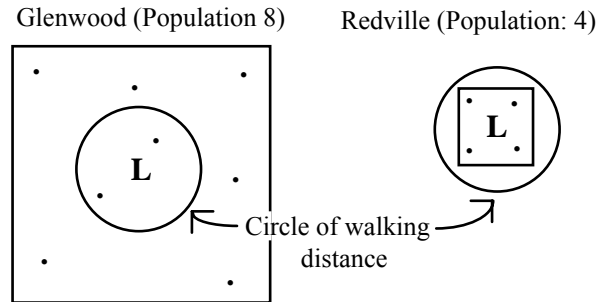
(D) No. It is possible that they do respond to a decrease in raw-milk prices by proportionately lowering the price of bottled milk yet do not respond to an increase in raw-milk prices by proportionately raising the price of bottled milk—perhaps retail milk prices rise only half as fast. If so, as the passage indicates, the bottlers' markups decrease as the price of milk increases.

(E) No. This answer-choice is a bit tricky. The passage does imply that consumers tend to complain more about the price of bottled milk when the bottlers' markup is least. This is the thrust of the first sentence. However, a high markup does not necessarily result in greater profits. A high markup could cause a drop in demand which in turn could cut profits.

### Questions 10–11

10. (A) No. To strengthen the argument, we need to show that more people will be able to walk to the library if it is relocated to central Glenwood. The fact that the library was once located between Glenwood and Redville does not address this need.

(B) Yes. This question hinges on the population densities of the cities. Suppose Glenwood's population is twice Redville's but that the area of Glenwood is 10 times as large as the area of Redville. Then the population density of Glenwood would be one-fifth that of Redville. Hence, fewer people in Glenwood would be within walking distance of the library. The figure below illustrates the situation:



However, if the areas covered by central Glenwood and central Redville are roughly the same, then the population density of Glenwood would be greater than that of Redville. Hence, there would probably be more people within walking distance of the library in Glenwood than in Redville.

- (C) No. The argument is predicated on the distance that people must walk to get to the library. The size of the library has no affect on the walking distance.
- (D) No. The argument is predicated on the distance that people must walk to get to the library. People living outside both Glenwood and Redville are probably not within walking distance of either site for the library. Perhaps for these people driving distance might be a factor, but not walking distance.
- (E) No. If people are walking further than the common walking distance, then for these communities the further distance is “walking distance.”

11. (A) No. Since the library is currently in central Redville, it is reasonable to assume it is not within walking distance of people living in central Glenwood.
- (B) Yes. That fewer people would use the library in Glenwood implies that fewer library users are actually within walking distance of the library in Glenwood. You might object: There might be more people walking to the library in Glenwood even though overall fewer people use the library. This is a flaw in choice (B); nevertheless, choice (B) does weaken the argument and no other answer-choice does.
- (C) No. This would strengthen the argument. That increasing numbers of people would use the library in Glenwood implies that more people are within walking distance of the library in Glenwood. Although the increased use of the library may be from people who commute, this does not weaken the argument.
- (D) No. It is irrelevant whether those people who do not walk to the library would continue to use the library in its new location. The argument is concerned with increasing access to those people who walk to the library, not necessarily increasing the overall number of people who use the library.
- (E) No. If these people continue to walk to the library’s new location, the argument would be greatly strengthened; and if they now commute to the new location, then this answer-choice would be irrelevant.

12. (A) No. In fact, the implication of the argument is that the government has not established safety standards for light utility trucks. Or at least it has not established standards as strict as those for cars.

(B) No. The conclusion of the argument does not state that people who buy light utility trucks for their appearance are more likely to be in serious accidents—just that they are more likely to be injured when in a serious accident.

(C) No. An explicit premise of the argument is “*if involved in a serious high-impact accident.*” The argument then concludes “*a driver of one of these trucks is more likely to be injured than is a driver of a car that is subject to these government standards.*” So the argument does not need to assume that light utility trucks are more likely than other kinds of vehicles to be involved in accidents that result in injuries.

(D) No. Nothing is stated or implied about the truck engines. However, there is an implication that the truck bodies are not sufficiently strong.

(E) Yes. The argument implies that because these trucks are exempt from the government’s car-safety standards people driving them are more likely to be injured in an accident. However, it is conceivable that the government believes it is unnecessary to set standards because all the light utility trucks that have been produced have far exceeded car-safety standards. Hence, for the argument to be valid one must assume that cars are more likely to meet these standards than are light utility trucks.

13. (A) No. This substantially strengthens the argument. If many recent deaths due to CXC have been mistakenly attributed to another disease, then the 18 percent death rate would be even higher.

(B) No. This substantially strengthens the argument. If many of the deaths reported to have been caused by CXC were actually due to other causes, then the 5 percent initial death rate would be lower. Hence, the increase in virulence would be even greater.

(C) No. This choice is irrelevant. The effectiveness of an inoculation program has no bearing on the virulence of a disease. Inoculations are used to prevent infection by a disease. However, once infected, the disease’s virulence measures the severity of the sickness. The fact that a disease can often be prevented does not affect its virulence if caught.

(D) Yes. If the mild cases are no longer reported, then the serious cases would be disproportionately represented. For example, suppose of 100 cattle with the disease, 73 have a mild case, 27 have a serious case and 5 will die of the disease. Then the death rate would be 5 percent. Now, if the 77 cattle with mild cases are not considered, then the reported death rate would be approximately 18 percent:  $5/27 \approx 18\%$ .

(E) No. The passage is about the virulence of the disease, not about an animal’s immunity to a second infection.

#### Questions 14–15

14. (A) No. This is mere speculation.

(B) Yes. Although the government’s loss of tax revenues should be small, the passage states “*similar tax-incentive programs left the overall level of personal savings unchanged.*”

(C) No. The passage implies that there would be little or no increase in personal savings. The example in the passage shows that a tax incentive program with a small loss in tax revenues did not increase personal savings, so a tax incentive program with a large loss in tax revenues would probably have a similar result.

(D) No. The claim that the economy will be endangered is too strong. Besides, the passage does not argue against increasing personal savings, just that the given tax incentive program will fail to increase savings as similar ones have in the past.

(E) No. This claim is too broad. The passage does not imply that the government has no means of influencing the savings rate, just that certain tax incentive programs have no affect on savings rates.

15. (A) Yes. The premise of the proposed tax-incentive program is that exempting savings accounts from taxes will prompt people to save more. This premise is attacked by showing that when similar programs were tried people just diverted money from other savings accounts into the tax-free account instead of increasing their savings. Thus, the overall savings rate did not increase.

(B) No. There is no discussion about disagreements amongst policymakers.

(C) No. In fact, the past examples imply that the proposal can be implemented, though it will not yield the desired results.

(D) No. The passage questions the proposal, not necessarily the judgment of its backers. Further, the passage does not imply that backers of the current proposal are the same ones who advocated past tax-incentive programs.

(E) No. Though the opening sentence does imply the author may have some reservations about the need of a program to encourage personal savings, she never does directly attack that assumption.

16. (A) No. The passage uses an example to illustrate a statement: “*although all birds have feathers and all birds have wings, some birds do not fly.*” Choice (A), however, draws a contrast between two approaches.

(B) Yes. The passage uses an example to illustrate a statement: “*although all birds have feathers and all birds have wings, some birds do not fly.*” Similarly, choice (B) uses an example to illustrate a statement: “*not all chairs are used for sitting in despite the fact that all chairs have a seat and some support such as legs.*”

(C) No. The passage uses an example to illustrate a statement: “*although all birds have feathers and all birds have wings, some birds do not fly.*” Choice (C) does not have an example.

(D) No. The passage uses an example to illustrate a statement: “*although all birds have feathers and all birds have wings, some birds do not fly.*” Choice (D) does not have an explicit example.

(E) No. Choice (E) draws a comparison between two ships. However, the passage does not draw a comparison between ostriches and penguins; rather it merely uses each to illustrate a statement: “*although all birds have feathers and all birds have wings, some birds do not fly.*”

#### Questions 17–18

17. (A) No. Whether prehistoric tools were composed of substances other than wood is not discussed.

(B) Yes. They are arguing over the meaning of the evidence. Jones argues that if the wooden tools found in South America were from peoples who migrated from Alaska then

there should be even older wooden tools along the path they took. Perhaps 13,500 year old wooden tools in Central America and 14,000 year old wooden tools in North America.

Smith, on the other hand, refutes Jones's claim by pointing out that older wooden tools were not found along the migration route because they quickly decompose except in peat bogs, which are rare along the path.

(C) No. There is no discussion of the accuracy of the dating method used.

(D) No. Although this issue is probably in dispute, we cannot tell from the excerpt. Smith does not state or imply that the people crossed at a particular time; rather he points out a flaw in Jones's interpretation of the evidence.

(E) No. The meaning of the evidence is in dispute, not its accuracy. Ostensibly, they both accept that the tools are 13,000 years old. At issue is whether this precludes the possibility of the tools being from people who migrated from Alaska.

18. (A) No. Smith does not refute Jones by citing any studies but by questioning Jones's logic.

(B) No. Smith responds only to the Jones's interpretation of the evidence, not to Jones's paraphrase of the scientists' position.

(C) No. The accuracy of the evidence is not in dispute, rather the debate is over the meaning of the evidence.

(D) No. Smith does not claim that Jones's conclusion is wrong, just that the "evidence is inconclusive."

(E) Yes. Jones's assumption is that if people from Siberia were in North America and Central America before 13,000 years ago then they would have left wooden tools which scientists would have found. Smith attacks this assumption by pointing out that the wooden tools may have been left in the area more than 13,000 years ago but then quickly decomposed. In other words, the fact that remains of wooden tools are not now in the area does not preclude the possibility that they were in the area more than 13,000 years ago.

19. (A) No. The passage argues that the universities are intellectually irresponsible, not the people who buy the frivolous publications.

(B) No. The passage implies that if the universities were meeting their intellectual responsibilities then students would be interested in more substantive publications than TV Today and Gossip Review.

(C) No. Being the best-selling publication does not necessarily mean that most people buy it. There may be hundreds of publications.

(D) No. The passage argues that the universities, not the students, fail to live up to both their moral and their intellectual responsibilities.

(E) Yes. This is simply an application of the contrapositive. The argument can be diagrammed as follows:

**R**—>~**F**

where R stands for "*this country's universities were living up to both their moral and their intellectual responsibilities,*" and ~F stands for "*the best-selling publications in*

most university bookstores would not be frivolous ones like *TV Today* and *Gossip Review*.” Now, the statement “in most university bookstores the only publication that sells better than *Gossip Review* is *TV Today*” negates the conclusion of the argument  $R \rightarrow \sim F$ . This prompts us to take the contrapositive:

$$\begin{array}{r} R \rightarrow \sim F \\ F \\ \hline \sim R \end{array}$$

That is, universities are not living up to their moral or intellectual responsibilities.

### Questions 20–21

20. (A) No. This does not address the conflicting proposals: demolition vs. rehabilitation.
- (B) Yes. Suppose the houses are destroyed first. Then it cannot be known whether rehabilitating the houses would have solved the problem. However, suppose the houses are rehabilitated first. Now, if rehabilitation fails to solve the problem, the houses can still be demolished. So rehabilitating the houses first *does not* preclude the possibility of destroying the houses later, whereas destroying the houses first *does* preclude the possibility of rehabilitating the houses later.
- (C) No. We do not know whether either proposal requires government funding. Besides, only one of the two proposals advocated renovating the buildings, the other advocated destroying the buildings.
- (D) No. This is the second-best choice. It is both too strong and too broad. The passage is about only two proposals: destruction and rehabilitation.
- (E) No. The question asks which of two possible decisions is right, not what method should be taken to arrive at a decision.
21. (A) No. Saunders appeals only to the success of the demolition strategy, not to fear.
- (B) No. If fact, this would support Saunders’ argument. If no one could qualify for city funds, then it would be unlikely for the houses to be rehabilitated.
- (C) No. Saunders acknowledges there was dissent—“*some people tried to argue that it was unnecessary to demolish [the buildings]*”—and never claims there was universal support for the chosen strategy, only majority support.
- (D) Yes. Saunders claims that the success of the destruction strategy proves that it was right and that the rehabilitation strategy was wrong. He is only half right. Since the destruction of the houses precludes the possibility of trying rehabilitation, we cannot know whether rehabilitation would have also worked.
- (E) No. The nature of the threat is not at issue since the opening sentence of the passage implies that everyone agrees there is a threat. Rather, how to eliminate the threat is at issue.
22. (A) Yes. According to the passage, feudalism existed in Europe from the eighth century to the twelfth century, which preceded the existence of a nobility. Hence, to say that feudalism requires the existence of a nobility contradicts history.

