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- Analytical Reasoning SECTION I
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION II
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION III
 - Reading Comprehension SECTION IV

SECTION I

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 and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Questions 1–6

Eight new students—R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z—are being divided among exactly three classes—class 1, class 2, and class 3. Classes 1 and 2 will gain three new students each; class 3 will gain two new students. The following restrictions apply:

R must be added to class 1.

S must be added to class 3.

Neither S nor W can be added to the same class as Y.

V cannot be added to the same class as Z.

If T is added to class 1, Z must also be added to class 1.

- Which one of the following is an acceptable assignment of students to the three classes?

	1	2	3
(A)	R, T, Y	V, W, X	S, Z
(B)	R, T, Z	S, V, Y	W, X
(C)	R, W, X	V, Y, Z	S, T
(D)	R, X, Z	T, V, Y	S, W
(E)	R, X, Z	V, W, Y	S, T
- Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of classes any one of which could be the class to which V is added?
 - class 1
 - class 3
 - class 1, class 3
 - class 2, class 3
 - class 1, class 2, class 3
- If X is added to class 1, which one of the following is a student who must be added to class 2?
 - T
 - V
 - W
 - Y
 - Z
- If X is added to class 3, each of the following is a pair of students who can be added to class 1 EXCEPT
 - Y and Z
 - W and Z
 - V and Y
 - V and W
 - T and Z
- If T is added to class 3, which one of the following is a student who must be added to class 2?
 - V
 - W
 - X
 - Y
 - Z
- Which one of the following must be true?
 - If T and X are added to class 2, V is added to class 3.
 - If V and W are added to class 1, T is added to class 3.
 - If V and W are added to class 1, Z is added to class 3.
 - If V and X are added to class 1, W is added to class 3.
 - If Y and Z are added to class 2, X is added to class 2.

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Questions 7–12

Four lions—F, G, H, J—and two tigers—K and M—will be assigned to exactly six stalls, one animal per stall. The stalls are arranged as follows:

First Row: 1 2 3

Second Row: 4 5 6

The only stalls that face each other are stalls 1 and 4, stalls 2 and 5, and stalls 3 and 6. The following conditions apply:

The tigers' stalls cannot face each other.

A lion must be assigned to stall 1.

H must be assigned to stall 6.

J must be assigned to a stall numbered one higher than K's stall.

K cannot be assigned to the stall that faces H's stall.

7. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) F is assigned to an even-numbered stall.
 (B) F is assigned to stall 1.
 (C) J is assigned to stall 2 or else stall 3.
 (D) J is assigned to stall 3 or else stall 4.
 (E) K is assigned to stall 2 or else stall 4.
8. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) F's stall is numbered one higher than J's stall.
 (B) H's stall faces M's stall.
 (C) J is assigned to stall 4.
 (D) K's stall faces J's stall.
 (E) K's stall is in a different row than J's stall.
9. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) A tiger is assigned to stall 2.
 (B) A tiger is assigned to stall 5.
 (C) K's stall is in a different row from M's stall.
 (D) Each tiger is assigned to an even-numbered stall.
 (E) Each lion is assigned to a stall that faces a tiger's stall.
10. If K's stall is in the same row as H's stall, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) F's stall is in the same row as J's stall.
 (B) F is assigned to a lower-numbered stall than G.
 (C) G is assigned to a lower-numbered stall than M.
 (D) G's stall faces H's stall.
 (E) M's stall is in the same row as G's stall.
11. If J is assigned to stall 3, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) F is assigned to stall 2.
 (B) F is assigned to stall 4.
 (C) G is assigned to stall 1.
 (D) G is assigned to stall 4.
 (E) M is assigned to stall 5.
12. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) A tiger is assigned to stall 2.
 (B) A tiger is assigned to stall 4.
 (C) A tiger is assigned to stall 5.
 (D) A lion is assigned to stall 3.
 (E) A lion is assigned to stall 4.

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Questions 13–18

On an undeveloped street, a developer will simultaneously build four houses on one side, numbered consecutively 1, 3, 5, and 7, and four on the opposite side, numbered consecutively 2, 4, 6, and 8. Houses 2, 4, 6, and 8 will face houses 1, 3, 5, and 7, respectively. Each house will be exactly one of three styles—ranch, split-level, or Tudor—according to the following conditions:

Adjacent houses are of different styles.

