

# Practice LSAT 2

## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Of all the surgeons practicing at the city hospital, the chief surgeon has the worst record in terms of the percentage of his patients who die either during or immediately following an operation performed by him. Paradoxically, the hospital's administrators claim that he is the best surgeon currently working at the hospital.

Which one of the following, if true, goes farthest toward showing that the administrators' claim and the statistic cited might both be correct?

- (A) Since the hospital administrators appoint the chief surgeon, the administrators are strongly motivated to depict the chief surgeon they have chosen as a wise choice.
- (B) In appointing the current chief surgeon, the hospital administrators followed the practice, well established at the city hospital, of promoting one of the surgeons already on staff.
- (C) Some of the younger surgeons on the city hospital's staff received part of their training from the current chief surgeon.
- (D) At the city hospital those operations that inherently entail the greatest risk to the life of the patient are generally performed by the chief surgeon.
- (E) The current chief surgeon has a better record of patients' surviving surgery than did his immediate predecessor.

2. Between 1971 and 1975, the government office that monitors drug companies issued an average of 60 citations a year for serious violations of drug-promotion laws. Between 1976 and 1980, the annual average for issuance of such citations was only 5. This decrease indicates that the government office was, on average, considerably more lax in enforcing drug-promotion laws between 1976 and 1980 than it was between 1971 and 1975.

The argument assumes which one of the following?

- (A) The decrease in the number of citations was not caused by a decrease in drug companies' violations of drug-promotion laws.
- (B) A change in enforcement of drug-promotion laws did not apply to minor violations.
- (C) The enforcement of drug-promotion laws changed in response to political pressure.
- (D) The government office should not issue more than an average of 5 citations a year to drug companies for serious violations of drug-promotion laws.
- (E) Before 1971 the government office issued more than 60 citations a year to drug companies for serious violations of drug-promotion laws.

3. Sheila: Health experts generally agree that smoking a tobacco product for many years is very likely to be harmful to the smoker's health.

Tim: On the contrary, smoking has no effect on health at all: although my grandfather smoked three cigars a day from the age of fourteen, he died at age ninety-six.

A major weakness of Tim's counterargument is that his counterargument

- (A) attempts to refute a probabilistic conclusion by claiming the existence of a single counterexample
- (B) challenges expert opinion on the basis of specific information unavailable to experts in the field
- (C) describes an individual case that is explicitly discounted as an exception to the experts' conclusion
- (D) presupposes that longevity and health status are unrelated to each other in the general population
- (E) tacitly assumes that those health experts who are in agreement on this issue arrived at that agreement independently of one another

4. The case of the French Revolution is typically regarded as the best evidence for the claim that societies can reap more benefit than harm from a revolution. But even the French Revolution serves this role poorly, since France at the time of the Revolution had a unique advantage. Despite the Revolution, the same civil servants and functionaries remained in office, carrying on the day-to-day work of government, and thus many of the disruptions that revolutions normally bring were avoided.

Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the argumentative strategy used in the passage?

- (A) demonstrating that the claim argued against is internally inconsistent

- (B) supporting a particular position on the basis of general principles
- (C) opposing a claim by undermining evidence offered in support of that claim
- (D) justifying a view through the use of a series of persuasive examples
- (E) comparing two positions in order to illustrate their relative strengths and weaknesses

5. A person can develop or outgrow asthma at any age. In children under ten, asthma is twice as likely to develop in boys. Boys are less likely than girls to outgrow asthma, yet by adolescence the percentage of boys with asthma is about the same as the percentage of girls with asthma because a large number of girls develop asthma in early adolescence.

Assuming the truth of the passage, one can conclude from it that the number of adolescent boys with asthma is approximately equal to the number of adolescent girls with asthma, if one also knows that

- (A) a tendency toward asthma is often inherited
  - (B) children who develop asthma before two years of age are unlikely to outgrow it
  - (C) there are approximately equal numbers of adolescent boys and adolescent girls in the population
  - (D) the development of asthma in childhood is not closely related to climate or environment
  - (E) the percentage of adults with asthma is lower than the percentage of adolescents with asthma
6. Harry Trevalga: You and your publication have unfairly discriminated against my poems. I have submitted thirty poems in the last two years and you have not published any of them! It is all because I won the Fenner Poetry Award two years ago and your poetry editor thought she deserved it.

Publisher: Ridiculous! Our editorial policy and practice is perfectly fair, since our poetry editor judges all submissions for publication without ever seeing the names of the poets, and hence cannot possibly have known who wrote your poems.

The publisher makes which one of the following assumptions in replying to Trevalga's charges of unfair discrimination?

- (A) The poetry editor does not bear a grudge against Harry Trevalga for his winning the Fenner Poetry Award.
  - (B) It is not unusual for poets to contribute many poems to the publisher's publication without ever having any accepted for publication.
  - (C) The poetry editor cannot recognize the poems submitted by Harry Trevalga as his unless Trevalga's name is attached to them.
  - (D) The poetry editor's decisions on which poems to publish are not based strictly on judgments of intrinsic merit.
  - (E) Harry Trevalga submitted his poems to the publisher's publication under his pen name.
7. In a study of the effect of radiation from nuclear weapons plants on people living in areas near them, researchers compared death rates in the areas near the plants with death rates in areas that had no such plants. Finding no difference in these rates, the researchers concluded that radiation from the nuclear weapons plants poses no health hazards to people living near them.
- Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the researchers' argument?
- (A) Nuclear power plants were not included in the study.
  - (B) The areas studied had similar death rates before and after the nuclear weapons plants were built.
  - (C) Exposure to nuclear radiation can cause many serious diseases that do not necessarily result in death.
  - (D) Only a small number of areas have nuclear weapons plants.
  - (E) The researchers did not study the possible health hazards of radiation on

people who were employed at the nuclear weapons plants if those employees did not live in the study areas.

8. It was once believed that cells grown in laboratory tissue cultures were essentially immortal. That is, as long as all of their needs were met, they would continue dividing forever. However, it has been shown that normal cells have a finite reproductive limit. A human liver cell, for example, divides 60 times and then stops. If such a cell divides 30 times and then is put into a deep freeze for months or even years, it “remembers” where it stopped dividing. After thawing, it divides another 30 times—but no more.

If the information above is accurate, a liver cell in which more than 60 divisions took place in a tissue culture CANNOT be which one of the following?

- (A) an abnormal human liver cell
- (B) a normal human liver cell that had been frozen after its first division and afterward thawed
- (C) a normal cell that came from the liver of an individual of a nonhuman species and had never been frozen
- (D) a normal liver cell that came from an individual of a nonhuman species and had been frozen after its first division and afterward thawed
- (E) an abnormal cell from the liver of an individual of a nonhuman species

9. Complaints that milk bottlers take enormous markups on the bottled milk sold to consumers are most likely to arise when least warranted by the actual spread between the price that bottlers pay for raw milk and the price at which they sell bottled milk. 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. When the raw-milk price is rising, the bottlers’ markups are actually smallest proportionate to the retail price. When the raw-milk price is falling, however, the markups are greatest.

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

- (A) Consumers pay more for bottled milk when raw-milk prices are falling than when these prices are rising.
- (B) Increases in dairy farmers’ cost of producing milk are generally not passed on to consumers.
- (C) Milk bottlers take substantially greater markups on bottled milk when its price is low for an extended period than when it is high for an extended period.
- (D) Milk bottlers generally do not respond to a decrease in raw-milk prices by straightaway proportionately lowering the price of the bottled milk they sell.
- (E) Consumers tend to complain more about the price they pay for bottled milk when dairy farmers are earning their smallest profits.

Questions 10–11

If the public library shared by the adjacent towns of Redville and Glenwood were relocated from the library's current, overcrowded building in central Redville to a larger, available building in central Glenwood, the library would then be within walking distance of a larger number of library users. That is because there are many more people living in central Glenwood than in central Redville, and people generally will walk to the library only if it is located close to their homes.

10. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (A) The public library was located between Glenwood and Redville before being moved to its current location in central Redville.
- (B) The area covered by central Glenwood is approximately the same size as that covered by central Redville.
- (C) The building that is available in Glenwood is smaller than an alternative building that is available in Redville.
- (D) Many of the people who use the public library do not live in either Glenwood or Redville.
- (E) The distance that people currently walk to get to the library is farther than what is generally considered walking distance.

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

- (A) Many more people who currently walk to the library live in central Redville than in central Glenwood.
- (B) The number of people living in central Glenwood who would use the library if it were located there is smaller than the number of people living in central Redville who currently use the library.
- (C) The number of people using the public library would continue to increase

steadily if the library were moved to Glenwood.