(B) No. This is the second-best choice. Choice (A) is better because it refers to the main idea of the passage that feudalism does not presuppose the existence of a noble class. Also choice (B) has a flaw in that we don't know whether "dominant class" is synonymous with "noble class."

(C) No. The opposite, however, is somewhat implied: The noble class was not deemed a social class until its titles were sanctioned by law.

(D) No. The passage implies that there was little or no cause and effect between nobility and feudalism.

(E) No. The passage implies that there was little or no cause and effect between nobility and feudalism.

23. (A) No. Since she *did* speak out, this choice is irrelevant.

(B) No. The argument does assume that the mayor has a grasp of the scientific issues; however, it is not necessary to assume this is due to the qualities that got her elected to public office.

(C) No. The passage does not even imply that consistent and outspoken opposition is necessarily an informed opposition. The three features of her opposition to nuclear power plants—outspoken, informed, and consistent—are presented as an independent series.

(D) No. Although this is a possible criticism of the argument, there are better and more direct criticisms.

(E) Yes. We do not know her motives. Perhaps she changed her mind after carefully weighing the issues, or perhaps she was paid to change her position.

24. (A) No. Dynamic, aggressive, and successful are presented as independent characteristics.

(B) Yes. The statement "*The message of the SKX Mach-5 is unambiguous: Its owner is Dynamic, Aggressive, and Successful*" contains an embedded *if-then* statement: If you own an SKX Mach-5, then you are Dynamic, Aggressive, and Successful. So if you own an SKX Mach-5 and are not both Dynamic and Successful, you would be misrepresenting yourself.

(C) No. The passage does not make any comparisons between people who buy the SKX and people who buy other cars.

(D) No. No other cars are mentioned.

(E) No. This cannot be determined from what is stated in the passage.

25. (A) No. The passage presents a false causal argument. It implies that medieval universities endured for centuries because they had no administrators, but gives no evidence for this cause and effect relationship. The argument in choice (A), however, is neither invalid nor a causation argument.

(B) Yes. The passage presents a false causal argument. It implies that medieval universities endured for centuries because they had no administrators, but gives no evidence for this cause and effect relationship. There may have been other factors that caused the universities' longevity. Choice (B) presents a similar false causal argument, implying the use of a computer caused the novelist's stories to be accepted for publication.

- (C) No. Unlike the original passage, this is a *valid* argument.
- (D) No. The passage presents a false causal argument. It implies that medieval universities endured for centuries because they had no administrators, but gives no evidence for this cause and effect relationship. Choice (D), however, is not a false causal argument.
- (E) No. This is not an invalid argument.

**Test II**  
**Section II**

**Solutions**

Questions 1–5

The condition “*H’s session must take place at some time before Z’s session*” can be symbolized as

**H—>Z**. The condition “*K’s session is always scheduled for the day immediately before or the day immediately after the day for which O’s session is scheduled*” simply means that K and O must be scheduled on consecutive days; it can be symbolized as **KO** (note, the positions of K and O can be interchanged). Symbolizing the remaining conditions yields

H, I, K, O, U, Z

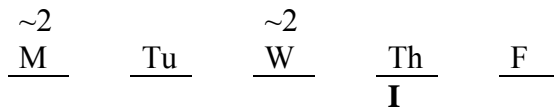
**1 day = 2 students**

**H—>Z**

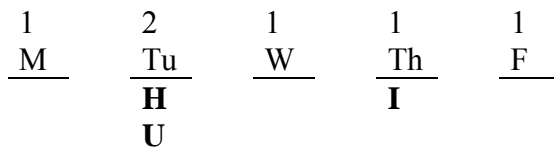
**I = Th**

**KO**

**M ≠ 2 & W ≠ 2**

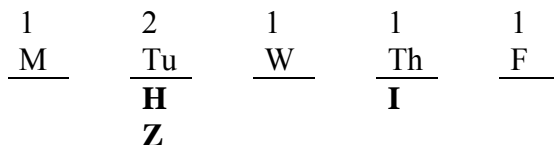


1. (A) No. Adding H and U to the diagram yields



This diagram shows that there is no room to place the condition **KO**.

(B) No. Adding H and Z to the diagram yields



This diagram shows that there is no room to place the condition **KO**.

- (C) No. K and O must be scheduled on consecutive days.  
 (D) Yes. The following is one of two scenarios that satisfy all the conditions:

$\frac{M}{H}$	$\frac{Tu}{O}$	$\frac{W}{K}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{Z}$
	U			

- (E) No. Adding U and Z to the diagram yields

1	2	1	1	1
$\frac{M}{H}$	$\frac{Tu}{U}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{Z}$
	Z			

This diagram shows that there is no room to place the condition **KO**.

2. (A) No. Z's session must be scheduled after H's session, **H—>Z**, and only one student can be scheduled for Monday.  
 (B) Yes. With K and Z scheduled for Tuesday, we get the following unique ordering:

$\frac{M}{H}$	$\frac{Tu}{K}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{U}$
	Z			

- (C) No. With K and Z scheduled for Tuesday, we get the following unique ordering:

$\frac{M}{H}$	$\frac{Tu}{K}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{U}$
	Z			

- (D) No. With K and Z scheduled for Tuesday, we get the following unique ordering:

$\frac{M}{H}$	$\frac{Tu}{K}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{U}$
	Z			

- (E) No. With K and Z scheduled for Tuesday, we get the following unique ordering:

$\frac{M}{H}$	$\frac{Tu}{K}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{U}$
	Z			

3. (A) No. Following is one of several counterexamples:

$\frac{M}{U}$	$\frac{Tu}{K}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{Z}$
			H	

- (B) No. Following is one of several counterexamples:

$\frac{M}{K}$	$\frac{Tu}{U}$	$\frac{W}{H}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{Z}$
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**O**

(C) No. Following is one of several counterexamples:

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
<b>K</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>Z</b>
			<b>H</b>	

(D) Yes. Place U on the diagram:

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
			<b>I</b>	
			<b>U</b>	

This diagram shows that the condition **KO** must be placed on Monday/Tuesday or Tuesday/Wednesday. Hence, one of the days Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday is left for H and Z. But since H must be scheduled before Z, Z must be scheduled on Friday.

(E) No. Following is one of several counterexamples:

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
<b>K</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>U</b>
				<b>Z</b>

4. (A) No. From the conditions **H**→**Z** and **M**≠**2**, we know that Z cannot be scheduled for Monday.

(B) No. Following are two valid scenarios with U scheduled on different days:

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
<b>H</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>U</b>
			<b>O</b>	

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
<b>H</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>K</b>
			<b>O</b>	

(C) No. Following are two valid scenarios with U scheduled on different days:

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
<b>K</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>U</b>
	<b>H</b>			

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
<b>U</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>O</b>
			<b>K</b>	

(D) Yes. Place Z on the diagram:

<u>M</u>	<u>Tu</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Th</u>	<u>F</u>
			<b>I</b>	
			<b>Z</b>	

This diagram shows that the condition **KO** must be placed on Monday/Tuesday or Tuesday/Wednesday. Since H must be scheduled before Z, H must be scheduled on Monday or Wednesday, which forces U to be scheduled on Friday.

(E) No. Following are two valid scenarios with U scheduled on different days:

$\frac{M}{K}$	$\frac{Tu}{O}$	$\frac{W}{U}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{Z}$
			H	

$\frac{M}{U}$	$\frac{Tu}{K}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{Z}$
			H	

5. (A) Yes. Scheduling U for Monday and H for Tuesday yields the following diagram:

$\frac{M}{U}$	$\frac{Tu}{H}$	$\frac{W}{}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{}$
---------------	----------------	--------------	----------------	--------------

The condition **KO** can be placed on the diagram as follows:

$\frac{M}{U}$	$\frac{Tu}{H}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{}$
	K			

Finally, placing Z on Friday yields the following valid scenario:

$\frac{M}{U}$	$\frac{Tu}{H}$	$\frac{W}{O}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{Z}$
	K			

Note, the supplemental condition “*H’s session is scheduled as the next session after U’s session*” is not needed for this or any of the other answer-choices. It is not uncommon for the LSAT writers to introduce superfluous conditions.

(B) No. H cannot be scheduled for Friday since H must be scheduled before Z. Note, Z cannot also be scheduled for Friday since there are already two people—I and U—scheduled for Thursday.

(C) No. Place U and H on the diagram:

$\frac{M}{}$	$\frac{Tu}{U}$	$\frac{W}{}$	$\frac{Th}{I}$	$\frac{F}{}$
	H			

This diagram leaves no room to place the condition **KO**.

(D) No. This would schedule three people—I, U, and H—for Thursday. But the setup to the game states that exactly one person is scheduled for each day, except for one day when two people are scheduled.

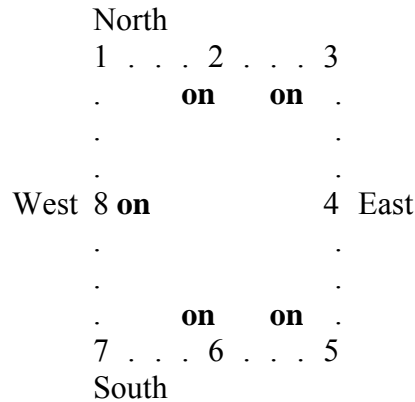
(E) No. H cannot be scheduled for Friday with U since H must be scheduled before Z.

Questions 6–12

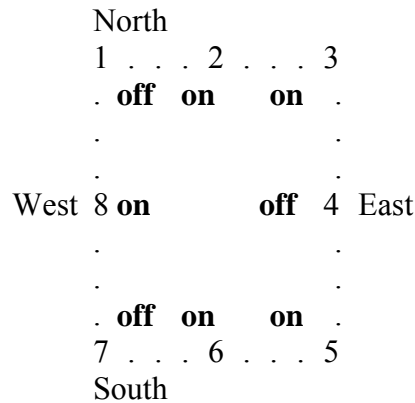
6. (A) No. This violates the condition “Neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on.”

(B) No. This violates the condition “Two of the lights on the north side are on.”

(C) Yes. Placing the information on the diagram yields



Since this is to be a complete list of the lights that could be on, the remaining lights must be off:

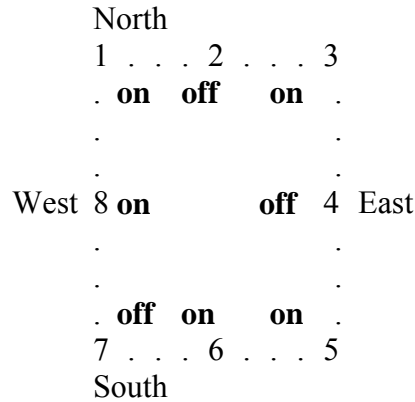


This diagram does not violate any of the conditions: There are not three consecutively numbered lights on. Light 8 is on. Light 1 is off and therefore the condition “Neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on” does not apply. Each side has a light on. The west side has exactly one light on and it is the center light. Two lights on the north side, 2 and 3, are on.

(D) No. This violates the condition “Two of the lights on the north side are on.”

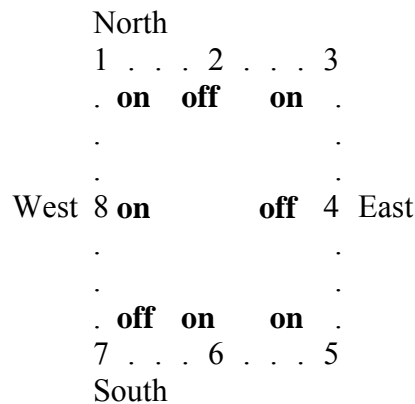
(E) No. This violates the condition “*At least one of any three consecutively numbered lights is off.*”

7. (A) No. The following diagram has light 2 off and does not violate any of the conditions:

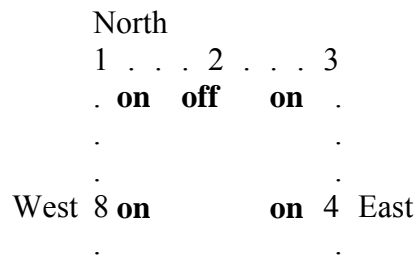


(B) Yes. Suppose light 3 is off. Then from the condition “*Two of the lights on the north side are on,*” we know that lights 1 and 2 must be on. However, this contradicts the condition “*Neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on.*” Hence, light 3 must be on.