No split-level house faces another split-level house.

Every ranch house has at least one Tudor house adjacent to it.

House 3 is a ranch house.

House 6 is a split-level house.

13. Any of the following could be a Tudor house EXCEPT house
- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 4
(D) 7
(E) 8
14. If there is one ranch house directly opposite another ranch house, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) House 8 is a ranch house.
(B) House 7 is a split-level house.
(C) House 4 is a Tudor house.
(D) House 2 is a split-level house.
(E) House 1 is a ranch house.
15. If house 4 is a Tudor house, then it could be true that house
- (A) 1 is a Tudor house
(B) 2 is a Tudor house
(C) 5 is a ranch house
(D) 7 is a Tudor house
(E) 8 is a ranch house
16. On the street, there could be exactly
- (A) one ranch house
(B) one Tudor house
(C) two Tudor houses
(D) four ranch houses
(E) five ranch houses
17. If no house faces a house of the same style, then it must be true that house
- (A) 1 is a split-level house
(B) 1 is a Tudor house
(C) 2 is a ranch house
(D) 2 is a split-level house
(E) 4 is a Tudor house
18. If the condition requiring house 6 to be a split-level house is suspended but all other original conditions remain the same, then any of the following could be an accurate list of the styles of houses 2, 4, 6, and 8, respectively, EXCEPT:
- (A) ranch, split-level, ranch, Tudor
(B) split-level, ranch, Tudor, split-level
(C) split-level, Tudor, ranch, split-level
(D) Tudor, ranch, Tudor, split-level
(E) Tudor, split-level, ranch, Tudor

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Questions 19–24

Within a tennis league each of five teams occupies one of five positions, numbered 1 through 5 in order of rank, with number 1 as the highest position. The teams are initially in the order R, J, S, M, L, with R in position 1. Teams change positions only when a lower-positioned team defeats a higher-positioned team. The rules are as follows:

Matches are played alternately in odd-position rounds and in even-position rounds.

In an odd-position round, teams in positions 3 and 5 play against teams positioned immediately above them.

In an even-position round, teams in positions 2 and 4 play against teams positioned immediately above them.

When a lower-positioned team defeats a higher - positioned team, the two teams switch positions after the round is completed.

19. Which one of the following could be the order of teams, from position 1 through position 5 respectively, after exactly one round of even-position matches if no odd-position round has yet been played?
- (A) J, R, M, L, S
 (B) J, R, S, L, M
 (C) R, J, M, L, S
 (D) R, J, M, S, L
 (E) R, S, J, L, M
20. If exactly two rounds of matches have been played, beginning with an odd-position round, and if the lower-positioned teams have won every match in those two rounds, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) L is one position higher than J.
 (B) R is one position higher than L.
 (C) S is one position higher than R.
 (D) J is in position 4.
 (E) M is in position 3.
21. Which one of the following could be true after exactly two rounds of matches have been played?
- (A) J has won two matches.
 (B) L has lost two matches.
 (C) R has won two matches.
 (D) L's only match was played against J.
 (E) M played against S in two matches.
22. If after exactly three rounds of matches M is in position 4, and J and L have won all of their matches, then which one of the following can be true?
- (A) J is in position 2.
 (B) J is in position 3.
 (C) L is in position 2.
 (D) R is in position 1.
 (E) S is in position 3.
23. If after exactly three rounds M has won three matches and the rankings of the other four teams relative to each other remain the same, then which one of the following must be in position 3?
- (A) J
 (B) L
 (C) M
 (D) R
 (E) S
24. If after exactly three rounds the teams, in order from first to fifth position, are R, J, L, S, and M, then which one of the following could be the order, from first to fifth position, of the teams after the second round?
- (A) J, R, M, S, L
 (B) J, L, S, M, R
 (C) R, J, S, L, M
 (D) R, L, M, S, J
 (E) R, M, L, S, J