- (D) Most of the people who currently either drive to the library or take public transportation to reach it would continue to do so if the library were moved to central Glenwood.
- (E) Most of the people who currently walk to the library would remain library users if the library were relocated to central Glenwood.

12. Light utility trucks have become popular among consumers who buy them primarily for the trucks' rugged appearance. Yet although these trucks are tough-looking, they are exempt from the government's car-safety standards that dictate minimum roof strength and minimum resistance to impact. Therefore, if involved in a serious high-impact accident, 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.

The argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) the government has established safety standards for the construction of light utility trucks
- (B) people who buy automobiles solely for their appearance are more likely than other people to drive recklessly
- (C) light utility trucks are more likely than other kinds of vehicles to be involved in accidents that result in injuries
- (D) the trucks' rugged appearance is deceptive in that their engines are not especially powerful
- (E) light utility trucks are less likely to meet the car-safety standards than are cars that are subject to the standards

13. Five years ago, during the first North American outbreak of the cattle disease CXC, the death rate from the disease was 5 percent of all reported cases, whereas today the corresponding figure is over 18 percent. It is clear, therefore, that during these past 5 years, CXC has increased in virulence.

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

- (A) Many recent cattle deaths that have actually been caused by CXC have been mistakenly attributed to another disease that mimics the symptoms of CXC.
- (B) During the first North American outbreak of the disease, many of the deaths reported to have been caused by CXC were actually due to other causes.
- (C) An inoculation program against CXC was recently begun after controlled studies showed inoculation to be 70 percent effective in preventing serious cases of the illness.
- (D) Since the first outbreak, farmers have learned to treat mild cases of CXC and no longer report them to veterinarians or authorities.
- (E) Cattle that have contracted and survived CXC rarely contract the disease a second time.

#### Questions 14–15

Economist: Some policymakers believe that our country's continued economic growth requires a higher level of personal savings than we currently have. A recent legislative proposal would allow individuals to set up savings accounts in which interest earned would be exempt from taxes until money is withdrawn from the account. Backers of this proposal claim that its implementation would increase the amount of money available for banks to loan at a relatively small cost to the government in lost tax revenues. Yet, when similar tax-incentive programs were tried in the past, virtually all of the money invested through them was diverted from other personal savings, and the overall level of personal savings was unchanged.

14. The passage as a whole provides the most support for which one of the following conclusions?
- (A) Backers of the tax-incentive proposal undoubtedly have some motive other than their expressed aim of increasing the amount of money available for banks to loan.
  - (B) The proposed tax incentive is unlikely to attract enough additional money into personal savings accounts to make up for the attendant loss in tax revenues.
  - (C) A tax-incentive program that resulted in substantial loss of tax revenues would be likely to generate a large increase in personal savings.
  - (D) The economy will be in danger unless some alternative to increased personal savings can be found to stimulate growth.
  - (E) The government has no effective means of influencing the amount of money that people are willing to put into savings accounts.

15. The author criticizes the proposed tax-incentive program by
- (A) challenging a premise on which the proposal is based
  - (B) pointing out a disagreement among policymakers
  - (C) demonstrating that the proposal's implementation is not feasible
  - (D) questioning the judgment of the proposal's backers by citing past cases in which they had advocated programs that have proved ineffective
  - (E) disputing the assumption that a program to encourage personal savings is needed
- (D) All cars have similar drive mechanisms, but some cars derive their power from solar energy, whereas others burn gasoline. Thus, solar-powered cars are less efficient than gasoline-powered ones.
- (E) Sailing ships move in a different way from steamships. Both sailing ships and steamships navigate over water, but only sailing ships use sails to move over the surface.

16. Although all birds have feathers and all birds have wings, some birds do not fly. For example, penguins and ostriches use their wings to move in a different way from other birds. Penguins use their wings only to swim under water at high speeds. Ostriches use their wings only to run with the wind by lifting them as if they were sails.

Which one of the following is most parallel in its reasoning to the argument above?

- (A) Ancient philosophers tried to explain not how the world functions but why it functions. In contrast, most contemporary biologists seek comprehensive theories of how organisms function, but many refuse to speculate about purpose.
- (B) Some chairs are used only as decorations, and other chairs are used only to tame lions. Therefore, not all chairs are used for sitting in spite of the fact that all chairs have a seat and some support such as legs.
- (C) Some musicians in a symphony orchestra play the violin, and others play the viola, but these are both in the same category of musical instruments, namely string instruments.

Questions 17–18

Jones: Prehistoric wooden tools found in South America have been dated to 13,000 years ago. Although scientists attribute these tools to peoples whose ancestors first crossed into the Americas from Siberia to Alaska, this cannot be correct. In order to have reached a site so far south, these peoples must have been migrating southward well before 13,000 years ago. However, no such tools dating to before 13,000 years ago have been found anywhere between Alaska and South America.

Smith: Your evidence is inconclusive. Those tools were found in peat bogs, which are rare in the Americas. Wooden tools in soils other than peat bogs usually decompose within only a few years.

17. The point at issue between Jones and Smith is

- (A) whether all prehistoric tools that are 13,000 years or older were made of wood
- (B) whether the scientists' attribution of tools could be correct in light of Jones's evidence
- (C) whether the dating of the wooden tools by the scientists could be correct
- (D) how long ago the peoples who crossed into the Americas from Siberia to Alaska first did so
- (E) whether Smith's evidence entails that the wooden tools have been dated correctly

18. Smith responds to Jones by

- (A) citing several studies that invalidate Jones's conclusion
- (B) accusing Jones of distorting the scientists' position
- (C) disputing the accuracy of the supporting evidence cited by Jones
- (D) showing that Jones's evidence actually supports the denial of Jones's conclusion
- (E) challenging an implicit assumption in Jones's argument

19. Editorial: It is clear that if this country's universities were living up to both their moral and their intellectual responsibilities, the best-selling publications in most university bookstores would not be frivolous ones like TV Today and Gossip Review. However, in most university bookstores the only publication that sells better than Gossip Review is TV Today.

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

- (A) People who purchase publications that are devoted primarily to gossip or to television programming are intellectually irresponsible.
- (B) It is irresponsible for university bookstores to carry publications such as Gossip Review and TV Today.
- (C) Most people who purchase publications at university bookstores purchase either TV Today or Gossip Review.
- (D) Many people who attend this country's universities fail to live up to both their moral and their intellectual responsibilities.
- (E) At least some of this country's universities are not meeting their moral responsibilities or their intellectual responsibilities or both.

Questions 20–21

Saunders: Everyone at last week's neighborhood association meeting agreed that the row of abandoned and vandalized houses on Carlton Street posed a threat to the safety of our neighborhood. Moreover, no one now disputes that getting the houses torn down eliminated that threat. Some people tried to argue that it was unnecessary to demolish what they claimed were basically sound buildings, since the city had established a fund to help people in need of housing buy and rehabilitate such buildings. The overwhelming success of the demolition strategy, however, proves that the majority, who favored demolition, were right and that those who claimed that the problem could and should be solved by rehabilitating the houses were wrong.

20. Which one of the following principles, if established, would determine that demolishing the houses was the right decision or instead would determine that the proposal advocated by the opponents of demolition should have been adopted?

- (A) When what to do about an abandoned neighborhood building is in dispute, the course of action that would result in the most housing for people who need it should be the one adopted unless the building is believed to pose a threat to neighborhood safety.
- (B) When there are two proposals for solving a neighborhood problem, and only one of them would preclude the possibility of trying the other approach if the first proves unsatisfactory, then the approach that does not foreclose the other possibility should be the one adopted.
- (C) If one of two proposals for renovating vacant neighborhood buildings requires government funding whereas the second does not, the second proposal

should be the one adopted unless the necessary government funds have already been secured.

- (D) No plan for eliminating a neighborhood problem that requires demolishing basically sound houses should be carried out until all other possible alternatives have been thoroughly investigated.
- (E) No proposal for dealing with a threat to a neighborhood's safety should be adopted merely because a majority of the residents of that neighborhood prefer that proposal to a particular counterproposal.

21. Saunders' reasoning is flawed because it

- (A) relies on fear rather than on argument to persuade the neighborhood association to reject the policy advocated by Saunders' opponents
- (B) fails to establish that there is anyone who could qualify for city funds who would be interested in buying and rehabilitating the houses
- (C) mistakenly equates an absence of vocal public dissent with the presence of universal public support
- (D) offers no evidence that the policy advocated by Saunders' opponents would not have succeeded if it had been given the chance
- (E) does not specify the precise nature of the threat to neighborhood safety supposedly posed by the vandalized houses

22. For the writers who first gave feudalism its name, the existence of feudalism presupposed the existence of a noble class. Yet there cannot be a noble class, properly speaking, unless both the titles that indicate superior, noble status and the inheritance of such titles are sanctioned by law. Although feudalism existed in Europe as early as the eighth century, it was not until the twelfth

century, when many feudal institutions were in decline, that the hereditary transfer of legally recognized titles of nobility first appeared.