(C) No. The following diagram has light 4 off and does not violate any of the conditions:



(D) No. The following diagram has light 5 off and does not violate any of the conditions:



```

.   .   .
. off on off .
7 . . . 6 . . . 5
South

```

(E) No. The following diagram has light 6 off and does not violate any of the conditions:

```

North
1 . . . 2 . . . 3
. off on on .
.   .   .
West 8 on      off 4 East
.   .   .
. on off on .
7 . . . 6 . . . 5
South

```

8. (A) No. The following diagram has light 3 on and does not violate any of the conditions:

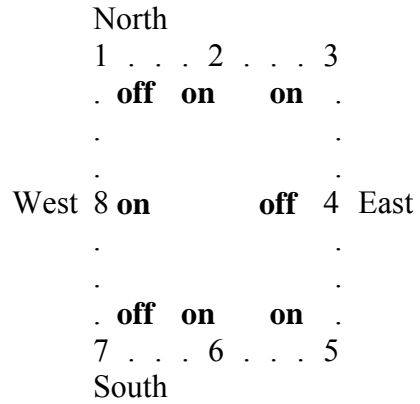
```

North
1 . . . 2 . . . 3
. off on on .
.   .   .
West 8 on      off 4 East
.   .   .
. off on on .
7 . . . 6 . . . 5
South

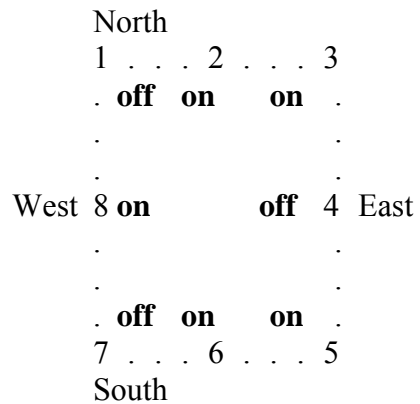
```

(B) Yes. Suppose light 4 is on. If light 1 is off, then from the condition “*Two of the lights on the north side are on*” we know that lights 2 and 3 must be on. This, however, has three consecutively numbered lights on—2, 3, and 4—contradicting the condition “*At least one of any three consecutively numbered lights is off.*” Hence, light 4 must be off.

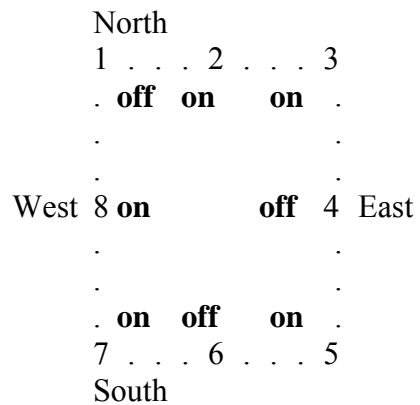
(C) No. The following diagram has light 5 on and does not violate any of the conditions:



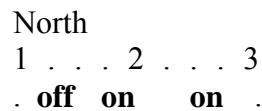
(D) No. The following diagram has light 6 on and does not violate any of the conditions:

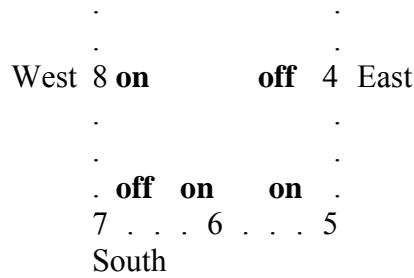


(E) No. The following diagram has light 7 on and does not violate any of the conditions:

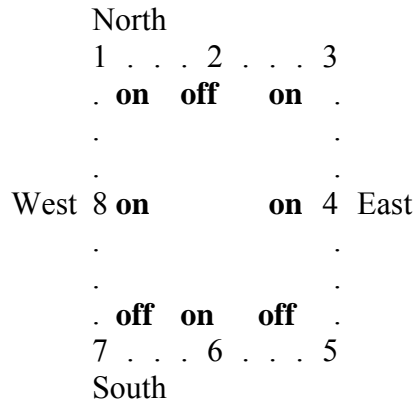


9. (A) No. The following diagram has lights 2 and 6 on and does not violate any of the conditions:

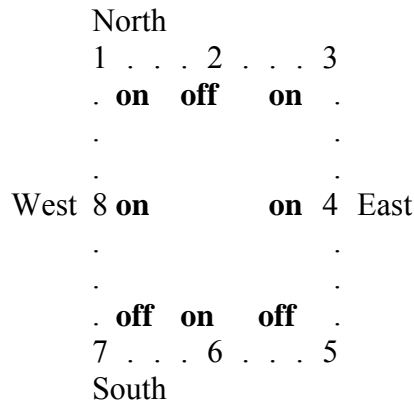




(B) No. The following diagram has light 3 on, light 2 off, and does not violate any of the conditions:

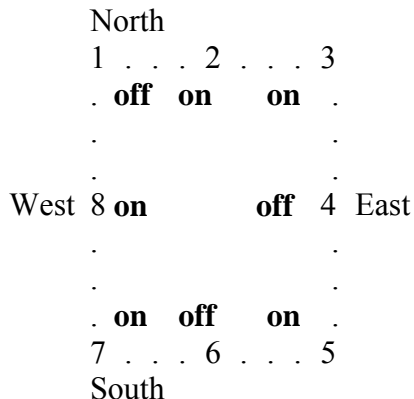


(C) No. The following diagram has lights 4 and 3 on and does not violate any of the conditions:

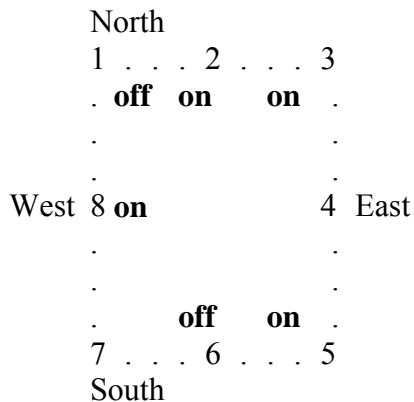


(D) Yes. Suppose light 5 is off. If light 4 is also off, then light 3 must be on since “*At least one of the three lights on each side is on.*” However, light 3 is not the middle light, which contradicts the condition “*If any side has exactly one of its three lights on, then that light is its center light.*”

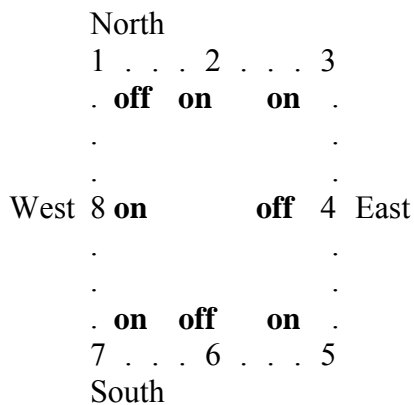
(E) No. The following diagram has lights 6 and 1 off and does not violate any of the conditions:



10. (A) Yes. Suppose lights 1 and 6 are off. Since two lights on the north side must be on, lights 2 and 3 must be on:



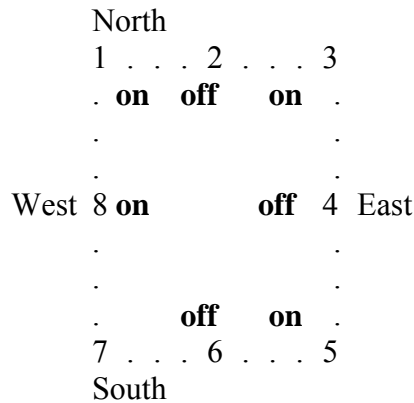
Since three consecutively numbered lights cannot be on, light 4 must be off. Further, light 7 must be on—otherwise on the south side only light 5 would be on, violating the condition “*If any side has exactly one of its three lights on, then that light is its center light.*” This yields the following valid diagram:



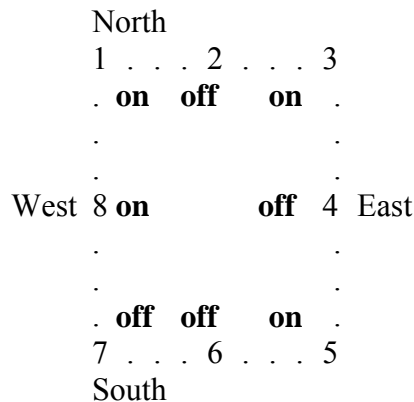
Thus, lights 6 and 1 can both be off.  
 (B) No. This violates the condition “*Neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on.*”

(C) No. If light 2 is off, then from the condition “*Two of the lights on the north side are on*” lights 1 and 3 must be on. However, this scenario has three consecutively numbered lights on—3, 4, and 5—violating the condition “*At least one of any three consecutively numbered lights is off.*”

(D) No. Since light 2 is off, the condition “*Two of the lights on the north side are on*” forces lights 1 and 3 to be on. This in turn forces light 4 to be off—otherwise three consecutively numbered lights would be on: 3, 4, and 5:



Also, light 7 must be off since light 1 and light 7 cannot both be on :

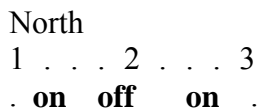


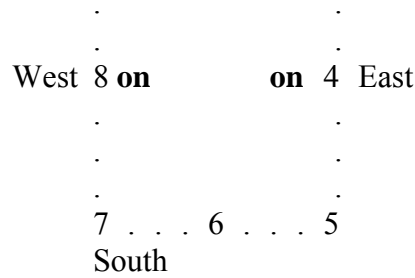
However, the south side of this diagram violates the condition “*If any side has exactly one of its three lights on, then that light is its center light.*”

(E) No. This scenario has three consecutively numbered lights on—5, 6, and 7.

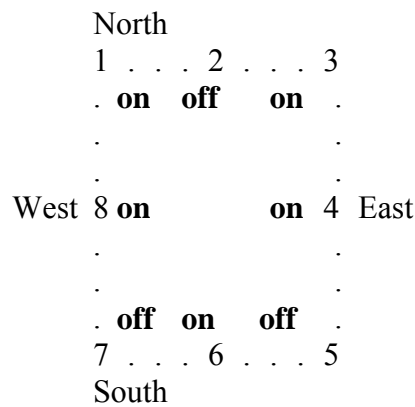
11. (A) No. Suppose light 1 is off. Then from the condition “*Two of the lights on the north side are on,*” lights 2 and 3 must be on. However, this scenario has three consecutively numbered lights on—2, 3, and 4.

(B) Yes. Suppose light 2 is off. Then from the condition “*Two of the lights on the north side are on,*” lights 1 and 3 must be on:

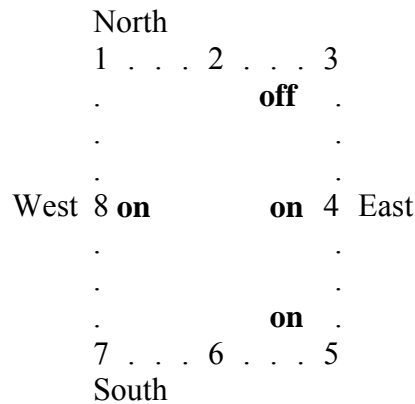




Since three consecutively numbered lights cannot be on, light 5 must be off. Further, since light 1 is on, light 7 must be off. This forces light 6 to be on (At least one of the three lights on each side is on):



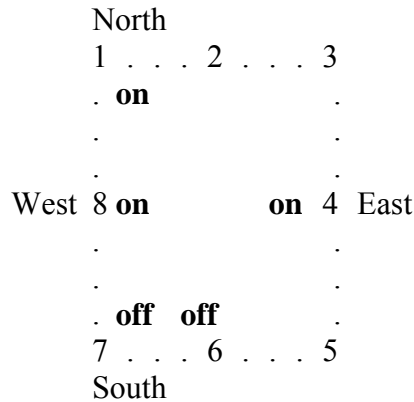
This diagram satisfies every condition. Thus, light 2 need not be on.  
 (C) No. Suppose light 5 is on. Since three consecutively numbered lights cannot be on, light 3 must be off:



Now, since two lights on the north side must be on, lights 1 and 2 must be on. However, this violates the condition “Neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on.”  
 (D) No. Suppose light 6 is off. Now, we consider two cases:

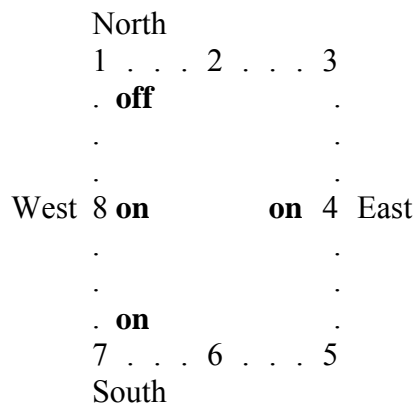
CASE I: If light 1 is off, then the condition “*Two of the lights on the north side are on*” forces lights 2 and 3 to be on. However, this scenario has three consecutively numbered lights on—2, 3, and 4.