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: 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. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. The city's center for disease control reports that the rabies epidemic is more serious now than it was two years ago: 2 years ago less than 25 percent of the local raccoon population was infected, whereas today the infection has spread to more than 50 percent of the raccoon population. However, the newspaper reports that whereas two years ago 32 cases of rabid raccoons were confirmed during a 12-month period, in the past 12 months only 18 cases of rabid raccoons were confirmed.
- Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy between the two reports?
- (A) The number of cases of rabies in wild animals other than raccoons has increased in the past 12 months.
- (B) A significant proportion of the raccoon population succumbed to rabies in the year before last.
- (C) The symptoms of distemper, another disease to which raccoons are susceptible, are virtually identical to those of rabies.
- (D) Since the outbreak of the epidemic, raccoons, which are normally nocturnal, have increasingly been seen during daylight hours.
- (E) The number of confirmed cases of rabid raccoons in neighboring cities has also decreased over the past year.
2. Recently, reviewers of patent applications decided against granting a patent to a university for a genetically engineered mouse developed for laboratory use in studying cancer. The reviewers argued that the mouse was a new variety of animal and that rules governing the granting of patents specifically disallow patents for new animal varieties.
- Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the patent reviewers' argument?
- (A) The restrictions the patent reviewers cited pertain only to domesticated farm animals.
- (B) The university's application for a patent for the genetically engineered mouse was the first such patent application made by the university.
- (C) The patent reviewers had reached the same decision on all previous patent requests for new animal varieties.
- (D) The patent reviewers had in the past approved patents for genetically engineered plant varieties.
- (E) The patent reviewers had previously decided against granting patents for new animal varieties that were developed through conventional breeding programs rather than through genetic engineering.

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Questions 3–4

Although water in deep aquifers does not contain disease-causing bacteria, when public water supplies are drawn from deep aquifers, chlorine is often added to the water as a disinfectant because contamination can occur as a result of flaws in pipes or storage tanks. Of 50 municipalities that all pumped water from the same deep aquifer, 30 chlorinated their water and 20 did not. The water in all of the municipalities met the regional government's standards for cleanliness, yet the water supplied by the 20 municipalities that did not chlorinate had less bacterial contamination than the water supplied by the municipalities that added chlorine.

3. Which one of the following can properly be concluded from the information given above?
- (A) A municipality's initial decision whether or not to use chlorine is based on the amount of bacterial contamination in the water source.
 - (B) Water in deep aquifers does not contain any bacteria of any kind.
 - (C) Where accessible, deep aquifers are the best choice as a source for a municipal water supply.
 - (D) The regional government's standards allow some bacteria in municipal water supplies.
 - (E) Chlorine is the least effective disinfecting agent.
4. Which one of the following, if true, most helps explain the difference in bacterial contamination in the two groups of municipalities?
- (A) Chlorine is considered by some experts to be dangerous to human health, even in the small concentrations used in municipal water supplies.
 - (B) When municipalities decide not to chlorinate their water supplies, it is usually because their citizens have voiced objections to the taste and smell of chlorine.
 - (C) The municipalities that did not add chlorine to their water supplies also did not add any of the other available water disinfectants, which are more expensive than chlorine.
 - (D) Other agents commonly added to public water supplies, such as fluoride and sodium hydroxide, were not used by any of the 50 municipalities.
 - (E) Municipalities that do not chlorinate their water supplies are subject to stricter regulation by the regional government in regard to pipes and water tanks than are municipalities that use chlorine.

5. The population of songbirds throughout England has decreased in recent years. Many people explain this decrease as the result of an increase during the same period in the population of magpies, which eat the eggs and chicks of songbirds.

Which one of the following, if true, argues most strongly against the explanation reported in the passage?

- (A) Official records of the population of birds in England have been kept for only the past 30 years.
 - (B) The number of eggs laid yearly by a female songbird varies widely according to the songbird's species.
 - (C) Although the overall population of magpies has increased, in most areas of England in which the songbird population has decreased, the number of magpies has remained stable.
 - (D) The population of magpies has increased because farmers no longer shoot or trap magpies to any great extent, though farmers still consider magpies to be pests.
 - (E) Although magpies eat the eggs and chicks of songbirds, magpies' diets consist of a wide variety of other foods as well.
6. The introduction of symbols for numbers is an event lost in prehistory, but the earliest known number symbols, in the form of simple grooves and scratches on bones and stones, date back 20,000 years or more. Nevertheless, since it was not until 5,500 years ago that systematic methods for writing numerals were invented, it was only then that any sort of computation became possible.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?
- (A) Grooves and scratches found on bones and stones were all made by people, and none resulted from natural processes.
 - (B) Some kinds of surfaces upon which numeric symbols could have been made in the period before 5,500 years ago were not used for that purpose.
 - (C) Grooves and scratches inscribed on bones and stones do not date back to the time of the earliest people.
 - (D) Computation of any sort required a systematic method for writing numerals.
 - (E) Systematic methods for writing numerals were invented only because the need for computation arose.