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

- (A) To say that feudalism by definition requires the existence of a nobility is to employ a definition that distorts history.
  - (B) Prior to the twelfth century, the institution of European feudalism functioned without the presence of a dominant class.
  - (C) The fact that a societal group has a distinct legal status is not in itself sufficient to allow that group to be properly considered a social class.
  - (D) The decline of feudalism in Europe was the only cause of the rise of a European nobility.
  - (E) The prior existence of feudal institutions is a prerequisite for the emergence of a nobility, as defined in the strictest sense of the term.
23. Mayor Smith, one of our few government officials with a record of outspoken, informed, and consistent opposition to nuclear power plant construction projects, has now declared herself in favor of building the nuclear power plant at Littletown. If someone with her past antinuclear record now favors building this power plant, then there is good reason to believe that it will be safe and therefore should be built.

The argument is vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) It overlooks the possibility that not all those who fail to speak out on issues of nuclear power are necessarily opposed to it.
- (B) It assumes without warrant that the qualities enabling a person to be elected to public office confer on that person a

grasp of the scientific principles on which technical decisions are based.

- (C) It fails to establish that a consistent and outspoken opposition is necessarily an informed opposition.
- (D) It leads to the further but unacceptable conclusion that any project favored by Mayor Smith should be sanctioned simply on the basis of her having spoken out in favor of it.
- (E) It gives no indication of either the basis of Mayor Smith's former opposition to nuclear power plant construction or the reasons for her support for the Littletown project.

24. Advertisement: In today's world, you make a statement about the person you are by the car you own. The message of the SKX Mach-5 is unambiguous: Its owner is Dynamic, Aggressive, and Successful. Shouldn't you own an SKX Mach-5?

If the claims made in the advertisement are true, which one of the following must also be true on the basis of them?

- (A) Anyone who is dynamic and aggressive is also successful.
- (B) Anyone who is not both dynamic and successful would misrepresent himself or herself by being the owner of an SKX Mach-5.
- (C) People who buy the SKX Mach-5 are usually more aggressive than people who buy other cars.
- (D) No car other than the SKX Mach-5 announces that its owner is successful.
- (E) Almost no one would fail to recognize the kind of person who would choose to own an SKX Mach-5.

25. The great medieval universities had no administrators, yet they endured for centuries. Our university has a huge administrative staff, and we are in serious financial difficulties. Therefore, we should abolish the positions and salaries of the administrators to ensure the longevity of the university.

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

- (A) No airplane had jet engines before 1940, yet airplanes had been flying since 1903. Therefore, jet engines are not necessary for the operation of airplanes.
- (B) The novelist's stories began to be accepted for publication soon after she started using a computer to write them. You have been having trouble getting your stories accepted for publication, and you do not use a computer. To

make sure your stories are accepted for publication, then, you should write them with the aid of a computer.

- (C) After doctors began using antibiotics, the number of infections among patients dropped drastically. Now, however, resistant strains of bacteria cannot be controlled by standard antibiotics. Therefore, new methods of control are needed.
- (D) A bicycle should not be ridden without a helmet. Since a good helmet can save the rider's life, a helmet should be considered the most important piece of bicycling equipment.
- (E) The great cities of the ancient world were mostly built along waterways. Archaeologists searching for the remains of such cities should therefore try to determine where major rivers used to run.

**S T O P**

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

DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION II  
Time—35 minutes  
24 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

A gymnastics instructor is planning a weekly schedule, Monday through Friday, of individual coaching sessions for each of six students—H, I, K, O, U, and Z. The instructor will coach exactly one student each day, except for one day when the instructor will coach two students in separate but consecutive sessions. The following restrictions apply:

H's session must take place at some time before Z's session.

I's session is on Thursday.

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.

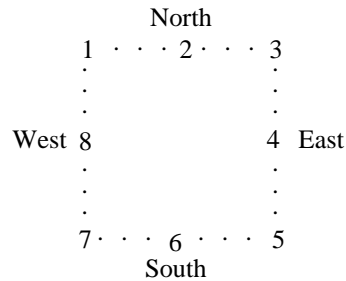
Neither Monday nor Wednesday can be a day for which two students are scheduled.

1. Which one of the following is a pair of students whose sessions can both be scheduled for Tuesday, not necessarily in the order given?
  - (A) H and U
  - (B) H and Z
  - (C) K and O
  - (D) O and U
  - (E) U and Z
2. If K's session is scheduled for Tuesday, then which one of the following is the earliest day for which Z's session can be scheduled?
  - (A) Monday
  - (B) Tuesday
  - (C) Wednesday
  - (D) Thursday
  - (E) Friday
3. Which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) If U's session is scheduled for Monday, H's session is scheduled for Tuesday.
  - (B) If U's session is scheduled for Tuesday, O's session is scheduled for Wednesday.
  - (C) If U's session is scheduled for Wednesday, Z's session is scheduled for Tuesday.
  - (D) If U's session is scheduled for Thursday, Z's session is scheduled for Friday.
  - (E) If U's session is scheduled for Friday, Z's session is scheduled for Thursday.
4. Scheduling Z's session for which one of the following days determines the day for which U's session must be scheduled?
  - (A) Monday
  - (B) Tuesday
  - (C) Wednesday
  - (D) Thursday
  - (E) Friday

5. If H's session is scheduled as the next session after U's session, which one of the following could be true about H's session and U's session?
- (A) U's session is scheduled for Monday, and H's session is scheduled for Tuesday.
- (B) U's session is scheduled for Thursday, and H's session is scheduled for Friday.
- (C) They are both scheduled for Tuesday.
- (D) They are both scheduled for Thursday.
- (E) They are both scheduled for Friday.

Questions 6–12

A square parking lot has exactly eight lights numbered 1 through 8 situated along its perimeter as diagrammed below.



The lot must always be illuminated in such a way that the following specifications are met:

At least one of any three consecutively numbered lights is off.

Light 8 is on.

Neither light 2 nor light 7 is on when light 1 is on.

At least one of the three lights on each side is on.

If any side has exactly one of its three lights on, then that light is its center light.

Two of the lights on the north side are on.

6. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of lights that are on together?
- (A) 1, 3, 5, 7
- (B) 2, 4, 6, 8
- (C) 2, 3, 5, 6, 8
- (D) 3, 4, 6, 7, 8
- (E) 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8
7. Which one of the following lights must be on?
- (A) light 2
- (B) light 3
- (C) light 4
- (D) light 5
- (E) light 6

8. If light 1 is off, which one of the following is a light that must also be off?
- (A) light 3
  - (B) light 4
  - (C) light 5
  - (D) light 6
  - (E) light 7
9. Which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) If light 2 is on, then light 6 is off.
  - (B) If light 3 is on, then light 2 is on.
  - (C) If light 4 is on, then light 3 is off.
  - (D) If light 5 is off, then light 4 is on.
  - (E) If light 6 is off, then light 1 is on.
10. If light 5 is on, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Light 1 is off and light 6 is off.
  - (B) Light 1 is on and light 7 is on.
  - (C) Light 2 is off and light 4 is on.
  - (D) Light 2 is off and light 6 is off.
  - (E) Light 6 is on and light 7 is on.
11. If light 4 is on, each of the following statements must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Light 1 is on.
  - (B) Light 2 is on.
  - (C) Light 5 is off.
  - (D) Light 6 is on.
  - (E) Light 7 is off.
12. Suppose that it is no longer part of the specifications that two lights on the north side be on. If all of the other original specifications remain the same, and if exactly one light on the north side is on, which one of the following statements could be false?
- (A) Light 1 is off.
  - (B) Light 2 is on.
  - (C) Light 3 is off.
  - (D) Light 4 is on.
  - (E) Light 5 is on.

Questions 13–17

Seven children are to be seated in seven chairs arranged in a row that runs from west to east. All seven children will face north. Four of the children are boys: Frank, Harry, Ivan, and Joel. Three are girls: Ruby, Sylvia, and Thelma. The children are assigned to chairs according to the following conditions:

Exactly one child sits in each chair.

No boy sits next to another boy.

Ivan sits next to and east of the fourth child in the row.