CASE II: If light 1 is on, then light 7 must be off since “*neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on.*”:

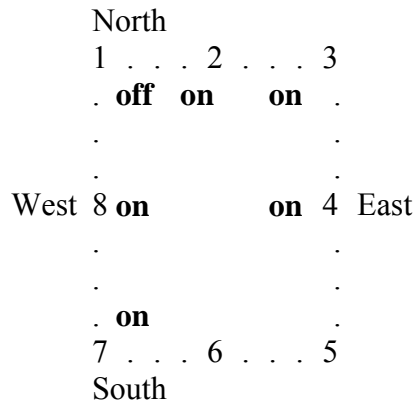


Since “*At least one of the three lights on each side is on,*” light 5 must be on. However, this scenario has light 5 as the only light on the south side on, which violates the condition “*If any side has exactly one of its three lights on, then that light is its center light.*”

(E) No. Suppose light 7 is on. Since “*neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on,*” light 1 must be off:

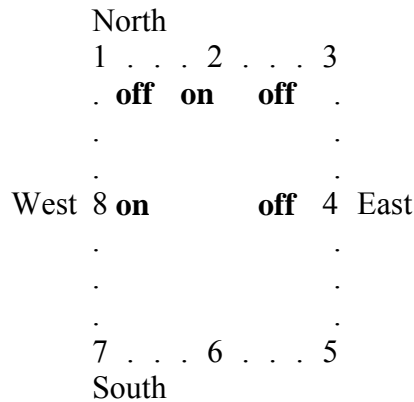


This diagram in turn forces lights 2 and 3 to be on since “*Two of the lights on the north side are on*”:



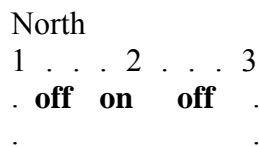
However, this diagram has three consecutively numbered lights on—2, 3, and 4.

12. (A) No. Since only one light on the north side is on, it must be the center light. Hence, light 1 cannot be on.  
 (B) No. Since only one light on the north side is on, it must be the center light. Hence, light 2 cannot be off.  
 (C) No. Since only one light on the north side is on, it must be the center light. Hence, light 3 cannot be on.  
 (D) No. Suppose light 4 is off. Since on the north side only the center light is on, the diagram becomes



Since “At least one of the three lights on each side is on,” light 5 must be on. However, this violates the condition “If any side has exactly one of its three lights on, then that light is its center light.”

- (E) Yes. Suppose light 5 is off. Since on the north side only the center light is on, the diagram becomes







**H   T   F   R   I   S   J**

(E) No. As the following diagrams illustrate, Frank and Ruby can sit in chairs 1&2, or 2&3, or 3&4:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

14. (A) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has both Harry and Joel seated east of Frank:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

(B) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has both Harry and Ruby seated east of Frank:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

(C) Yes. From Question 13, we know that Frank must sit in chair 1, 2, 3, or 4. Now, since Harry and Joel sit west of Frank, they must sit in chairs 1, 2, or 3. This puts 3 boys in chairs 1 through 4—violating the condition **Boy/Girl**.

(D) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has both Harry and Ruby seated west of Frank:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

(E) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has both Joel and Ruby seated east of Frank:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

15. (A) No. Placing Thelma next to Ivan and Frank next to Thelma yields

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\quad} & \frac{2}{\quad} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\quad} \end{array}$$

Since Ruby sits next to Frank, Ruby must sit in space 2:

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

(B) No. Placing Thelma next to Ivan and Frank next to Thelma yields

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\quad} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

Since Ruby sits next to Frank, Ruby must sit in space 2:

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

(C) No. Placing Thelma next to Ivan and Frank next to Thelma yields

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\quad} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

Since Ruby sits next to Frank, Ruby must sit in space 2:

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

(D) No. Placing Thelma next to Ivan and Frank next to Thelma yields

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\quad} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

(E) Yes. Placing Thelma next to Ivan and Frank next to Thelma yields

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\quad} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

Since Ruby sits next to Frank, Ruby must sit in space 2:

$$\frac{1}{\quad} \quad \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\quad}$$

Now, suppose Joel sits in space 1. Then Harry would sit in space 7:

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{J}} \quad \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} \quad \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} \quad \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} \quad \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} \quad \frac{7}{\mathbf{H}}$$

This diagram satisfies all the conditions and has both Frank and Ruby seated east of Joel.

16. (A) No. The condition “*Frank does not sit next to any child who sits next to Ivan*” means that Frank does not sit in spaces 3 or 7. Since the order is boy/girl, Frank must be in space 1:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} & \underline{7} \\ \mathbf{F} & & & & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{S} & \end{array}$$

(B) Yes. The condition “*Frank does not sit next to any child who sits next to Ivan*” means that Frank does not sit in spaces 3 or 7. Since the order is boy/girl, Frank must be in space 1. This in turn forces Ruby into space 2, **FR**:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} & \underline{7} \\ \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{R} & & & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{S} & \end{array}$$

Now, suppose Joel sits in space 3. Then since the order is boy/girl, Harry and Thelma would be forced into spaces 7 and 4, respectively:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} & \underline{7} \\ \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{J} & \mathbf{T} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{S} & \mathbf{H} \end{array}$$

This diagram satisfies all the conditions and has Joel seated west of Ivan.

(C) No. The condition “*Frank does not sit next to any child who sits next to Ivan*” means that Frank does not sit in spaces 3 or 7. Since the order is boy/girl, Frank must be in space 1. This in turn forces Ruby into space 2, **FR**:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} & \underline{7} \\ \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{R} & & & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{S} & \end{array}$$

(D) No. The condition “*Frank does not sit next to any child who sits next to Ivan*” means that Frank does not sit in spaces 3 or 7. Since the order is boy/girl, Frank must be in space 1.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} & \underline{7} \\ \mathbf{F} & & & & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{S} & \end{array}$$

(E) No. The condition “*Frank does not sit next to any child who sits next to Ivan*” means that Frank does not sit in spaces 3 or 7. Since the order is boy/girl, Frank must be in space 1. This in turn forces Ruby into space 2, **FR**:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} & \underline{7} \\ \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{R} & & & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{S} & \end{array}$$

17. (A) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has Frank seated next to Thelma:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{3} & \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} & \underline{7} \end{array}$$

**J   R   F   T   I   S   H**

(B) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has Harry seated next to Ruby:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{J}} \end{array}$$

(C) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has Harry seated next to Sylvia:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{J}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{H}} \end{array}$$

(D) Yes. Since Frank now sits east of Ruby, the condition **FR** becomes **RF**, where R and F cannot be flip-flopped. From our previous work, we know that Frank and Ruby must sit west of Ivan. Hence, Frank will always be seated between Ruby and Ivan. Thus, Ruby and Ivan cannot sit next to each other.

(E) No. The following diagram satisfies all the conditions and has Joel seated next to Ruby:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{1}{\mathbf{J}} & \frac{2}{\mathbf{R}} & \frac{3}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{4}{\mathbf{T}} & \frac{5}{\mathbf{I}} & \frac{6}{\mathbf{S}} & \frac{7}{\mathbf{H}} \end{array}$$

#### Questions 18–24

18. (A) No. The following diagram has W responding to heptocillin and satisfies all the conditions (F = ferromycin, G = ganocyclene, H = heptocillin):

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{\mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{\mathbf{Y}}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{\mathbf{Z}}{\mathbf{F}} \\ & & \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{G} \end{array}$$

(B) No. The following diagram has X responding to ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{G}} & \frac{\mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{G}} & \frac{\mathbf{Y}}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{\mathbf{Z}}{\mathbf{F}} \\ & & \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{G} \end{array}$$

(C) No. The following diagram has X responding to heptocillin and satisfies all the conditions:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{\mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{H}} & \frac{\mathbf{Y}}{\mathbf{F}} & \frac{\mathbf{Z}}{\mathbf{F}} \\ & & \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{G} \end{array}$$

(D) Yes. Since “Y responds to ferromycin,” the condition “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene” forces Y to respond to ganocyclene. Now,

if Y responds to heptocillin, Y would respond to all three antibiotics, which violates the condition “No organism responds to all three antibiotics.”

(E) No. The following diagram has Z responding to ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
H	H	F	F
		G	G

19. (A) No. Since “Y responds to ferromycin,” this choice has 4 organisms responding to ferromycin, which violates the condition “At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin.”

(B) Yes. The following diagram has W, X, and Z all responding to ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
G	G	F	F
		G	G

(C) No. Since “Y responds to ferromycin,” the condition “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene” forces Y to respond to ganocyclene:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
		F	
		G	

If W responds to ganocyclene, then the condition “If W responds to any antibiotic, then X responds to that antibiotic” forces X to also respond to ganocyclene. However, this situation has 3 organisms—W, X, and Y—responding to ganocyclene.

(D) No. This contradicts the condition “If W responds to any antibiotic, then X responds to that antibiotic.”

(E) No. This contradicts the condition “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene.”

20. (A) No. This violates the condition “At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin.”

(B) No. Since “Y responds to ferromycin,” the condition “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene” forces Y to respond to ganocyclene. Since this answer-choice has all four organisms responding to heptocillin, Y responds to heptocillin. However, this has Y responding to all three antibiotics, which violates the condition “No organism responds to all three antibiotics.”

(C) No. Since any organism that responds to ferromycin must also respond to ganocyclene, this answer-choice has at least one organism responding to all three antibiotics. However, this violates the condition “No organism responds to all three antibiotics.”

(D) No. If an organism responds to neither ganocyclene nor heptocillin, then it must respond to ferromycin (*Each of the organisms responds to at least one of the antibiotics*). But “*If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene.*” Thus, every organism must respond to either ganocyclene or heptocillin.

(E) Yes. The following diagram has W responding to only ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{G}$	$\frac{X}{H}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{F}$
	G	G	G

21. (A) No. The following diagram has W responding to only heptocillin and satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{H}$	$\frac{X}{H}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{F}$
		G	G

(B) No. The following diagram has X responding to only heptocillin and satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{H}$	$\frac{X}{H}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{F}$
		G	G

(C) No. The following diagram has X responding to only ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{G}$	$\frac{X}{G}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{F}$
		G	G

(D) Yes. From the condition “*At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin,*” we know that either W or Z must respond to ferromycin (Y already responds to ferromycin). Suppose W responds to ferromycin. Then from the condition “*If W responds to any antibiotic, then X responds to that antibiotic*” we know that X responds to ferromycin. This, however, contradicts the premise of the question. Hence, Z must respond to ferromycin.

(E) No. The following diagram has Z responding to only ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{G}$	$\frac{X}{G}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{F}$
		G	G

22. (A) No. The following diagram has X responding to only heptocillin and ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
H	H	F	F
	G	G	G

(B) Yes. There are 3 different ways of pairing off the antibiotics:

<u>Pair</u>	<u>Pair</u>	<u>Pair</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
F	G	F
G	H	H

The first two pairs both respond to ganocyclene. Since the third pair responds to ferromycin, it must also respond to ganocyclene (*If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene*). However, this violates the condition “No organism responds to all three antibiotics.”

(C) No. The following diagram has Y responding to only ferromycin and ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
H	H	F	F
		G	G

(D) No. The following diagram has Y responding to both ferromycin and ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
H	H	F	F
		G	G

(E) No. The following diagram has Y responding to both ferromycin and ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
H	H	F	F
		G	G

23. (A) No. The following diagram has W responding to only ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
G	G	F	F
		G	G

(B) No. The following diagram has X responding to only ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{G}$	$\frac{X}{G}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{F}$
		G	G

(C) No. The following diagram has Z responding to only ganocyclene and satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{G}$	$\frac{X}{F}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{G}$
	G	G	

(D) No. Since none of the organisms responds to heptocillin, each organism must respond to either ferromycin or ganocyclene. Now, “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it must respond to ganocyclene.” Hence, all four organisms must respond to ganocyclene.

(E) Yes. Since none of the organisms responds to heptocillin, each organism must respond to either ferromycin or ganocyclene. Now, “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it must respond to ganocyclene.” Hence, in either case an organism must respond to ganocyclene.