7. Politician: Now that we are finally cleaning up the industrial pollution in the bay, we must start making the bay more accessible to the public for recreational purposes.

Reporter: But if we increase public access to the bay, it will soon become polluted again.

Politician: Not true. The public did not have access to the bay, and it got polluted. Therefore, if and when the public is given access to the bay, it will not get polluted.

Which one of the following most closely parallels the flawed pattern of reasoning in the politician's reply to the reporter?

- (A) If there had been a full moon last night, the tide would be higher than usual today. Since the tide is no higher than usual, there must not have been a full moon last night.
- (B) The detective said that whoever stole the money would be spending it conspicuously by now. Jones is spending money conspicuously, so he must be the thief.
- (C) When prisoners convicted of especially violent crimes were kept in solitary confinement, violence in the prisons increased. Therefore, violence in the prisons will not increase if such prisoners are allowed to mix with fellow prisoners.
- (D) To get a driver's license, one must pass a written test. Smith passed the written test, so she must have gotten a driver's license.
- (E) In order to like abstract art, you have to understand it. Therefore, in order to understand abstract art, you have to like it.
8. Because learned patterns of behavior, such as the association of a green light with "go" or the expectation that switches will flip up for "on," become deeply ingrained, designers should make allowances for that fact, in order not to produce machines that are inefficient or dangerous.
- In which one of the following situations is the principle expressed most clearly violated?
- (A) Manufacturers have refused to change the standard order of letters on the typewriter keyboard even though some people who have never learned to type find this arrangement of letters bewildering.
- (B) Government regulations require that crucial instruments in airplane cockpits be placed in exactly the same array in all commercial aircraft.
- (C) Automobile manufacturers generally design for all of their automobiles a square or oblong ignition key and a round or oval luggage compartment key.
- (D) The only traffic signs that are triangular in shape are "yield" signs.
- (E) On some tape recorders the "start" button is red and the "stop" button is yellow.

9. From 1973 to 1989 total energy use in this country increased less than 10 percent. However, the use of electrical energy in this country during this same period grew by more than 50 percent, as did the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced in the nation.

If the statements above are true, then which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) Most of the energy used in this country in 1989 was electrical energy.
- (B) From 1973 to 1989 there was a decline in the use of energy other than electrical energy in this country.
- (C) From 1973 to 1989 there was an increase in the proportion of energy use in this country that consisted of electrical energy use.
- (D) In 1989 electrical energy constituted a larger proportion of the energy used to produce the gross national product than did any other form of energy.
- (E) In 1973 the electrical energy that was produced constituted a smaller proportion of the gross national product than did all other forms of energy combined.
10. A fundamental illusion in robotics is the belief that improvements in robots will liberate humanity from "hazardous and demeaning work." Engineers are designing only those types of robots that can be properly maintained with the least expensive, least skilled human labor possible. Therefore, robots will not eliminate demeaning work—only substitute one type of demeaning work for another.

The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- (A) ignores the consideration that in a competitive business environment some jobs might be eliminated if robots are not used in the manufacturing process
- (B) assumes what it sets out to prove, that robots create demeaning work
- (C) does not specify whether or not the engineers who design robots consider their work demeaning
- (D) attempts to support its conclusion by an appeal to the emotion of fear, which is often experienced by people faced with the prospect of losing their jobs to robots
- (E) fails to address the possibility that the amount of demeaning work eliminated by robots might be significantly greater than the amount they create

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11. If the needle on an industrial sewing machine becomes badly worn, the article being sewn can be ruined. In traditional apparel factories, the people who operate the sewing machines monitor the needles and replace those that begin to wear out. Industrial sewing operations are becoming increasingly automated, however, and it would be inefficient for a factory to hire people for the sole purpose of monitoring needles. Therefore a sophisticated new acoustic device that detects wear in sewing machine needles is expected to become standard equipment in the automated apparel factories of the future.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?