Sylvia sits east of Ivan.

Frank sits next to Ruby.

13. What is the maximum possible number of different pairs of chairs in which Frank and Ruby could sit?
- (A) one
  - (B) two
  - (C) three
  - (D) four
  - (E) five
14. Which one of the following statements must be false?
- (A) Both Harry and Joel sit east of Frank.
  - (B) Both Harry and Ruby sit east of Frank.
  - (C) Both Harry and Joel sit west of Frank.
  - (D) Both Harry and Ruby sit west of Frank.
  - (E) Both Joel and Ruby sit east of Frank.

15. If Thelma sits next to Ivan, and if Frank sits next to Thelma, which one of the following statements could be false?
- (A) Both Frank and Ivan sit east of Ruby.
  - (B) Both Frank and Ruby sit west of Thelma.
  - (C) Both Frank and Sylvia sit east of Ruby.
  - (D) Both Frank and Thelma sit west of Sylvia.
  - (E) Both Frank and Ruby sit west of Joel.
16. If Frank does not sit next to any child who sits next to Ivan, which one of the following statements could be true?
- (A) Harry sits west of Frank.
  - (B) Joel sits west of Ivan.
  - (C) Ruby sits west of Frank.
  - (D) Thelma sits west of Frank.
  - (E) Thelma sits west of Ruby.
17. If Frank sits east of Ruby, which one of the following pairs of children CANNOT sit next to each other?
- (A) Frank and Thelma
  - (B) Harry and Ruby
  - (C) Harry and Sylvia
  - (D) Ivan and Ruby
  - (E) Joel and Ruby

Questions 18–24

The organisms W, X, Y, and Z respond to the antibiotics ferromycin, ganocyclene, and heptocillin in a manner consistent with the following:

Each of the organisms responds to at least one of the antibiotics.

No organism responds to all three antibiotics.

At least two but not all four of the organisms respond to ferromycin.

If W responds to any antibiotic, then X responds to that antibiotic.

If an organism responds to ferromycin, then it responds to ganocyclene.

Y responds to ferromycin.

18. Each of the following can be true EXCEPT:
- (A) W responds to heptocillin.
  - (B) X responds to ganocyclene.
  - (C) X responds to heptocillin.
  - (D) Y responds to heptocillin.
  - (E) Z responds to ganocyclene.
19. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) W, X, and Z all respond to ferromycin.
  - (B) W, X, and Z all respond to ganocyclene.
  - (C) W and exactly one other organism respond to ganocyclene.
  - (D) W responds to more of the antibiotics than X does.
  - (E) More of the organisms respond to ferromycin than to ganocyclene.
20. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Exactly one of the organisms responds to ferromycin.
  - (B) All four of the organisms respond to heptocillin.

- (C) At least one of the organisms responds both to ferromycin and to heptocillin.
- (D) At least one of the organisms responds neither to ganocyclene nor to heptocillin.
- (E) At least one of the organisms responds to ganocyclene but does not respond to ferromycin.
21. If X does not respond to ferromycin, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) W responds to ganocyclene.
- (B) X responds to ganocyclene.
- (C) X responds to heptocillin.
- (D) Z responds to ferromycin.
- (E) Z responds to heptocillin.
22. If any of the organisms responds to two of the antibiotics, then which one of the following is true about such an organism?
- (A) It must respond to ferromycin.
- (B) It must respond to ganocyclene.
- (C) It must respond to heptocillin.
- (D) It cannot respond to ferromycin.
- (E) It cannot respond to ganocyclene.
23. If none of the organisms responds to heptocillin, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) W responds to ferromycin.
- (B) X responds to ferromycin.
- (C) Z responds to ferromycin.
- (D) Exactly three of the organisms respond to ganocyclene.
- (E) Exactly four of the organisms respond to ganocyclene.
24. If three of the organisms respond to exactly the same set of antibiotics as each other, and if Z does not respond to ferromycin, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) W responds to ferromycin.
- (B) X responds to ganocyclene.
- (C) Z responds to ganocyclene.
- (D) W responds to exactly the same set of antibiotics as Y.
- (E) X responds to exactly the same set of antibiotics as Y.

**STOP**

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

DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION III  
Time—35 minutes  
27 Questions

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

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. The technology has created excitement and controversy because it involves altering DNA—which contains the building blocks of the genetic code.

Using rDNA technology, scientists can transfer a portion of the DNA from one organism to a single living cell of another. The scientist chemically “snips” the DNA chain of the host cell at a predetermined point and attaches another piece of DNA from a donor cell at that place, creating a completely new organism.

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. They also see many other potentially practical benefits, especially in the pharmaceutical industry. Some corporations employing the new technology even claim that by the end of the century all major diseases will be treated with drugs derived from microorganisms created through rDNA technology. Pharmaceutical products already developed, but not yet marketed, indicate that these predictions may be realized.

Proponents also cite nonmedical applications for this technology. Energy production and waste disposal may benefit: genetically altered organisms could convert

sewage and other organic material into methane fuel. 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.

A major concern of the critics of rDNA research is that genetically altered microorganisms might escape from the laboratory. Because these microorganisms are laboratory creations that, in all probability, do not occur in nature, their interaction with the natural world cannot be predicted with certainty. It is possible that they could cause previously unknown perhaps incurable diseases. The effect of genetically altered microorganisms on the world's microbiological predator-prey relationships is another potentially serious problem pointed out by the opponents of rDNA research. Introducing a new species may disrupt or even destroy the existing ecosystem. The collapse of interdependent relationships among species, extrapolated to its extreme, could eventually result in the destruction of humanity.

Opponents of rDNA technology also cite ethical problems with it. For example, it gives scientists the power to instantly cross evolutionary and species boundaries that nature took millennia to establish. The implications of such power would become particularly profound if genetic engineers were to tinker with human genes, a practice that would bring us one step closer to Aldous Huxley's grim vision in *Brave New World* of a totalitarian society that engineers human beings to fulfill specific roles.

1. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which one of the following?
  - (A) explaining the process and applications of rDNA technology
  - (B) advocating continued rDNA research and development
  - (C) providing evidence indicating the need for regulation of rDNA research and development
  - (D) summarizing the controversy surrounding rDNA research and development
  - (E) arguing that the environmental risks of rDNA technology may outweigh its medical benefits
2. According to the passage, which one of the following is an accurate statement about research into the genetic code of cells?
  - (A) It led to the development of processes for the manipulation of DNA.
  - (B) It was initiated by the discovery of rDNA technology.
  - (C) It led to the use of new treatments for major diseases.
  - (D) It was universally heralded as a great benefit to humanity.
  - (E) It was motivated by a desire to create new organisms.
3. The potential benefits of rDNA technology referred to in the passage include all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) new methods of waste treatment
  - (B) new biological knowledge
  - (C) enhanced food production
  - (D) development of less expensive drugs
  - (E) increased energy production
4. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken an argument of opponents of rDNA technology?
  - (A) New safety procedures developed by rDNA researchers make it impossible for genetically altered microorganisms to escape from laboratories.
  - (B) A genetically altered microorganism accidentally released from a laboratory is successfully contained.
  - (C) A particular rDNA-engineered microorganism introduced into an ecosystem attracts predators that keep its population down.
  - (D) Genetically altered organisms designed to process sewage into methane cannot survive outside the waste treatment plant.
  - (E) A specific hereditary disease that has plagued humankind for generations is successfully eradicated.

5. The author's reference in the last sentence of the passage to a society that engineers human beings to fulfill specific roles serves to
- (A) emphasize the potential medical dangers of rDNA technology
  - (B) advocate research on the use of rDNA technology in human genetics
  - (C) warn of the possible disasters that could result from upsetting the balance of nature
  - (D) present Brave New World as an example of a work of fiction that accurately predicted technological developments
  - (E) illustrate the sociopolitical ramifications of applying genetic engineering to humans
6. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen an argument of the opponents of rDNA technology?
- (A) Agricultural products developed through rDNA technology are no more attractive to consumers than are traditional crops.
  - (B) Genetically altered microorganisms have no natural predators but can prey on a wide variety of other microorganisms.
  - (C) Drugs produced using rDNA technology cost more to manufacture than drugs produced with traditional technologies.
  - (D) Ecosystems are impermanent systems that are often liable to collapse, and occasionally do so.
  - (E) Genetically altered microorganisms generally cannot survive for more than a few hours in the natural environment.

Gray marketing, the selling of trademarked products through channels of distribution not authorized by the trademark holder, can involve distribution of goods either within a market region or across market boundaries. Gray marketing within a market region (“channel flow diversion”) occurs when manufacturer-authorized distributors sell trademarked goods to unauthorized distributors who then sell the goods to consumers within the same region. 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.