24. (A) No. Since “Y responds to ferromycin,” the condition “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene” forces Y to respond to ganocyclene. Since “At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin,” one other organism must respond to ferromycin. Hence, there are always two organisms that respond to both ferromycin and ganocyclene. Now, if three of the organisms are to respond to the same combination of antibiotics, then that combination must be ferromycin and ganocyclene, since there are only four organisms. However, we are given that Z does not respond to ferromycin. Hence, the three organisms that respond to ferromycin and ganocyclene are W, X, and Y. Thus, W must respond to ferromycin.

(B) No. Since “Y responds to ferromycin,” the condition “If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene” forces Y to respond to ganocyclene. Since “At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin,” one other organism must respond to ferromycin. Hence, there are always two organisms that respond to both ferromycin and ganocyclene. Now, if three of the organisms are to respond to the same combination of antibiotics, then that combination must be ferromycin and ganocyclene, since there are only four organisms. However, we are given that Z does not respond to ferromycin. Hence, the three organisms that respond to ferromycin and ganocyclene are W, X, and Y. Thus, X must respond to ganocyclene.

(C) Yes. The following diagram has three of the organisms responding to exactly the same set of antibiotics, and it satisfies all the conditions:

$\frac{W}{F}$	$\frac{X}{F}$	$\frac{Y}{F}$	$\frac{Z}{H}$
G	G	G	

(D) No. Since “*Y responds to ferromycin,*” the condition “*If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene*” forces Y to respond to ganocyclene. Since “*At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin,*” one other organism must respond to ferromycin. Hence, there are always two organisms that respond to both ferromycin and ganocyclene. Now, if three of the organisms are to respond to the same combination of antibiotics, then that combination must be ferromycin and ganocyclene, since there are only four organisms. However, we are given that Z does not respond to ferromycin. Hence, the three organisms that respond to ferromycin and ganocyclene are W, X, and Y. Thus, W responds to exactly the same set of antibiotics as Y.

(E) No. Since “*Y responds to ferromycin,*” the condition “*If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene*” forces Y to respond to ganocyclene. Since “*At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin,*” one other organism must respond to ferromycin. Hence, there are always two organisms that respond to both ferromycin and ganocyclene. Now, if three of the organisms are to respond to the same combination of antibiotics, then that combination must be ferromycin and ganocyclene, since there are only four organisms. However, we are given that Z does not respond to ferromycin. Hence, the three organisms that respond to ferromycin and ganocyclene are W, X, and Y. Thus, X responds to exactly the same set of antibiotics as Y.

**Test II**  
**Section III**

**Solutions**

Questions 1–6

1. (A) No. Although the author does explain some of the processes and applications of rDNA technology, this is done to give context to the controversy over rDNA technology.  
 (B) No. The passage does not advocate the continuation or cessation of rDNA research and development.  
 (C) No. The passage has a journalistic style. The author is not advocating any position.  
 (D) Yes. The passage has a journalistic style. The author is not advocating any position. Rather he is summarizing the controversy surrounding rDNA research and development.  
 (E) No. The passage has a journalistic style. The author is not advocating any position.

2. (A) Yes. This is the thrust of the opening sentence: *“After thirty years of investigation into cell genetics, researchers made startling discoveries in the 1960s and early 1970s which culminated in the development of processes, collectively known as recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (rDNA) technology, for the active manipulation of a cell’s genetic code.”*  
 (B) No. Just the opposite. Research into the genetic code of cells led to the development of rDNA technology.  
 (C) No. The passage implies that future treatments for major diseases will result from research into the genetic code of cells, but does not state that this is currently the case.  
 (D) No. In fact, the passage is presenting opposing positions regarding research into the genetic code of cells.  
 (E) No. The motivation for research into the genetic code of cells is not discussed in the passage.

3. (A) No. *“Energy production and waste disposal may benefit: genetically altered organisms could convert sewage and other organic material into methane fuel.”*  
 (B) No. *“Proponents of rDNA research and development claim that it will allow scientists to find cures for disease and to better understand how genetic information controls an organism’s development.”*  
 (C) No. *“Agriculture might also take advantage of rDNA technology to produce new varieties of crops that resist foul weather, pests, and the effects of poor soil.”*  
 (D) Yes. This question is best answered by elimination:

Choice (A) is mentioned: *“Energy production and waste disposal may benefit: genetically altered organisms could convert sewage and other organic material into methane fuel.”*

Choice (B) is mentioned: *“Proponents of rDNA research and development claim that it will allow scientists to find cures for disease and to better understand how genetic information controls an organism’s development.”*

Choice (C) is mentioned: “*Agriculture might also take advantage of rDNA technology to produce new varieties of crops that resist foul weather, pests, and the effects of poor soil.*”

Choice (E) is mentioned: “*Energy production and waste disposal may benefit: genetically altered organisms could convert sewage and other organic material into methane fuel.*”

Hence, by process of elimination, the answer is (D). Note: Although the passage does indicate that new drugs may be realized using rDNA technology, nothing indicates these drugs will be less expensive than drugs currently in use.

(E) No. “*Energy production and waste disposal may benefit: genetically altered organisms could convert sewage and other organic material into methane fuel.*”

4. (A) Yes. “*A major concern of the critics of rDNA research is that genetically altered microorganisms might escape from the laboratory.*” But if it is impossible for genetically altered microorganisms to escape from laboratories, then the opponents’ concerns are unwarranted.

(B) No. This strengthens their argument. They expressed concern that genetically altered microorganisms might escape the laboratory—which, in fact, did occur.

(C) No. This somewhat strengthens the opponents’ argument since they state that these organisms could alter “*microbiological predator-prey relationships.*”

(D) No. Perhaps this weakens the opponents’ argument. Since the genetically altered organisms cannot survive outside the waste treatment plant, they cannot interact with the outside world. However, there is a much better answer-choice.

(E) No. This is irrelevant. From the wording of the question, we don’t even know that the eradication of the disease was due to rDNA technology.

5. (A) No. It serves to point out the social, not medical, dangers of rDNA technology.

(B) No. It argues against research on the use of rDNA technology in human genetics.

(C) No. It warns against upsetting the balance of society, not nature.

(D) No. It warns that the grim society depicted in *Brave New World* may result from rDNA technology.

(E) Yes. The point of the last paragraph is that genetic engineering may lead to a totalitarian society in which human beings are engineered to fulfill specific roles.

6. (A) No. The opponents of rDNA technology warn about its dangers to the environment and society; only the proponents discuss agricultural benefits.

(B) Yes. If genetically altered microorganisms have no natural predators but can prey on a wide variety of other microorganisms, they may cause the extinction of many natural microorganisms and thereby upset the balance of nature.

(C) No. The opponents of rDNA technology warn about its dangers to the environment and society; the proponents discuss pharmaceutical benefits.

(D) No. Although this does somewhat strengthen the opponents’ argument—that ecosystems are fragile and can be harmed by the introduction of an unnatural microorganism into the environment—there is a more specific and stronger answer-choice.

(E) No. This tends to weaken the arguments of the opponents of rDNA technology. If genetically altered microorganisms generally cannot survive for more than a few hours in the natural environment, then they are less likely to damage the natural environment.

Questions 7–13

7. (A) Yes. This is expressed in the closing sentence: *“Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.”*

(B) No. In fact, the author states that it should and will be regulated: *“Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.”*

(C) No. This is not mentioned in the passage.

(D) No. This is mentioned, but it is done to support the conclusion, which is summarized in the last sentence: *“Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.”*

(E) No. This is not stated in the passage.

8. (A) No. The author does not criticize the motives of those who practice gray marketing.

(B) No. Although the author does evaluate the effects of both channel flow diversion and parallel importation, it’s done to support his conclusion that gray marketing practices should be regulated.

(C) No. The author is concerned more with judging the propriety of the three methods than with evaluating their success.

(D) Yes. Until the last sentence, the passage reads like a textbook describing marketing practices. Only in the closing sentence does the author rather abruptly present his opinion.

(E) No. Although the author does discuss situations in which certain marketing practices are common and analyzes the economic factors responsible for their development, it’s done to support his conclusion that gray marketing practices should be regulated.

9. (A) No. This is not mentioned.

(B) Yes. This is stated in the final sentence of the third paragraph: *“Equally important, authorized distributors may cease to promote the product if it becomes available for much lower prices through unauthorized channels.”*

(C) No. Although the passage discusses quantity discounting by manufacturers as one possible route for products to enter the gray market, there is no indication that manufacturers are forced to offer such discounts.

(D) No. This is not mentioned.

(E) No. This is not mentioned.

10. (A) Yes. *“The exhaustion theory holds that a trademark owner relinquishes all rights once a product has been sold. When this theory is applied, gray marketing practices are allowed to continue because the trademark owners’ rights cease as soon as their products are sold to a distributor. The theory of territoriality holds that a trademark is effective in the country in which it is registered. Under the theory of territoriality, trademark owners can stop gray marketing practices in the registering countries on products bearing their trademarks.”*

(B) No. The trademark owners can, of course, sell to whomever they wish. The two legal theories differ on the issue of secondary sales by distributors: whether an authorized distributor is allowed to resell the trademarked product to other distributors not authorized by the product’s manufacturer.

(C) No. The proponents of each theory do differ in their interpretation of the legality of channel flow diversion in countries where the trademark is registered: *“The exhaustion theory holds that a trademark owner relinquishes all rights once a product has been sold. When this theory is applied, gray marketing practices are allowed to continue because the trademark owners’ rights cease as soon as their products are sold to a distributor. The theory of territoriality holds that a trademark is effective in the country in which it is registered. Under the theory of territoriality, trademark owners can stop gray marketing practices in the registering countries on products bearing their trademarks.”* However, no mention is made of trademark protection in countries where the trademark is not registered.

(D) No. This is not at issue.

(E) No. This is not at issue.

11. (A) No. It indicates a way in which manufacturers are damaged by gray marketing.

(B) Yes. *“Trademark owners justifiably argue against gray marketing practices since such practices clearly jeopardize the goodwill established by trademark owners: consumers who purchase trademarked goods in the gray market do not get the same “extended product,” which typically includes pre- and postsale service.”*

(C) No. The author implies that the impact is across the board.

(D) No. It indicates a way in which manufacturers are damaged by gray marketing.

(E) No. The passage does not indicate whether or not consumers will refuse lower prices to maintain high levels of service.

12. (A) No. The author is encouraging the courts to control gray marketing: *“Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.”*

(B) No. The author is encouraging the courts to control gray marketing: *“Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.”*

(C) Yes. *“Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.”* The underlined words express “reasoned optimism.”

Note: The measured or reasoned answer-choice to an author's-attitude question is much more likely to be correct than an emotional or extreme answer-choice, such as "unbridled fervor."

(D) No. The author is encouraging the courts to control gray marketing, but it is a measured promotion: "*Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.*" The underlined words express "measured promotion."

(E) No. The author is encouraging the courts to control gray marketing: "*Since only the territoriality theory affords trademark owners any real legal protection against gray marketing practices, I believe it is inevitable as well as desirable that it will come to be consistently applied in gray marketing cases.*"

Note, you should be wary of answer-choices that contain extreme or emotional statements. The reading passages are typically taken from academic journals, and scholars are loath to make extreme or emotional statements. A scholar is unlikely to express "cynical indifference," lest he be viewed as narrow minded.

13. (A) No. In this case, parallel importing would benefit the manufacturers by increasing their profits.

(B) No. The issue of channel flow diversion involves product sales by unauthorized distributors.

(C) Yes. "*For example, quantity discounts from manufacturers may motivate authorized dealers to enter the gray market because they can purchase larger quantities of a product than they themselves intend to stock if they can sell the extra units through gray market channels.*"

(D) No. Ostensibly, postsale service policies are already controlled by manufactures.

(E) No. Manufactures are concerned about channel flow in part because they are unable to provide the "extended product" to consumers who purchase goods in the gray market.

#### Questions 14–20

14. (A) No. The second paragraph notes that even editors known for their moral integrity affected the linguistic, structural, and tonal value of the autobiographies they edited. However, this point is not expanded upon and thus is not the main idea.

(B) No. The passage concludes merely that autobiographies dictated to editors are factually less reliable, not necessarily less valuable.

(C) No. This is not discussed in the passage.

(D) Yes. The passage is primarily concerned with how much credibility should be given to the information in ghostwritten books versus independently authored books. This is summarized in the final two sentences: "*Analysts should reserve close analytic readings for independently authored texts. Discussion of collaborative texts should take into account the conditions that governed their production.*"

(E) No. This is not mentioned in the passage.