- (A) In automated apparel factories, items will be ruined by faulty needles less frequently than happens in traditional apparel factories.
- (B) In the automated apparel factories of the future, each employee will perform only one type of task.
- (C) Traditional apparel factories do not use any automated equipment.
- (D) The needles of industrial sewing machines wear out at unpredictable rates.
- (E) As sewing machine needles become worn, the noise they make becomes increasingly loud.

Questions 12–13

Alexander: The chemical waste dump outside our town should be cleaned up immediately. Admittedly, it will be very costly to convert that site into woodland, but we have a pressing obligation to redress the harm we have done to local forests and wildlife.

Teresa: But our town's first priority is the health of its people. So even if putting the dump there was environmentally disastrous, we should not spend our resources on correcting it unless it presents a significant health hazard to people. If it does, then we only need to remove that hazard.

12. Teresa's statement most closely conforms to which one of the following principles?
- (A) Environmental destruction should be redressed only if it is in the economic interest of the community to do so.
 - (B) Resources should be allocated only to satisfy goals that have the highest priority.
 - (C) No expense should be spared in protecting the community's health.
 - (D) Environmental hazards that pose slight health risks to people should be rectified if the technology is available to do so.
 - (E) It is the community as a whole that should evaluate the importance of eliminating various perceived threats to public health.
13. Which one of the following is the point at issue between Alexander and Teresa?
- (A) whether the maintenance of a chemical waste dump inflicts significant damage on forests and wildlife
 - (B) whether it is extremely costly to clean up a chemical waste dump in order to replace it by a woodland
 - (C) whether the public should be consulted in determining the public health risk posed by a chemical waste dump
 - (D) whether the town has an obligation to redress damage to local forests and wildlife if that damage poses no significant health hazard to people
 - (E) whether destroying forests and wildlife in order to establish a chemical waste dump amounts to an environmental disaster

14. In 1980, Country A had a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) that was \$5,000 higher than that of the European Economic Community. By 1990, the difference, when adjusted for inflation, had increased to \$6,000. Since a rising per capita GDP indicates a rising average standard of living, the average standard of living in Country A must have risen between 1980 and 1990.

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

- (A) Between 1980 and 1990, Country A and the European Economic Community experienced the same percentage increase in population.
 - (B) Between 1980 and 1990, the average standard of living in the European Economic Community fell.
 - (C) Some member countries of the European Economic Community had, during the 1980s, a higher average standard of living than Country A.
 - (D) The per capita GDP of the European Economic Community was not lower by more than \$1,000 in 1990 than it had been in 1980.
 - (E) In 1990, no member country of the European Economic Community had a per capita GDP higher than that of Country A.
15. Municipal officials originally estimated that it would be six months before municipal road crews could complete repaving a stretch of road. The officials presumed that private contractors could not finish any sooner. However, when the job was assigned to a private contractor, it was completed in just 28 days.

Which one of the following, if true, does most to resolve the discrepancy between the time estimated for completion of the repaving job, and the actual time taken by the private contractor?

- (A) Road repaving work can only be done in the summer months of June, July, and August.
- (B) The labor union contract for road crews employed by both municipal agencies and private contractors stipulates that employees can work only eight hours a day, five days a week, before being paid overtime.
- (C) Many road-crew workers for private contractors have previously worked for municipal road crews, and vice versa.
- (D) Private contractors typically assign 25 workers to each road-repaving job site, whereas the number assigned to municipal road crews is usually 30.
- (E) Municipal agencies must conduct a lengthy bidding process to procure supplies after repaving work is ordered and before they can actually start work, whereas private contractors can obtain supplies readily as needed.

16. Researchers in South Australia estimate changes in shark populations inhabiting local waters by monitoring what is termed the "catch per unit effort" (CPUE). The CPUE for any species of shark is the number of those sharks that commercial shark-fishing boats catch per hour for each kilometer of gill net set out in the water. Since 1973 the CPUE for a particular species of shark has remained fairly constant. Therefore, the population of that species in the waters around South Australia must be at approximately its 1973 level.

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

- (A) The waters around South Australia are the only area in the world where that particular species of shark is found.
- (B) The sharks that are the most profitable to catch are those that tend to remain in the same area of ocean year after year and not migrate far from where they were born.
- (C) A significant threat to shark populations, in addition to commercial shark fishing, is "incidental mortality" that results from catching sharks in nets intended for other fish.
- (D) Most of the quotas designed to protect shark populations limit the tonnage of sharks that can be taken and not the number of individual sharks.
- (E) Since 1980 commercial shark-fishing boats have used sophisticated electronic equipment that enables them to locate sharks with greater accuracy.