When gray marketing occurs across market boundaries, it is typically in an international setting and may be called “parallel importing.” Manufacturers often produce and sell products in more than one country and establish a network of authorized dealers in each country. Parallel importing occurs when trademarked goods intended for one country are diverted from proper channels (channel flow diversion) and then exported to unauthorized distributors in another country.

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. Equally important, authorized distributors may cease to promote the product if it becomes available for much lower prices through unauthorized channels.

Current debate over regulation of gray marketing focuses on three disparate theories in trademark law that have been variously and confusingly applied to parallel importation cases: universality, exhaustion, and territoriality. The theory of universality

holds that a trademark is only an indication of the source or origin of the product. This theory does not recognize the goodwill functions of a trademark. When the courts apply this theory, gray marketing practices are allowed to continue because the origin of the product remains the same regardless of the specific route of the product through the channel of distribution. 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. 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.

7. Which one of the following best expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Gray marketing is unfair to trademark owners and should be legally controlled.
  - (B) Gray marketing is practiced in many different forms and places, and legislators should recognize the futility of trying to regulate it.
  - (C) The mechanisms used to control gray marketing across markets are different from those most effective in controlling gray marketing within markets.
  - (D) The three trademark law theories that have been applied in gray marketing cases lead to different case outcomes.
  - (E) Current theories used to interpret trademark laws have resulted in increased gray marketing activity.
8. The function of the passage as a whole is to
- (A) criticize the motives and methods of those who practice gray marketing
  - (B) evaluate the effects of both channel flow diversion and parallel importation
  - (C) discuss the methods that have been used to regulate gray marketing and evaluate such methods' degrees of success
  - (D) describe a controversial marketing practice and evaluate several legal views regarding it
  - (E) discuss situations in which certain marketing practices are common and analyze the economic factors responsible for their development
9. Which one of the following does the author offer as an argument against gray marketing?
- (A) Manufacturers find it difficult to monitor the effectiveness of promotional efforts made on behalf of products that are gray marketed.
  - (B) Gray marketing can discourage product promotion by authorized distributors.
  - (C) Gray marketing forces manufacturers to accept the low profit margins that result from quantity discounting.
  - (D) Gray marketing discourages competition among unauthorized dealers.
  - (E) Quality standards in the manufacture of products likely to be gray marketed may decline.

10. The information in the passage suggests that proponents of the theory of territoriality would probably differ from proponents of the theory of exhaustion on which one of the following issues?
- (A) the right of trademark owners to enforce, in countries in which the trademarks are registered, distribution agreements intended to restrict distribution to authorized channels
  - (B) the right of trademark owners to sell trademarked goods only to those distributors who agree to abide by distribution agreements
  - (C) the legality of channel flow diversion that occurs in a country other than the one in which a trademark is registered
  - (D) the significance consumers attach to a trademark
  - (E) the usefulness of trademarks as marketing tools
11. The author discusses the impact of gray marketing on goodwill in order to
- (A) fault trademark owners for their unwillingness to offer a solution to a major consumer complaint against gray marketing
  - (B) indicate a way in which manufacturers sustain damage against which they ought to be protected
  - (C) highlight one way in which gray marketing across markets is more problematic than gray marketing within a market
  - (D) demonstrate that gray marketing does not always benefit the interests of unauthorized distributors
  - (E) argue that consumers are unwilling to accept a reduction in price in exchange for elimination of service
12. The author's attitude toward the possibility that the courts will come to exercise consistent control over gray marketing practices can best be characterized as one of
- (A) resigned tolerance
  - (B) utter dismay
  - (C) reasoned optimism
  - (D) unbridled fervor
  - (E) cynical indifference
13. It can be inferred from the passage that some channel flow diversion might be eliminated if
- (A) profit margins on authorized distribution of goods were less than those on goods marketed through parallel importing
  - (B) manufacturers relieved authorized channels of all responsibility for product promotion
  - (C) manufacturers charged all authorized distributors the same unit price for products regardless of quantity purchased
  - (D) the postsale service policies of authorized channels were controlled by manufacturers
  - (E) manufacturers refused to provide the "extended product" to consumers who purchase goods in the gray market

10

5

15

Any study of autobiographical narratives that appeared under the ostensible authorship of African American writers between 1760 and 1865 inevitably raises concerns about authenticity and interpretation. Should an autobiography whose written composition was literally out of the hands of its narrator be considered as the literary equivalent of those autobiographies that were authored independently by their subjects?

In many cases, the so-called edited narrative of an ex-slave ought to be treated as a ghostwritten account insofar as literary analysis is concerned, especially when it was composed by its editor from “a statement of facts” provided by an African American subject. 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. 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. 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.

Transcribed narratives in which an editor explicitly delimits his or her role undoubtedly may be regarded as more authentic and reflective of the narrator’s thought in action

than those edited works that flesh out a statement of facts in ways unaccounted for. Still, it would be naive to accord dictated oral narratives the same status as autobiographies composed and written by the subjects of the stories themselves. This point is illustrated by an analysis of Works Progress Administration interviews with ex-slaves in the 1930s that suggests that narrators often told interviewers what they seemed to want to hear. If it seemed impolitic for former slaves to tell all they knew and thought about the past to interviewers in the 1930s, the same could be said of escaped slaves on the run in the antebellum era. Dictated narratives, therefore, are literary texts whose authenticity is difficult to determine. Analysts should reserve close analytic readings for independently authored texts. Discussion of collaborative texts should take into account the conditions that governed their production.

14. Which one of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?
- (A) The personal integrity of an autobiography's editor has little relevance to its value as a literary work.
  - (B) Autobiographies dictated to editors are less valuable as literature than are autobiographies authored by their subjects.
  - (C) The facts that are recorded in an autobiography are less important than the personal impressions of its author.
  - (D) The circumstances under which an autobiography was written should affect the way it is interpreted as literature.
  - (E) The autobiographies of African Americans written between 1760 and 1865 deserve more careful study than they have so far received.
15. The information in the passage suggests that the role of the "editor" (lines 21-22) is most like that of
- (A) an artist who wishes to invent a unique method of conveying the emotional impact of a scene in a painting
  - (B) a worker who must interpret the instructions of an employer
  - (C) a critic who must provide evidence to support opinions about a play being reviewed
  - (D) an architect who must make the best use of a natural setting in designing a public building
  - (E) a historian who must decide how to direct the reenactment of a historical event
16. Which one of the following best describes the author's opinion about applying literary analysis to edited autobiographies?
- (A) The author is adamantly opposed to the application of literary analysis to edited autobiographies.
  - (B) The author is skeptical of the value of close analytical reading in the case of edited autobiographies.
  - (C) The author believes that literary analysis of the prefaces, footnotes, and commentaries that accompany edited autobiographies would be more useful than an analysis of the text of the autobiographies.
  - (D) The author believes that an exclusively literary analysis of edited autobiographies is more valuable than a reading that emphasizes their historical import.
  - (E) The author believes that the literary analysis of edited autobiographies would enhance their linguistic, structural, and tonal integrity.

17. The passage supports which one of the following statements about the readers of autobiographies of African Americans that were published between 1760 and 1865?
- (A) They were more concerned with the personal details in the autobiographies than with their historical significance.
  - (B) They were unable to distinguish between ghostwritten and edited autobiographies.
  - (C) They were less naive about the facts of slave life than are readers today.
  - (D) They presumed that the editing of the autobiographies did not affect their authenticity.
  - (E) They had little interest in the moral integrity of the editors of the autobiographies.
18. Which one of the following words, as it is used in the passage, best serves to underscore the author's concerns about the authenticity of the autobiographies discussed?
- (A) "ostensible" (line 2)
  - (B) "integrity" (line 16)
  - (C) "extraneous" (line 25)
  - (D) "delimits" (line 36)
  - (E) "impolitic" (line 46)
19. According to the passage, close analytic reading of an autobiography is appropriate only when the
- (A) autobiography has been dictated to an experienced amanuensis-editor
  - (B) autobiography attempts to reflect the narrator's thought in action
  - (C) autobiography was authored independently by its subject
  - (D) moral integrity of the autobiography's editor is well established
  - (E) editor of the autobiography collaborated closely with its subject in its editing
20. It can be inferred that the discussion in the passage of Blassingame's work primarily serves which one of the following purposes?
- (A) It adds an authority's endorsement to the author's view that edited narratives ought to be treated as ghostwritten accounts.
  - (B) It provides an example of a mistaken emphasis in the study of autobiography.
  - (C) It presents an account of a new method of literary analysis to be applied to autobiography.
  - (D) It illustrates the inadequacy of traditional approaches to the analysis of autobiography.
  - (E) It emphasizes the importance of the relationship between editor and narrator.