15. (A) No. The editor does not invent the author's story, but rather portrays and interprets it. Furthermore, there's nothing to indicate that the methods used to accomplish this must be unique.
- (B) No. The relationship between an author and an editor is not hierarchical as is the relationship between a worker and an employer. Rather, the editor portrays the author's story using her own skills and interpretation.
- (C) No. The passage does not state that the editor promotes opinions which must then be supported.
- (D) No. An architect creates a design to fit in a natural setting, but an editor creates an autobiography out of provided facts.
- (E) Yes. "*Even if an editor faithfully reproduced the facts of a narrator's life, it was still the editor who decided what to make of these facts, how they should be emphasized, in what order they ought to be presented, and what was extraneous or germane.*" In other words, the editor is directing the story.
16. (A) No. This is incorrect for two reasons:
- 1) "Adamantly opposed" is too strong.
  - 2) The author does not reject all literary analysis of edited autobiographies, just rejects "close analytic readings."
- (B) Yes. This is the thrust of the final sentences of the passage: "*Analysts should reserve close analytic readings for independently authored texts. Discussion of collaborative texts should take into account the conditions that governed their production.*" Note, the author is actually more than skeptical of the value of close analytical reading in the case of edited autobiographies; he states that it should not be done.
- (C) No. Just the opposite: "*Readers of African American autobiography then and now have too readily accepted the presumption of these eighteenth- and nineteenth-century editors that experiential facts recounted orally could be recorded and sorted by an amanuensis-editor, taken out of their original contexts, and then published with editorial prefaces, footnotes, and appended commentary, all without compromising the validity of the narrative as a product of an African American consciousness.*"
- (D) No. This cannot be determined from the passage.
- (E) No. Presumably an analysis of works already written would not affect their integrity. However, the author does believe that the linguistic, structural and moral integrity of autobiographies is enhanced when written directly by their subjects rather than compiled by editors.
17. (A) No. This is not stated in the passage.
- (B) No. This is not stated in the passage.
- (C) No. This is not stated in the passage.
- (D) Yes. "*Readers of African American autobiography then and now have too readily accepted the presumption of these eighteenth- and nineteenth-century editors that experiential facts recounted orally could be recorded and sorted by an amanuensis-editor, taken out of their original contexts, and then published with editorial prefaces, footnotes, and appended commentary, all without compromising the validity of the narrative as a product of an African American consciousness.*"

(E) No. This is not stated in the passage.

18. (A) Yes. *Ostensible* means “apparent, but not necessarily true.” So the phrase “ostensible authorship” casts doubt on whether stated author wrote the book: perhaps a ghostwriter actually wrote it.

(B) No. The author is concerned with the linguistic integrity of the editors’ work, not their moral integrity: *“From a literary standpoint, however, it is not the moral integrity of these editors that is at issue but the linguistic, structural, and tonal integrity of the narratives they produced.”*

(C) No. “Extraneous” facts are used by the author to point out why information in inauthentic autobiographies cannot be trusted. However, “Extraneous” facts do not help to determine whether a particular autobiography is authentic.

(D) No. This de-emphasizes the author’s concerns. The opening of the third paragraph serves to moderate the author’s concerns: he does not reject wholesale the information in transcribed narratives, he just believes that transcribed narratives are not nearly as accurate as actual autobiographies.

(E) No. *Impolitic* means “improper, unwise.” Pointing out that the interviewees may have felt that it was impolitic to be candid illustrates why information in inauthentic autobiographies cannot be trusted. However, it does not help to determine whether a particular autobiography is authentic.

19. (A) No. *“Analysts should reserve close analytic readings for independently authored texts.”*

(B) No. *“Analysts should reserve close analytic readings for independently authored texts.”* The third paragraph differentiates between these texts and transcribed narratives in which an editor tries to capture a narrator’s thought in action.

(C) Yes. *“Analysts should reserve close analytic readings for independently authored texts.”*

(D) No. This is not stated in the passage.

(E) No. If an editor is involved, then close analytic reading of an autobiography is in-appropriate: *“Analysts should reserve close analytic readings for independently authored texts.”*

20. (A) No. Blassingame does not endorse the author’s views. In fact, the author criticizes Blassingame’s perspective. Hence, it is unlikely that the author would seek Blassingame’s endorsement.

(B) Yes. The author is using Blassingame to point out that emphasis should be placed on literary integrity, not moral integrity: *“Blassingame has taken pains to show that the editors of several of the more famous antebellum slave narratives were “noted for their integrity” and thus were unlikely to distort the facts given them by slave narrators. From a literary standpoint, however, it is not the moral integrity of these editors that is at issue but the linguistic, structural, and tonal integrity of the narratives they produced.”*

(C) No. Nothing in the passage indicates that Blassingame’s analysis was novel. Indeed, the author is presenting what is a novel analysis.

(D) No. The author is using Blassingame to point out that emphasis should be placed on literary integrity, not moral integrity: *“Blassingame has taken pains to show that the*

*editors of several of the more famous antebellum slave narratives were "noted for their integrity" and thus were unlikely to distort the facts given them by slave narrators. From a literary standpoint, however, it is not the moral integrity of these editors that is at issue but the linguistic, structural, and tonal integrity of the narratives they produced."*

(E) No. The author is using Blassingame to point out that emphasis should be placed on literary integrity, not moral integrity: *"Blassingame has taken pains to show that the editors of several of the more famous antebellum slave narratives were "noted for their integrity" and thus were unlikely to distort the facts given them by slave narrators. From a literary standpoint, however, it is not the moral integrity of these editors that is at issue but the linguistic, structural, and tonal integrity of the narratives they produced."*

### Questions 21–27

21. (A) No. Marxism is mentioned only in the first paragraph and is offered only as an alternative theory to the main idea.

(B) No. This is the subject of the third paragraph, but it's too narrow to be the main idea of the entire passage.

(C) Yes. The end of the first paragraph presents the main idea: *"A new study by Rubinstein, however, suggests that the real wealth lay with the bankers and merchants of London. Rubinstein does not deny that a northern industrial elite existed but argues that it was consistently outnumbered and outdone by a London-based commercial elite. His claims are provocative and deserve consideration."*

(D) No. Probate records are discussed extensively in the passage, but this is done to support the main idea.

(E) No. The passage does discuss Rubinstein's attempt to confirm his findings about nineteenth-century Britain, but this is neither the main idea of the passage nor does anything indicate that such confirmation is likely to remain elusive.

22. (A) No. He accepts the accuracy of the probate records, but not without reservations: *"However, such [probate] records do not unequivocally make Rubinstein's case."*

(B) No. Although the author says that probate records *"records do not unequivocally make Rubinstein's case,"* there is no indication that he sees them as outdated.

(C) No. Nothing in the passage indicates how available the probate records are.

(D) Yes. *"However, such [probate] records do not unequivocally make Rubinstein's case. Uncertainties abound about how the probate rules for valuing assets were actually applied.... What the valuation conventions were for stock-in-trade (goods for sale) is also uncertain.... A further complication is that probate valuations probably took no notice of a business's goodwill (favor with the public) which, since it represents expectations about future profit-making, would today very often be a large fraction of market value."*

(E) No. The author implies that it was a novel idea to use probate records as a source of information about wealth in nineteenth-century Britain. Further, he does not state or imply that probate records are fully understandable only by specialists.

23. (A) Yes. *"What the valuation conventions were for stock-in-trade (goods for sale) is also uncertain. It is possible that their probate values were much lower than their*

*actual market values; cash or near-cash, such as bank balances or stocks, were, on the other hand, invariably considered at full face value.”*

(B) No. The discussion of income tax returns concerns a second study that was independent of the probate record study but had similar results.

(C) No. This is not stated or implied by the passage.

(D) No. The passage states only that it is possible that goods for sale may have been undervalued, whereas bank balances were always fully valued. However, there is no mention of whether individuals had greater worth in goods or in bank deposits.

(E) No. This is not stated or implied by the passage.

24. (A) No. Rubinstein provides evidence to confirm that the distribution of great wealth between commerce and industry was not equal. However, he claims that there was more wealth in commerce than in industry, contradicting the conventional view that there was more wealth in industry than in commerce.

(B) No. This is Rubinstein’s claim: *“Rubinstein’s claim about the location of wealth comes from his investigation of probate records.... It does seem as if large fortunes were more frequently made in commerce than in industry and, within industry, more frequently from alcohol or tobacco than from textiles or metal.”*

(C) No. Although Rubinstein does identify a London-based commercial elite, there is no indication that this elite was not previously recognized. However, Rubinstein does suggest that this elite was wealthier than previously believed.

(D) No. Rubinstein provides no evidence for this. Presumably the governing elite (*“bishops, higher civil servants, and chairmen of manufacturing companies”*) were previously identified and Rubinstein does not dispute this classification.

(E) Yes. *“A conventional view of nineteenth-century Britain holds that iron manufacturers and textile manufacturers ... became the wealthiest and most powerful people in society after about 1832.”* However, *“Rubinstein finds many millionaires who are totally unknown to nineteenth-century historians; the reason for their obscurity could be that they were not powerful. Indeed, Rubinstein dismisses any notion that great wealth had anything to do with entry into the governing elite....”*

25. (A) No. He is using it to suggest that the probate valuations of certain businesses may have significantly underestimated their true market value.

(B) Yes. *“What the valuation conventions were for stock-in-trade (goods for sale) is also uncertain. It is possible that their probate values were much lower than their actual market values; cash or near-cash, such as bank balances or stocks, were, on the other hand, invariably considered at full face value. A further complication is that probate valuations probably took no notice of a business’s goodwill (favor with the public) which, since it represents expectations about future profit-making, would today very often be a large fraction of market value.”*

(C) No. He is using it to suggest that the probate valuations of certain businesses may have significantly underestimated their true market value.

(D) No. This is too strong. He is merely using it to suggest that the probate valuations of certain businesses may have significantly underestimated their true market value.

Although the passage indicates that goodwill is a significant fraction of the market value

of today's businesses, it neither indicates that is the most important component nor that the same was true in nineteenth-century Britain.

(E) No. This is too strong. He is merely using it to suggest that the probate valuations of certain businesses may have significantly underestimated their true market value.

26. (A) No. Rubinstein's claim is that the commercial elite in nineteenth-century London had more accumulated wealth than the industrial elite in the North. So this certainly does not help his argument.

(B) No. This simply implies that the working-class also misidentified the greatest source of wealth.

(C) No. The passage implies that industrialists had more goods for sale than commercial businessmen. Thus, the determination of wealth based on probate records would underestimate the value of assets held by industrialists, and Rubinstein's claim that the commercial elite was wealthier than the industrialists would be weakened.

(D) Yes. A weak spot in Rubinstein's argument is that probate records do not include property holdings. So if a study indicated that the wealth of nineteenth-century British industrialists did not appear to be significantly greater when the full value of their real property holdings was considered, Rubinstein's claim that there was more wealth in commerce than in industry would still hold.

(E) No. This is irrelevant to the comparison of wealth between the northern industrialists and the London commercial elite.

27. (A) No. This supports his claim: "*The only requirements were university attendance and a father with a middle-class income.*"

(B) No. Rubinstein states that these are the only two criteria for entry into the governing elite. He does not imply that one is more important than the other.

(C) No. This is irrelevant.

(D) No. This is irrelevant.

(E) Yes. Rubinstein claims that there was no connection between great wealth and the governing elite: "*Indeed, Rubinstein dismisses any notion that great wealth had anything to do with entry into the governing elite, as represented by bishops, higher civil servants, and chairmen of manufacturing companies.*"

**Test II**  
**Section IV**

**Solutions**

1. (A) No. This is irrelevant.  
(B) No. This is irrelevant.  
(C) Yes. Since the same four dishes have been offered for years, any new item would probably become the most popular—at least for a while.  
(D) No. This is irrelevant.  
(E) No. This is irrelevant.
  
2. (A) No. The paradox involves the health of mule deer living in old-growth forests and the health of mule deer living in cleared forests, not between the mule deer and other species of deer.  
(B) No. It is conceivable that both female deer and their young offspring are less well nourished than adult males; however, this is speculation.  
(C) No. Their natural range is irrelevant. At issue is the difference in their health in cleared forests versus old-growth forests.  
(D) Yes. We are looking for an agent that would cause the deer to become less well nourished even as their food supply increases. Choice (D) offers an agent—tannins, which inhibit digestion of food. So even though the deer have more food to eat, they receive less nutrition from the food.  
(E) No. This should make the deer better nourished in cleared forests since there are fewer trees from which the parasites could drop onto the deer.
  