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Questions 17–18

Winston: The Public Transportation Authority (PTA) cannot fulfill its mandate to operate without a budget deficit unless it eliminates service during late-night periods of low ridership. Since the fares collected during these periods are less than the cost of providing the service, these cuts would reduce the deficit and should be made. Transit law prohibits unauthorized fare increases, and fare-increase authorization would take two years.

Ping: Such service cuts might cost the PTA more in lost fares than they would save in costs, for the PTA would lose those riders who leave home during the day but must return late at night. Thus the PTA would lose two fares, while realizing cost savings for only one leg of such trips.

17. The relationship of Ping's response to Winston's argument is that Ping's response
- (A) carefully redefines a term used in Winston's argument
 - (B) questions Winston's proposal by raising considerations not addressed by Winston
 - (C) supplies a premise that could have been used as part of the support for Winston's argument
 - (D) introduces detailed statistical evidence that is more persuasive than that offered by Winston
 - (E) proposes a solution to the PTA's dilemma by contradicting Winston's conclusion
18. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports Ping's conclusion?
- (A) Over 23 percent of the round trips made by PTA riders are either initiated or else completed during late-night periods.
 - (B) Reliable survey results show that over 43 percent of the PTA's riders oppose any cut in PTA services.
 - (C) The last time the PTA petitioned for a 15 percent fare increase, the petition was denied.
 - (D) The PTA's budget deficit is 40 percent larger this year than it was last year.
 - (E) The PTA's bus drivers recently won a new contract that guarantees them a significant cash bonus each time they work the late-night shifts.
19. The Volunteers for Literacy Program would benefit if Dolores takes Victor's place as director, since Dolores is far more skillful than Victor is at securing the kind of financial support the program needs and Dolores does not have Victor's propensity for alienating the program's most dedicated volunteers.
- The pattern of reasoning in the argument above is most closely paralleled in which one of the following?
- (A) It would be more convenient for Dominique to take a bus to school than to take the subway, since the bus stops closer to her house than does the subway and, unlike the subway, the bus goes directly to the school.
 - (B) Joshua's interest would be better served by taking the bus to get to his parent's house rather than by taking an airplane, since his primary concern is to travel as cheaply as possible and taking the bus is less expensive than going by airplane.
 - (C) Belinda will get to the concert more quickly by subway than by taxi, since the concert takes place on a Friday evening and on Friday evenings traffic near the concert hall is exceptionally heavy.
 - (D) Anita would benefit financially by taking the train to work rather than driving her car, since when she drives she has to pay parking fees and the daily fee for parking a car is higher than a round-trip train ticket.
 - (E) It would be to Fred's advantage to exchange his bus tickets for train tickets, since he needs to arrive at his meeting before any of the other participants and if he goes by bus at least one of the other participants will arrive first.

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20. Students from outside the province of Markland, who in any given academic year pay twice as much tuition each as do students from Markland, had traditionally accounted for at least two-thirds of the enrollment at Central Markland College. Over the past 10 years academic standards at the college have risen, and the proportion of students who are not Marklanders has dropped to around 40 percent.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above?

- (A) If it had not been for the high tuition paid by students from outside Markland, the college could not have improved its academic standards over the past 10 years.
 - (B) If academic standards had not risen over the past 10 years, students who are not Marklanders would still account for at least two-thirds of the college's enrollment.
 - (C) Over the past 10 years, the number of students from Markland increased and the number of students from outside Markland decreased.
 - (D) Over the past 10 years, academic standards at Central Markland College have risen by more than academic standards at any other college in Markland.
 - (E) If the college's per capita revenue from tuition has remained the same, tuition fees have increased over the past 10 years.
21. Several years ago, as a measure to reduce the population of gypsy moths, which depend on oak leaves for food, entomologists introduced into many oak forests a species of fungus that is poisonous to gypsy moth caterpillars. Since then, the population of both caterpillars and adult moths has significantly declined in those areas. Entomologists have concluded that the decline is attributable to the presence of the poisonous fungus.

Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the conclusion drawn by the entomologists?