A conventional view of nineteenth-century Britain holds that iron manufacturers and textile manufacturers from the north of England became the wealthiest and most powerful people in society after about 1832. According to Marxist historians, these industrialists were the target of the working class in its struggle for power. 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.

Rubinstein's claim about the location of wealth comes from his investigation of probate records. These indicate the value of personal property, excluding real property (buildings and land), left by individuals at death. 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. However, such records do not unequivocally make Rubinstein's case. Uncertainties abound about how the probate rules for valuing assets were actually applied. Mills and factories, being real property, were clearly excluded; machinery may also have been, for the same reason. 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. Whether factors like these introduced systematic biases into the probate valuations of

individuals with different types of businesses would be worth investigating.

The orthodox view that the wealthiest individuals were the most powerful is also questioned by Rubinstein's study. The problem for this orthodox view is that 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, as represented by bishops, higher civil servants, and chairmen of manufacturing companies. The only requirements were university attendance and a father with a middle-class income.

Rubinstein, in another study, has begun to buttress his findings about the location of wealth by analyzing income tax returns, which reveal a geographical distribution of middle-class incomes similar to that of wealthy incomes revealed by probate records. But until further confirmatory investigation is done, his claims can only be considered partially convincing.

21. The main idea of the passage is that

- (A) the Marxist interpretation of the relationship between class and power in nineteenth-century Britain is no longer viable
- (B) a simple equation between wealth and power is unlikely to be supported by new data from nineteenth-century British archives
- (C) a recent historical investigation has challenged but not disproved the orthodox view of the distribution of wealth and the relationship of wealth to power in nineteenth-century Britain
- (D) probate records provide the historian with a revealing but incomplete glimpse of the extent and location of wealth in nineteenth-century Britain

- (E) an attempt has been made to confirm the findings of a new historical study of nineteenth-century Britain, but complete confirmation is likely to remain elusive
22. The author of the passage implies that probate records as a source of information about wealth in nineteenth-century Britain are
- (A) self-contradictory and misleading
  - (B) ambiguous and outdated
  - (C) controversial but readily available
  - (D) revealing but difficult to interpret
  - (E) widely used by historians but fully understandable only by specialists
23. The author suggests that the total probate valuations of the personal property of individuals holding goods for sale in nineteenth-century Britain may have been
- (A) affected by the valuation conventions for such goods
  - (B) less accurate than the valuations for such goods provided by income tax returns
  - (C) less, on average, if such goods were tobacco-related than if they were alcohol-related
  - (D) greater, on average, than the total probate valuations of those individuals who held bank balances
  - (E) dependent on whether such goods were held by industrialists or by merchants or bankers
24. According to the passage, Rubinstein has provided evidence that challenges which one of the following claims about nineteenth-century Britain?
- (A) The distribution of great wealth between commerce and industry was not equal.
  - (B) Large incomes were typically made in alcohol and tobacco rather than in textiles and metal.
  - (C) A London-based commercial elite can be identified.
  - (D) An official governing elite can be identified.
  - (E) There was a necessary relationship between great wealth and power.
25. The author mentions that goodwill was probably excluded from the probate valuation of a business in nineteenth-century Britain most likely in order to
- (A) give an example of a business asset about which little was known in the nineteenth century
  - (B) suggest that the probate valuations of certain businesses may have been significant underestimations of their true market value
  - (C) make the point that this exclusion probably had an equal impact on the probate valuations of all nineteenth-century British businesses
  - (D) indicate that expectations about future profit-making is the single most important factor in determining the market value of certain businesses
  - (E) argue that the twentieth-century method of determining probate valuations of a business may be consistently superior to the nineteenth-century method

26. Which one of the following studies would provide support for Rubinstein's claims?
- (A) a study that indicated that many members of the commercial elite in nineteenth-century London had insignificant holdings of real property
  - (B) a study that indicated that, in the nineteenth century, industrialists from the north of England were in fact a target for working-class people
  - (C) a study that indicated that, in nineteenth-century Britain, probate values of goods for sale were not as high as probate values of cash assets
  - (D) a study that 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 actually considered
  - (E) a study that indicated that at least some members of the official governing elite in nineteenth-century Britain owned more real property than had previously been thought to be the case
27. Which one of the following, if true, would cast the most doubt on Rubinstein's argument concerning wealth and the official governing elite in nineteenth-century Britain?
- (A) Entry into this elite was more dependent on university attendance than on religious background.
  - (B) Attendance at a prestigious university was probably more crucial than a certain minimum family income in gaining entry into this elite.
  - (C) Bishops as a group were somewhat wealthier, at the point of entry into this elite, than were higher civil servants or chairmen of manufacturing companies.
  - (D) The families of many members of this elite owned few, if any, shares in iron industries and textile industries in the north of England.
  - (F) The composition of this elite included vice-chancellors, many of whom held office because of their wealth.

**S T O P**

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

DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION IV  
Time—35 minutes  
25 Questions

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

1. The cafeteria at Acme Company can offer only four main dishes at lunchtime, and the same four choices have been offered for years. Recently mushroom casserole was offered in place of one of the other main dishes for two days, during which more people chose mushroom casserole than any other main dish. Clearly, if the cafeteria wants to please its customers, mushroom casserole should replace one of the regular dishes as a permanent part of the menu.  
  
The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it fails to consider
  - (A) the proportion of Acme Company employees who regularly eat lunch in the company cafeteria
  - (B) whether any of the ingredients used in the cafeteria's recipe for mushroom casserole are included in any of the regular main dishes
  - (C) a desire for variety as a reason for people's choice of mushroom casserole during the days it was offered
  - (D) what foods other than main dishes are regularly offered at lunchtime by the cafeteria
  - (E) whether other meals besides lunch are served in the Acme Company cafeteria
2. When old-growth forests are cleared of tall trees, more sunlight reaches the forest floor. This results in a sharp increase in the population of leafy shrubs on which the mule deer depend for food. Yet mule deer herds that inhabit cleared forests are less well-nourished than are herds living in old-growth forests.  
  
Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox?
  - (A) Mule deer have enzyme-rich saliva and specialized digestive organs that enable the deer to digest tough plants inedible to other deer species.
  - (B) Mule deer herds that inhabit cleared forests tend to have more females with young offspring and fewer adult males than do other mule deer populations.
  - (C) Mule deer populations are spread throughout western North America and inhabit hot, sunny climates as well as cool, wet climates.
  - (D) As plants receive more sunlight, they produce higher amounts of tannins, compounds that inhibit digestion of the plants' proteins.
  - (E) Insect parasites, such as certain species of ticks, that feed primarily on mule deer often dwell in trees, from which they drop onto passing deer.

3. Genevieve: Increasing costs have led commercial airlines to cut back on airplane maintenance. Also, reductions in public spending have led to air traffic control centers being underfunded and understaffed. For these and other reasons it is becoming quite unsafe to fly, and so one should avoid doing it.

Harold: Your reasoning may be sound, but I can hardly accept your conclusion when you yourself have recently been flying on commercial airlines even more than before.

Which one of the following relies on a questionable technique most similar to that used in Harold's reply to Genevieve?

- (A) David says that the new film is not very good, but he has not seen it himself, so I don't accept his opinion.
- (B) A long time ago Maria showed me a great way to cook lamb, but for medical reasons she no longer eats red meat, so I'll cook something else for dinner tonight.
- (C) Susan has been trying to persuade me to go rock climbing with her, claiming that it's quite safe, but last week she fell and broke her collarbone, so I don't believe her.
- (D) Pat has shown me research that proves that eating raw green vegetables is very beneficial and that one should eat them daily, but I don't believe it, since she hardly ever eats raw green vegetables.
- (E) Gabriel has all the qualifications we have specified for the job and has much relevant work experience, but I don't believe we should hire him, because when he worked in a similar position before his performance was mediocre.

4. All people residing in the country of Gradara approve of legislation requiring that certain hazardous wastes be disposed of by being burned in modern high-temperature incinerators. However, waste disposal companies planning to build such incinerators encounter fierce resistance to their applications for building permits from the residents of every Gradaran community that those companies propose as an incinerator site.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the residents' simultaneously holding both of the positions ascribed to them?