3. (A) No. Harold is objecting to the fact that Genevieve apparently does not practice what she preaches. She says one should avoid flying, yet she is flying more than ever before. In this argument, David is not offering advice.  
(B) No. Harold is objecting to the fact that Genevieve apparently does not practice what she preaches. She says one should avoid flying, yet she is flying more than ever before. The person in this argument is not offering advice.  
(C) No. Harold is objecting to the fact that Genevieve apparently does not practice what she preaches. She says one should avoid flying, yet she is flying more than ever before. In this argument, Susan *does* practice what she preaches—that rock climbing is safe.  
(D) Yes. Harold is objecting to the fact that Genevieve apparently does not practice what she preaches. She says one should avoid flying, yet she is flying more than ever before. Similarly, the person in this answer-choice is objecting to the fact that Pat apparently does not practice what she preaches. Pat says raw green vegetables should be eaten daily, yet she hardly ever eats them.  
(E) No. Harold is objecting to the fact that Genevieve apparently does not practice what she preaches. She says one should avoid flying, yet she is flying more than ever before. In this argument, Gabriel is not offering advice.
  
4. (A) Yes. Incineration may pose the least amount of risk for the greatest number of people, yet concentrate the risk for a few people—those living nearby.

- (B) No. This would make the general population less likely to approve of incinerators. Further, it does not explain why people object when an incinerator is built nearby.
- (C) No. This does not explain why the general population approves of incinerators yet the people living near incinerators oppose them.
- (D) No. This should help allay the fears of nearby residents, assuming that the solids are potentially less harmful. Hence, it would make them less likely to object to the incinerators.
- (E) No. This does not explain why the general population approves of incinerators, yet the people living near incinerators oppose them. Evidently, the people living near the incinerators worry they will be exposed to greater amounts of toxins than people further away.

5. (A) No. The passage does tell us that a dog growled at Elena if and only if it was a white poodle. However, this does not preclude the possibility of other white dogs being at the show—they just didn't growl at Elena.

(B) No. The clause "*every dog that growled at me was a white poodle*" contains an embedded *if-then* statement: if a dog growled at me, it was a white poodle. This in turn can be diagrammed as follows:

**G—>WP**

This diagram allows gray poodles; they just can't growl at Elena.

(C) Yes. The clause "*every dog that growled at me was a white poodle*" contains an embedded *if-then* statement: if a dog growled at me, it was a white poodle. This in turn can be diagrammed as follows:

**G—>WP**

Now, if a particular dog growled at Elena, it must be a white, not gray, poodle.

It may help to apply the contrapositive to the above diagram:  $\sim\text{WP} \rightarrow \sim\text{G}$ . Now, a gray dog is not a white poodle. Hence, the hypothesis of the *if-then* statement  $\sim\text{WP} \rightarrow \sim\text{G}$  is satisfied. Therefore, the conclusion  $\sim\text{G}$  must follow—that is, no gray dog growled at Elena.

(D) No. The clause "*every dog that growled at me was a white poodle*" contains an embedded *if-then* statement: if a dog growled at me, it was a white poodle. This in turn can be diagrammed as follows:

**G—>WP**

Now, if a particular dog growled at Elena, it must be a white poodle. Hence, it does not follow that all white dogs growled at Elena unless there were only white poodles at the dog show.

(E) No. The clause "*every dog that growled at me was a white poodle*" contains an embedded *if-then* statement: if a dog growled at me, it was a white poodle. This in turn can be diagrammed as follows:

**G→WP**

This diagram allows gray poodles; they just can't growl at Elena.

Questions 6–7

6. (A) No. Lola states that harvesting the yew “*could have far-reaching consequences for an entire ecosystem.*” Although Derek concedes “*the yew population might be threatened,*” he does not discuss whether this would adversely affect the environment.
- (B) No. The dispute is over whether the yew trees should be harvested while waiting for a synthetic drug to be developed.
- (C) Yes. Derek and Lola have different priorities. Derek believes it is more important to get the drug on the market now than to protect the yew trees, whereas Lola believes it is more important to protect the yew trees and the spotted owl.
- (D) No. Lola states that harvesting the yew “*could have far-reaching consequences for an entire ecosystem.*” Although Derek concedes “*the yew population might be threatened,*” he does not discuss whether this would adversely affect the environment. This answer-choice is essentially the same as choice (A).
- (E) No. Although Derek apparently gives more weight to saving human life—at least in the short run—and Lola gives more weight to saving the environment, choice (E) is too strong. Notice the absolute words *ever* and *any*.
7. (A) No. Apparently she would reject the proviso “*unless people’s well-being is threatened*” since she does not apply it to the cancer drug derived from the yew trees. Further, the rest of the statement is too strong. Notice the absolute word *no*.
- (B) No. There is no discussion of whether medical researchers should work with environmentalists.
- (C) No. Apparently Lola believes that environmental concerns should play a role in decisions concerning medical research whether or not human lives are at stake.
- (D) No. The cancer drug derived from the yew would save human lives, yet Lola still opposes harvesting the yew because that would threaten the environment.
- (E) Yes. Lola believes it is more important to protect the yew trees and the spotted owl than to develop the drug: “*Despite our eagerness to take advantage of a new medical breakthrough, we should wait for a synthetic drug rather than threaten the survival of both the yew and the owl, which could have far-reaching consequences for an entire ecosystem.*” This position conforms to a guiding doctrine that “*avoiding actions that threaten an entire ecosystem takes precedence over immediately providing advantage to a restricted group of people.*”
8. (A) No. The passage does not say that all students who play sports are having academic problems, merely that many students who play sports are having academic problems.
- (B) No. The passage does not say all students who play sports are having academic problems. So possibly there are some students who play sports yet are succeeding academically.

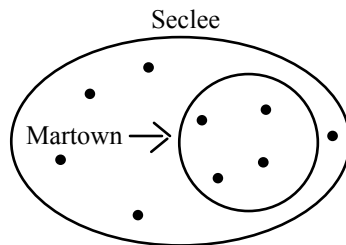
(C) Yes. A major assumption in the director's argument is that the students will apply some of the time they save by not participating in sports to studying. However, conceivably the students will use that time to watch television or hang out on the street corner. In other words, the time they save may not be applied to studying.

(D) No. The passage does not say all students who play sports are having academic problems. So possibly there are some students who play sports yet are succeeding academically.

(E) No. The director's argument does not depend on either the success or the failure of the sports program.

9. (A) No. Initially, there may have been many more trees in Martown than in Seclee. So it may take many years of planting trees in Seclee before their number is greater than in Martown.

(B) Yes. If Martown were entirely within the boundary of Seclee, then there would be at least as many trees in Seclee (probably more) as there are in Martown since every tree in Martown would also be in Seclee. The following diagram may help:



(C) No. We don't know whether the virus caused the trees to die. Even if it did, we still don't know whether this caused the number of trees in Martown to be less than or equal to the number of trees in Seclee unless the virus destroyed all the trees in Martown.

(D) No. We don't know how rainfall affects the proliferation of trees.

(E) No. There may have been many more trees in Martown than in Seclee. So it may take many years of cutting down the trees before their number is fewer in Martown than in Seclee. Also, new trees may spring up more quickly in Martown than in Seclee.

#### Questions 10–11

10. (A) No. This does not relate to the fact that seal population has suffered a severe decline since 1988.

(B) No. Adding more sources of pollution would strengthen the argument.

(C) Yes. This is an all-things-being-equal argument. If all other factors are the same, then it must be the pollution that caused the seals to become more susceptible to the virus. So for the argument to be valid, it must assume that the virus has not increased in virulence.

(D) No. This has no affect on the argument. If we knew that the seal population also decreased dramatically in these areas, then it would support the argument. On the other hand, if we knew that the seal population did not change in these areas, then it would weaken the argument.

(E) No. Although one can theorize that lack of food caused the seals to become malnourished, in turn weakening their immune systems, the argument does not presume

any particular mechanism by which the pollution affected the seals. There are many other scenarios (some more direct) which could explain how the pollution weakened the seals' immune system.

11. (A) Yes. Since presumably the distemper virus that affects seals would not affect such disparate animals as shellfish and seabirds, it is likely that another agent caused all three populations to decrease—pollution.

(B) No. This would weaken the argument. If pollution is being reduced, then pollution is less likely now to be the cause of the weakening of the seals' immune system than in the past.

(C) No. We don't know how this has affected the immune system of humans. If humans are becoming more susceptible to similar viruses, then it would support the argument. However, if humans are not becoming more susceptible to similar viruses, then it would weaken the argument.

(D) No. This is irrelevant. The passage is about the general population of seals. We don't need to know the distribution of the various species.

(E) No. This would weaken the argument. If the seals' immune system were unprepared for the new strain of virus, then the spread of the virus probably would have occurred even without the pollution.

12. (A) No. "*Everyone who played volleyball at that party got badly sunburned*" can be symbolized as

**Vb—>Sb**

and "*no one at work today is even slightly sunburned*" is symbolized as

**W—>~Sb**

The conclusion, "*none of the volleyball players at yesterday's office beach party came to work today*" is symbolized as

**Vb—>~W**

with the overall structure of the argument being

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{Vb—>Sb} \\ \mathbf{W—>~Sb} \\ \hline \mathbf{Vb—} \\ \mathbf{>~W} \end{array}$$

Applying the contrapositive to the second statement shows that the argument is a valid application of the transitive property:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Vb} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sb} \\ \mathbf{Sb} \rightarrow \sim \mathbf{W} \\ \hline \mathbf{Vb} \rightarrow \\ \sim \mathbf{W} \end{array}$$

Now, the argument in this answer-choice can be symbolized as:

Employed by TRF and opportunity to purchase  
 —> Purchased dental insurance  
 Purchased dental insurance —> Saw a dentist  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not seeing a dentist —> Not employed by TRF

This argument is invalid: Perhaps some employees of TRF did not have the opportunity to purchase dental insurance and so did not see a dentist. Note, the argument would be valid if the phrase “*who was given the opportunity to purchase dental insurance*” was removed.

(B) No. “*Everyone who played volleyball at that party got badly sunburned*” can be symbolized as

$$\mathbf{Vb} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sb}$$

and “*no one at work today is even slightly sunburned*” is symbolized as

$$\mathbf{W} \rightarrow \sim \mathbf{Sb}$$

The conclusion, “*none of the volleyball players at yesterday’s office beach party came to work today*” is symbolized as

$$\mathbf{Vb} \rightarrow \sim \mathbf{W}$$

with the overall structure of the argument being

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Vb} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sb} \\ \mathbf{W} \rightarrow \sim \mathbf{Sb} \\ \hline \mathbf{Vb} \rightarrow \\ \sim \mathbf{W} \end{array}$$

Applying the contrapositive to the second statement shows that the argument is a valid application of the transitive property:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Vb} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sb} \\ \mathbf{Sb} \rightarrow \sim \mathbf{W} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{Vb—}}{\mathbf{>\sim W}}$$

Now, the argument in this answer-choice can be symbolized as:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Promoted} \longrightarrow \text{Attended banquet} \\ \text{Manager} \longrightarrow \text{Not promoted} \\ \hline \square \text{ Manager} \longrightarrow \text{Not attended banquet} \end{array}$$

This argument is invalid. (Taking the contrapositive of either premise will not allow us to apply the transitive property.)

(C) No. “*Everyone who played volleyball at that party got badly sunburned*” can be symbolized as

$$\mathbf{Vb \longrightarrow Sb}$$

and “*no one at work today is even slightly sunburned*” is symbolized as

$$\mathbf{W \longrightarrow \sim Sb}$$

The conclusion, “*none of the volleyball players at yesterday’s office beach party came to work today*” is symbolized as

$$\mathbf{Vb \longrightarrow \sim W}$$

with the overall structure of the argument being

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Vb \longrightarrow Sb} \\ \mathbf{W \longrightarrow \sim Sb} \end{array}}{\mathbf{Vb—}} \\ \mathbf{>\sim W}$$

Applying the contrapositive to the second statement shows that the argument is a valid application of the transitive property:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Vb \longrightarrow Sb} \\ \mathbf{Sb \longrightarrow \sim W} \end{array}}{\mathbf{Vb—}} \\ \mathbf{>\sim W}$$

Now, the argument in this answer-choice can be symbolized as:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Donnelly report} \longrightarrow \text{Not completed in time} \\ \text{John’s group} \longrightarrow \text{Reputation for timely} \\ \text{completion of assignments} \end{array}$$

---

John's group → Not contribute to  
Donnelly report

This argument is invalid. It has two significant flaws: First, it wrongly equates having “*a reputation for getting assignments in on time*” to actually doing so. Perhaps in this instance the reputation was not fulfilled. Second, perhaps John's group did contribute to the Donnelly report and did complete their portion on time, but someone else's contribution was late.

(D) Yes. “*Everyone who played volleyball at that party got badly sunburned*” can be symbolized as

**Vb → Sb**

and “*no one at work today is even slightly sunburned*” is symbolized as

**W → ~Sb**

The conclusion, “*none of the volleyball players at yesterday's office beach party came to work today*” is symbolized as

**Vb → ~W**

with the overall structure of the argument being

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{Vb \rightarrow Sb} \\ \mathbf{W \rightarrow \sim Sb} \\ \hline \mathbf{Vb \rightarrow} \\ \mathbf{\sim W} \end{array}$$

Applying the contrapositive to the second statement shows that the argument is a valid application of the transitive property:

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{Vb \rightarrow Sb} \\ \mathbf{Sb \rightarrow \sim W} \\ \hline \mathbf{Vb \rightarrow} \\ \mathbf{\sim W} \end{array}$$

Now, the argument in this answer-choice can be symbolized as:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{2nd floor} \rightarrow \text{Works for president} \\ \text{Works for president} \rightarrow \text{No vacation in} \\ \text{July} \\ \hline \text{2nd floor} \rightarrow \text{No vacation in July} \end{array}$$

Like the original passage, this argument is a valid, deductive argument based on the transitive property.

(E) No. “*Everyone who played volleyball at that party got badly sunburned*” can be symbolized as

**Vb—>Sb**

and “*no one at work today is even slightly sunburned*” is symbolized as

**W—>~Sb**

The conclusion, “*none of the volleyball players at yesterday’s office beach party came to work today*” is symbolized as

**Vb—>~W**

with the overall structure of the argument being

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{Vb—>Sb} \\ \mathbf{W—>\sim Sb} \\ \hline \mathbf{Vb—} \\ \mathbf{>\sim W} \end{array}$$

Applying the contrapositive to the second statement shows that the argument is a valid application of the transitive property:

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{Vb—>Sb} \\ \mathbf{Sb—>\sim W} \\ \hline \mathbf{Vb—} \\ \mathbf{>\sim W} \end{array}$$

Now, the argument in this answer-choice is invalid. It presumes a causal relationship between two events—that people who are employed at MXM must have a stable employment history. However, nothing in the answer-choice indicates this must be so. The answer-choice presents only a correlation between two events that may or may not have a causal relationship. Perhaps everyone working at MXM likes their job so much that they choose not to change jobs.

#### Questions 13–14

- (A) No. This is an explicit premise of the argument, not an assumption, of the argument: “*The only deans whom academics respect are those who hold doctoral degrees.*”
- (B) No. The passage merely states that the specific person selected must have a doctoral degree.
- (C) No. The passage merely states that the specific person selected must hold a doctoral degree in computer science and really know about computers.

(D) No. The passage merely states that “*The only deans whom academics respect are those who hold doctoral degrees.*” (Some deans could have doctoral degrees but not be respected.)

(E) Yes. The argument sets up three criteria for the dean of computing:

- 1) She must have a doctoral degree.
- 2) She must really know about computers.
- 3) She must be selected from among the university’s staff.

The argument then concludes that the dean of computing must be a professor from this university’s computer science department. This assumes that of people who meet criteria 1 and 3, only those from the university’s computer science department meet criteria 2.

14. (A) Yes. The argument sets up three criteria for the dean of computing:

- 1) She must have a doctoral degree.
- 2) She must really know about computers.
- 3) She must be selected from among the university’s staff.

The argument then concludes that the dean of computing must be a professor from this university’s computer science department. However, this answer-choice states that there are people who satisfy all three criteria yet are not professors.

(B) No. The argument sets up three criteria for the dean of computing:

- 1) She must have a doctoral degree.
- 2) She must really know about computers.
- 3) She must be selected from among the university’s staff.

This answer-choice does not meet criterion 1.

(C) No. The argument sets up three criteria for the dean of computing:

- 1) She must have a doctoral degree.
- 2) She must really know about computers.
- 3) She must be selected from among the university’s staff.

This answer-choice does not meet criterion 3.

(D) No. This is irrelevant.

(E) No. The argument sets up three criteria for the dean of computing:

- 1) She must be respected by the academic staff (must have a doctoral degree).
- 2) She must really know about computers.
- 3) She must be selected from among the university’s staff.

This answer-choice weakens the argument only if all members of the computer science department are not respected.

Questions 15–16

15. (A) Yes. The consumer advocate claims that manufacturers are misleading consumers precisely because they are not using the common meaning of “fresh”: *“For example, a certain brand of juice is labeled ‘fresh orange juice,’ yet the product is made from water, concentrate, and flavor enhancers. Since ‘fresh’ as applied to food products is commonly understood to mean pure and unprocessed, labeling that orange juice ‘fresh’ is unquestionably deceptive.”*

Whereas the manufacture claims that in the absence of government standards the meanings of words can be slightly altered: *“Using words somewhat differently than they are commonly used is not deceptive. After all, ‘fresh’ can also mean never frozen.”*

(B) No. Ostensibly, both believe that truthful labeling practices which reflect common standards of usage can be established by the government.

(C) No. This is the consumer advocate’s position: *“Since ‘fresh’ as applied to food products is commonly understood to mean pure and unprocessed....”* However, the passage does not indicate whether the manufacture agrees or disagrees with this statement.

(D) No. The passage does not indicate whether either party agrees or disagrees with this statement. Natural foods are not even discussed.

(E) No. This could be the consumer advocate’s position—though it is a bit strong. However, the passage does not indicate whether the manufacture agrees or disagrees with this statement.

16. (A) No. This contradicts the manufacturer’s claim: *“Using words somewhat differently than they are commonly used is not deceptive.”*

(B) No. This contradicts the manufacturer’s claim: *“Using words somewhat differently than they are commonly used is not deceptive.”*

(C) Yes. *“Manufacturer: Using words somewhat differently than they are commonly used is not deceptive.... We cannot be faulted for failing to comply with standards that have not been officially formulated.”*

(D) No. Incompatibility between government standards and common standards for truthful labeling is not discussed in the passage.

(E) No. This does not address the manufacturer’s claim that *“We cannot be faulted for failing to comply with standards that have not been officially formulated.”*

17. (A) Yes. The strategy is to price the item high to maintain an aura of exclusivity. The counterproductive feature of pricing the item low is that it may lose its exclusivity: *“In fact, trying to sell such an item fast by asking too low a price is a serious error, since it calls into question the very thing—exclusivity—that is supposed to be the item’s chief appeal.”*

(B) No. The strategy is to price the item high. The advantages of the rejected alternative (pricing the item low) are not mentioned in the passage.

(C) No. The strategy is to price the item high, and the passage implies that this is the superior strategy because it preserves or increases the “exclusivity” of the item.

(D) No. This is not mentioned in the passage.

(E) No. The “error” is in pricing the item at other than the “right price.” The passage does not indicate that an error in pricing the item high will go unnoticed, but does indicate that there is a greater disadvantage in pricing the item low.

18. (A) No. He does not assume this.

(B) No. This is irrelevant.

(C) No. He does not assume this.

(D) Yes. If female deer already contain 9 milligrams of the hormone, then injecting them with 10 milligrams more would bring the hormone level to 19 milligrams. In this case, by eating less than one entire deer a day, one could surpass the safe level of 10 milligrams of the hormone per day.

(E) No. He does not assume this, and appropriately so. Even if deer meat is rarely eaten, it must be safe in those few times it is consumed.

19. (A) No. This points out that the sample was flawed. Hence, it should not be accurate.

(B) No. If the people are lying, then it’s not surprising that the election results would differ from the survey.

(C) No. The voters may have supported increased funding for schools by raising taxes but opposed the larger bill it was attached to.

(D) Yes. This would increase the apparent discrepancy since “*Seventy percent of the adults surveyed said they would pay higher taxes for drug treatment programs.*”

(E) No. If the voters were confused by the wording of the proposition, some supporters of the proposition may have mistakenly voted against it.

#### Questions 20–21

20. (A) No. The passage criticizes the motives of the environmentalists; it does not attack the logical structure of their argument.

(B) Yes. The issue is whether the development would interfere with bird-migration patterns. Attacking the opposition’s motives does not address this issue.

(C) No. Although the argument highlights the Golden Lake Development case, it also notes that the “*same people have raised environmental objections to virtually every development proposal brought before the council in recent years.*” A few exceptional cases are not being used to misrepresent the general situation.

(D) No. Evidence for or against the environmentalists’ claim is not presented in the passage.

(E) No. The environmentalists are addressed as a group, not as individuals.

21. (A) Yes. The point of the argument is that because the environmentalists almost always oppose development projects they cannot be merely concerned about the environment. This assumes that the environmentalists opposed some of the projects for other than environmental reasons.

(B) No. This is too strong. In other cases, opponents of development might be very forthright.

(C) No. This does not relate to the issue of the environment.

(D) No. Whether there are other reasons to oppose the development project is not mentioned in the passage. Besides, other independent reasons would not affect the environmentalists' argument.

(E) No. This is too strong. The point of the argument is that because the environmentalists almost always oppose development projects they cannot be merely concerned about the environment. The passage hinges on the pattern of opposition, not on opposition to any particular project.

22. (A) No. First, there is no discussion in the passage of conflicts between current psychological practices and traditional attitudes. Second, this choice is too strong since it concludes that every traditional attitude should be changed whereas the passage discusses only one issue: the psychology of advanced age.

(B) No. Although older people (the "second group") were previously middle-aged (the "first group"), the principle espoused in this choice does not establish that each group has its own distinct psychology.

(C) No. The author states that "*Most psychologists, however, persist in regarding people 70 to 90 years old as though they were 35 year olds ....*" Yet she argues against this approach.

(D) Yes. The author is tacitly appealing to this principle when she states, "*But old age is as fundamentally different from young adulthood and middle age as childhood is—a fact attested to by the organization of modern social and economic life. Surely it is time, therefore, to acknowledge that serious research into the unique psychology of advanced age has become indispensable.*"

(E) No. This is irrelevant.

23. (A) No. Clearly, Emile would support this statement: "*Badly chosen words can make even the soundest argument a poor one.*" Also, Sabina would probably support this statement: "*if the words are clearly defined and consistently used, the actual words chosen make no difference to an argument's soundness.*"

(B) No. Sabina certainly allows for a "minimalist" definition of words, in which a word carries only its precise definition. Emile also allows for precise definitions, independent of social or political connotations, but also believes that these connotations can affect people's responses to the words. "*Many words have social and political connotations that influence people's response to claims expressed in those words, regardless of how carefully and explicitly those words are defined.*"

(C) No. The dispute between Sabina and Emile is over the meanings of words used in an argument, not the structure of an argument.

(D) No. This goes a little beyond the scope of Sabina's and Emile's disagreement. They disagree whether the validity of an argument is affected by how it is expressed, not how one should express an argument.

(E) Yes. Sabina claims that "*words used in expressing facts affect neither the facts nor the conclusions those facts will support.*" In other words, how an argument is presented has no affect on its soundness. However, Emile claims just the opposite: "*Badly chosen words can make even the soundest argument a poor one... Since whether people will acknowledge a fact is affected by how the fact is expressed, the conclusions they actually draw are also affected.*"

24. (A) No. The argument concerns the amount of waste dumped into landfills, not the difference in cost between recycled plastics and new plastics.

(B) No. This represents an educational issue, not a structural flaw in the passage's plan.

(C) Yes. By refusing to purchase higher-numbered products, consumers are refusing to buy those very products most likely to be packaged in recycled materials! Hence, the plastics will most likely be discarded since there will be little market for recycled plastics.

(D) No. The argument concerns the amount of waste dumped into landfills, not the cost of using recycled plastics.

(E) No. This somewhat weakens the argument since it shows that there is a good-faith effort made to recycle the higher numbered products. However, there is a stronger answer-choice.

25. (A) No. Assuming that the poll is accurate, this would support the argument.

(B) Yes. This indicates that it was not the increase in television viewing that caused the decline in the percentage of people who read newspapers. Rather, there was a third factor that led both those who watch television and those who do not to spend less time reading newspapers.

(C) No. The argument concerns the declining number (percentage) of people who read newspapers, not the average amount of time they spend in this activity. Although there are fewer people reading newspapers, they may spend more time reading.

(D) No. This is irrelevant.

(E) No. The passage is referring to the past 20 years, whereas this answer-choice is referring only to the past 5 years. Further, the amount of time a television is on does not necessarily reflect the amount of time people actually spend watching it. For example, perhaps 5 years ago only young children were likely to watch much television, whereas now a whole family is likely to watch television.