- (A) High-temperature incineration minimizes the overall risk to the human population of the country from the wastes being disposed of, but it concentrates the remaining risk in a small number of incineration sites.
- (B) High-temperature incineration is more expensive than any of the available alternatives would be, and the higher costs would be recovered through higher product prices.
- (C) High-temperature incineration will be carried out by private companies rather than by a government agency so that the government will not be required to police itself.
- (D) The toxic fumes generated within a high-temperature incinerator can be further treated so that all toxic residues from a properly operating incinerator are solids.
- (E) The substantial cost of high-temperature incineration can be partially offset by revenue from sales of electric energy generated as a by-product of incineration.

5. Elena: While I was at the dog show, every dog that growled at me was a white poodle, and every white poodle I saw growled at me.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from Elena's statement?

- (A) The only white dogs that Elena saw at the dog show were poodles.
- (B) There were no gray poodles at the dog show.
- (C) At the dog show, no gray dogs growled at Elena.
- (D) All the white dogs that Elena saw growled at her.
- (E) Elena did not see any gray poodles at the dog show.

#### Questions 6–7

Derek: We must exploit available resources in developing effective anticancer drugs such as the one made from mature Pacific yew trees. Although the yew population might be threatened, the trees should be harvested now, since an effective synthetic version of the yew's anticancer chemical could take years to develop.

Lola: Not only are mature yews very rare, but most are located in areas where logging is prohibited to protect the habitat of the endangered spotted owl. 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.

6. Which one of the following is the main point at issue between Lola and Derek?
- (A) whether the harvesting of available Pacific yews would have far-reaching environmental repercussions
  - (B) whether the drugs that are effective against potentially deadly diseases should be based on synthetic rather than naturally occurring chemicals
  - (C) whether it is justifiable to wait until a synthetic drug can be developed when the capacity for producing the yew-derived drug already exists
  - (D) the extent of the environmental disaster that would result if both the Pacific yew and the spotted owl were to become extinct
  - (E) whether environmental considerations should ever have any weight when human lives are at stake
7. Lola's position most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?
- (A) Unless people's well-being is threatened, there should be no higher priority than preserving endangered plant and animal populations.
  - (B) Medical researchers should work with environmentalists to come to an agreement about the fate of the Pacific yew and the spotted owl.
  - (C) Environmental concerns should play a role in decisions concerning medical research only if human lives are not at stake.
  - (D) Only medical breakthroughs that could save human lives would justify threatening the environment.
  - (E) Avoiding actions that threaten an entire ecosystem takes precedence over immediately providing advantage to a restricted group of people.

8. The director of a secondary school where many students were having severe academic problems impaneled a committee to study the matter. The committee reported that these students were having academic problems because they spent large amounts of time on school sports and too little time studying. The director then prohibited all students who were having academic problems from taking part in sports in which they were active. He stated that this would ensure that such students would do well academically.

The reasoning on which the director bases his statement is not sound because he fails to establish that

- (A) some students who spend time on sports do not have academic problems
- (B) all students who do well academically do so because of time saved by not participating in sports
- (C) at least some of the time the students will save by not participating in sports will be spent on solving their academic problems
- (D) no students who do well academically spend time on sports
- (E) the quality of the school's sports program would not suffer as a result of the ban

9. It can safely be concluded that there are at least as many trees in Seclee as there are in Martown.

From which one of the following does the conclusion logically follow?

- (A) More trees were planted in Seclee in the past two years than in Martown.
- (B) Seclee is the region within which Martown is located.
- (C) Martown is suffering from an epidemic of tree-virus infection.
- (D) The average annual rainfall for Seclee is greater than the average annual rainfall for Martown.

- (E) The average number of trees cut down annually in Martown is higher than in Seclee.

Questions 10–11

A distemper virus has caused two-thirds of the seal population in the North Sea to die since May 1988. The explanation for the deaths cannot rest here, however. There must be a reason the normally latent virus could prevail so suddenly: clearly the severe pollution of the North Sea waters must have weakened the immune system of the seals so that they could no longer withstand the virus.

10. The argument concerning the immune system of the seals presupposes which one of the following?

- (A) There has been a gradual decline in the seal population of the North Sea during the past two centuries.
- (B) No further sources of pollution have been added since May 1988 to the already existing sources of pollution in the North Sea.
- (C) There was no sudden mutation in the distemper virus which would have allowed the virus successfully to attack healthy North Sea seals by May 1988.
- (D) Pollution in the North Sea is no greater than pollution in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of North America, or in the Sea of Japan.
- (E) Some species that provide food for the seals have nearly become extinct as a result of the pollution.

11. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the explanation given in the argument?

- (A) At various times during the last ten years, several species of shellfish and seabirds in the North Sea have experienced unprecedentedly steep drops in population.
- (B) By reducing pollution at its source, Northern Europe and Scandinavia have been taking the lead in preventing

pollution from reaching the waters of the North Sea.

- (C) For many years, fish for human consumption have been taken from the waters of the North Sea.
- (D) There are two species of seal found throughout the North Sea area, the common seal and the gray seal.
- (E) The distemper caused by the virus was a disease that was new to the population of North Sea seals in May 1988, and so the seals' immune systems were unprepared to counter it.

12. It is clear that none of the volleyball players at yesterday's office beach party came to work today since everyone who played volleyball at that party got badly sunburned and no one at work today is even slightly sunburned.

Which one of the following exhibits a pattern of reasoning that most closely parallels that in the argument above?

- (A) Since everyone employed by TRF who was given the opportunity to purchase dental insurance did so and everyone who purchased dental insurance saw a dentist, it is clear that no one who failed to see a dentist is employed by TRF.
- (B) Since no one who was promoted during the past year failed to attend the awards banquet, evidently none of the office managers attended the banquet this year since they were all denied promotion.
- (C) Since the Donnelly report was not finished on time, no one in John's group could have been assigned to contribute to that report since everyone in John's group has a reputation for getting assignments in on time.
- (D) Everyone with an office on the second floor works directly for the president and, as a result, no one with a second floor office will take a July vacation because no one who works for the

president will be able to take time off during July.

- (E) Since all of the people who are now on the MXM Corporation payroll have been employed in the same job for the past five years, it is clear that no one who frequently changes jobs is likely to be hired by MXM.

#### Questions 13–14

The dean of computing must be respected by the academic staff and be competent to oversee the use of computers on campus. The only deans whom academics respect are those who hold doctoral degrees, and only someone who really knows about computers can competently oversee the use of computers on campus. Furthermore, the board of trustees has decided that the dean of computing must be selected from among this university's staff. Therefore, the dean of computing must be a professor from this university's computer science department.

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

- (A) Academics respect only people who hold doctoral degrees.  
 (B) All of this university's professors have obtained doctoral degrees.  
 (C) At this university, every professor who holds a doctoral degree in computer science really knows about computers.  
 (D) All academics who hold doctoral degrees are respected by their academic colleagues.  
 (E) Among this university's staff members with doctoral degrees, only those in the computer science department really know about computers.

14. Which one of the following statements, if true, would weaken the argument?

- (A) There are members of this university's staff who hold doctoral degrees and

who are not professors but who really know about computers.

- (B) There are members of this university's philosophy department who do not hold doctoral degrees but who really know about computers.  
 (C) Computer science professors who hold doctoral degrees but who are not members of this university's staff have applied for the position of dean of computing.  
 (D) Several members of the board of trustees of this university do not hold doctoral degrees.  
 (E) Some members of the computer science department at this university are not respected by academics in other departments.

Questions 15–16

Consumer advocate: Under the current absence of government standards for food product labeling, manufacturers are misleading or deceiving consumers by their product labeling. 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.

Manufacturer: Using words somewhat differently than they are commonly used is not deceptive. After all, “fresh” can also mean never frozen. We cannot be faulted for failing to comply with standards that have not been officially formulated. When the government sets clear standards pertaining to product labeling, we will certainly comply with them.

15. On the basis of their statements above, the consumer advocate and the manufacturer are committed to disagreeing about the truth of which one of the following statements?
- (A) In the absence of government standards, common understanding is the arbiter of deceptive labeling practices.
  - (B) Truthful labeling practices that reflect common standards of usage can be established by the government.
  - (C) The term “fresh” when it is applied to food products is commonly understood to mean pure and unprocessed.
  - (D) Terms that apply to natural foods can be truthfully applied to packaged foods.
  - (E) Clear government standards for labeling food products will ensure truthful labeling practices.
16. Which one of the following principles, if established, would contribute most to a defense of the manufacturer’s position against that of the consumer advocate?
- (A) In the absence of government definitions for terms used in product labeling, common standards of understanding alone should apply.
  - (B) Government standards for truthful labeling should always be designed to reflect common standards of understanding.
  - (C) People should be free, to the extent that it is legal to do so, to exploit to their advantages the inherent ambiguity and vagueness in language.
  - (D) When government standards and common standards for truthful labeling are incompatible with each other, the government standards should always take precedence.
  - (E) In their interpretation of language, consumers should never presume that vagueness indicates an attempt to deceive on the part of manufacturers unless those manufacturers would reap large benefits from successful deception.
17. Certain items—those with that hard-to-define quality called exclusivity—have the odd property, when they become available for sale, of selling rapidly even though they are extremely expensive. 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. Therefore, given that a price that will prove to be right is virtually impossible for the seller to gauge in advance, the seller should make sure that any error in the initial asking price is in the direction of setting the price too high.
- The argument recommends a certain pricing strategy on the grounds that

- (A) this strategy lacks a counterproductive feature of the rejected alternative
- (B) this strategy has all of the advantages of the rejected alternative, but fewer of its disadvantages
- (C) experience has proven this strategy to be superior, even though the reasons for this superiority elude analysis
- (D) this strategy does not rely on prospective buyers' estimates of value
- (E) the error associated with this strategy, unlike the error associated with the rejected alternative, is likely to go unnoticed
18. In order to control the deer population, a biologist has proposed injecting female deer during breeding season with 10 milligrams of a hormone that would suppress fertility. Critics have charged that the proposal poses health risks to people who might eat the meat of treated deer and thereby ingest unsafe quantities of the hormone. The biologist has responded to these critics by pointing out that humans can ingest up to 10 milligrams of the hormone a day without any adverse effects, and since no one would eat even one entire deer a day, the treatment would be safe.
- The biologist's response to critics of the proposal is based on which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) People would be notified of the time when deer in their area were to be treated with the hormone.
- (B) The hormone that would be injected into the deer is chemically similar to hormones used in human contraceptives.
- (C) Hunting season for deer could be scheduled so that it would not coincide with breeding season.
- (D) The hormone in question does not occur naturally in the female deer that would be injected.
- (E) Most people do not consider deer meat to be part of their daily diet and eat it only on rare occasions.
19. A recent survey conducted in one North American city revealed widespread concern about the problems faced by teenagers today. Seventy percent of the adults surveyed said they would pay higher taxes for drug treatment programs, and 60 percent said they were willing to pay higher taxes to improve the city's schools. Yet in a vote in that same city, a proposition to increase funding for schools by raising taxes failed by a narrow margin to win majority approval.
- Which one of the following factors, if true, would LEAST contribute to an explanation of the discrepancy described above?
- (A) The survey sample was not representative of the voters who voted on the proposition.
- (B) Many of the people who were surveyed did not respond truthfully to all of the questions put to them.
- (C) The proposition was only part of a more expensive community improvement program that voters had to accept or reject in total.
- (D) A proposition for increasing funds for local drug treatment centers also failed to win approval.
- (E) The proposition to raise taxes for schools was couched in terminology that many of the voters found confusing.

Questions 20–21

So-called environmentalists have argued that the proposed Golden Lake Development would interfere with bird-migration patterns. However, the fact that these same people have raised environmental objections to virtually every development proposal brought before the council in recent years indicates that their expressed concern for bird-migration patterns is nothing but a mask for their antidevelopment, antiprogress agenda. Their claim, therefore, should be dismissed without further consideration.

20. Which one of the following questionable argumentative techniques is employed in the passage?
- (A) taking the failure of a given argument to establish its conclusion as the basis for claiming that the view expressed by that conclusion is false
  - (B) rejecting the conclusion of an argument on the basis of a claim about the motives of those advancing the argument
  - (C) using a few exceptional cases as the basis for a claim about what is true in general
  - (D) misrepresenting evidence that supports the position the argument is intended to refute
  - (E) assuming that what is true of a group as a whole is necessarily true of each member of that group
21. For the claim that the concern expressed by the so-called environmentalists is not their real concern to be properly drawn on the basis of the evidence cited, which one of the following must be assumed?
- (A) Not every development proposal opposed in recent years by these so-called environmentalists was opposed because they believed it to pose a threat to the environment.
  - (B) People whose real agenda is to block development wherever it is proposed always try to disguise their true motives.
  - (C) Anyone who opposes unrestricted development is an opponent of progress.
  - (D) The council has no reason to object to the proposed Golden Lake Development other than concern about the development's effect on bird-migration patterns.
  - (E) When people say that they oppose a development project solely on environmental grounds, their real concern almost always lies elsewhere.
22. Psychologists today recognize childhood as a separate stage of life which can only be understood in its own terms, and they wonder why the Western world took so long to see the folly of regarding children simply as small, inadequately socialized adults. Most psychologists, however, persist in regarding people 70 to 90 years old as though they were 35 year olds who just happen to have white hair and extra leisure time. 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.

Which one of the following principles, if established, would provide the strongest backing for the argument?

- (A) Whenever current psychological practice conflicts with traditional attitudes toward people, those traditional attitudes should be changed to bring them in line with current psychological practice.
- (B) Whenever two groups of people are so related to each other that any member of the second group must previously have been a member of the first, people in the first group should not be regarded simply as deviant members of the second group.
- (C) Whenever most practitioners of a given discipline approach a particular problem in the same way, that uniformity is good evidence that all similar problems should also be approached in that way.
- (D) Whenever a society's economic life is so organized that two distinct times of life are treated as being fundamentally different from one another, each time of life can be understood only in terms of its own distinct psychology.
- (E) Whenever psychologists agree that a single psychology is inadequate for two distinct age groups, they should be prepared to show that there are greater differences between the two age groups than there are between individuals in the same age group.

23. Sabina: The words used in expressing facts affect neither the facts nor the conclusions those facts will support. Moreover, if the words are clearly defined and consistently used, the actual words chosen make no difference to an argument's soundness. Thus, how an argument is expressed can have no bearing on whether it is a good argument.

Emile: Badly chosen words can make even the soundest argument a poor one. After all, 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. Since whether people will acknowledge a fact is affected by how the fact is expressed, the conclusions they actually draw are also affected.

The point at issue between Emile and Sabina is whether

- (A) defining words in one way rather than another can alter either the facts or the conclusions the facts will justify
- (B) a word can be defined without taking into account its social and political connotations
- (C) a sound argument in support of a given conclusion is a better argument than any unsound argument for that same conclusion
- (D) it would be a good policy to avoid using words that are likely to lead people either to misunderstand the claims being made or to reason badly about those claims
- (E) a factor that affects neither the truth of an argument's premises nor the logical relation between its premises and its conclusion can cause an argument to be a bad one

24. Most disposable plastic containers are now labeled with a code number (from 1 to 9) indicating the type or quality of the plastic. Plastics with the lowest code numbers are the easiest for recycling plants to recycle and are thus the most likely to be recycled after use rather than dumped in landfills. Plastics labeled with the highest numbers are only rarely recycled. Consumers can make a significant long-term reduction in the amount of waste that goes unrecycled, therefore by refusing to purchase those products packaged in plastic containers labeled with the highest code numbers.

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

- (A) The cost of collecting, sorting, and recycling discarded plastics is currently higher than the cost of manufacturing new plastics from virgin materials.
- (B) Many consumers are unaware of the codes that are stamped on the plastic containers.
- (C) A plastic container almost always has a higher code number after it is recycled than it had before recycling because the recycling process causes a degradation of the quality of the plastic.
- (D) Products packaged in plastics with the lowest code numbers are often more expensive than those packaged in the higher-numbered plastics.
- (E) Communities that collect all discarded plastic containers for potential recycling later dump in landfills plastics with higher-numbered codes only when it is clear that no recycler will take them.

25. Despite a steady decrease in the average number of hours worked per person per week, the share of the population that reads a daily newspaper has declined greatly in the past 20 years. But the percentage of the population that watches television daily has shown a similarly dramatic increase over the same period. Clearly, increased television viewing has caused a simultaneous decline in newspaper reading.

Which one of the following, if true, would be most damaging to the explanation given above for the decline in newspaper reading?

- (A) There has been a dramatic increase over the past 20 years in the percentage of people who tell polltakers that television is their primary source of information about current events.
- (B) Of those members of the population who do not watch television, the percentage who read a newspaper every day has also shown a dramatic decrease.
- (C) The time people spend with the books and newspapers they read has increased, on average, from 1 to 3 hours per week in the past 20 years.
- (D) People who spend large amounts of time each day watching television are less able to process and remember printed information than are those who do not watch television.
- (E) A typical television set is on 6 hours a day, down from an average of 6 1/2 hours a day 5 years ago.

**S T O P**

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