- (A) A strain of gypsy moth whose caterpillars are unaffected by the fungus has increased its share of the total gypsy moth population.
- (B) The fungus that was introduced to control the gypsy moth population is poisonous to few insect species other than the gypsy moth.
- (C) An increase in numbers of both gypsy moth caterpillars and gypsy moth adults followed a drop in the number of some of the species that prey on the moths.
- (D) In the past several years, air pollution and acid rain have been responsible for a substantial decline in oak tree populations.
- (E) The current decline in the gypsy moth population in forests where the fungus was introduced is no greater than a decline that occurred concurrently in other forests.

22. Director of personnel: Ms. Tours has formally requested a salary adjustment on the grounds that she was denied merit raises to which she was entitled. Since such grounds provide a possible basis for adjustments, an official response is required. Ms. Tours presents compelling evidence that her job performance has been both excellent in itself and markedly superior to that of others in her department who were awarded merit raises. Her complaint that she was treated unfairly thus appears justified. Nevertheless, her request should be denied. To raise Ms. Tours's salary because of her complaint would jeopardize the integrity of the firm's merit-based reward system by sending the message that employees can get their salaries raised if they just complain enough.

The personnel director's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) fails to consider the possibility that Ms. Tours's complaint could be handled on an unofficial basis
- (B) attempts to undermine the persuasiveness of Ms. Tours's evidence by characterizing it as "mere complaining"
- (C) sidesteps the issue of whether superior job performance is a suitable basis for awarding salary increases
- (D) ignores the possibility that some of the people who did receive merit increases were not entitled to them
- (E) overlooks the implications for the integrity of the firm's merit-based reward system of denying Ms. Tours's request

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23. S: People who are old enough to fight for their country are old enough to vote for the people who make decisions about war and peace. This government clearly regards 17 year olds as old enough to fight, so it should acknowledge their right to vote.
- T: Your argument is a good one only to the extent that fighting and voting are the same kind of activity. Fighting well requires strength, muscular coordination, and in a modern army instant and automatic response to orders. Performed responsibly, voting, unlike fighting, is essentially a deliberative activity requiring reasoning power and knowledge of both history and human nature.

T responds to S's argument by

- (A) citing evidence overlooked by S that would have supported S's conclusion
- (B) calling into question S's understanding of the concept of rights
- (C) showing that S has ignored the distinction between having a right to do something and having an obligation to do that thing
- (D) challenging the truth of a claim on which S's conclusion is based
- (E) arguing for a conclusion opposite to the one drawn by S

24. The role of the Uplandian supreme court is to protect all human rights against abuses of government power. Since the constitution of Uplandia is not explicit about all human rights, the supreme court must sometimes resort to principles outside the explicit provisions of the constitution in justifying its decisions. However, human rights will be subject to the whim of whoever holds judicial power unless the supreme court is bound to adhere to a single objective standard, namely, the constitution. Therefore, nothing but the explicit provisions of the constitution can be used to justify the court's decisions. Since these conclusions are inconsistent with each other, it cannot be true that the role of the Uplandian supreme court is to protect all human rights against abuses of government power.

The reasoning that leads to the conclusion that the first sentence in the passage is false is flawed because the argument

- (A) ignores data that offer reasonable support for a general claim and focuses on a single example that argues against that claim
- (B) seeks to defend a view on the grounds that the view is widely held and that decisions based on that view are often accepted as correct
- (C) rejects a claim as false on the grounds that those who make that claim could profit if that claim is accepted by others
- (D) makes an unwarranted assumption that what is true of each member of a group taken separately is also true of the group as a whole
- (E) concludes that a particular premise is false when it is equally possible for that premise to be true and some other premise false

S T O P

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



SECTION III

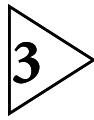
Time—35 minutes

26 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. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. The painted spider spins webs that are much stickier than the webs spun by the other species of spiders that share the same habitat. Stickier webs are more efficient at trapping insects that fly into them. Spiders prey on insects by trapping them in their webs; therefore, it can be concluded that the painted spider is a more successful predator than its competitors.
- Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
- (A) Not all of the species of insects living in the painted spider's habitat are flying insects.
- (B) Butterflies and moths, which can shed scales, are especially unlikely to be trapped by spider webs that are not very sticky.
- (C) Although the painted spider's venom does not kill insects quickly, it paralyzes them almost instantaneously.
- (D) Stickier webs reflect more light, and so are more visible to insects, than are less-sticky webs.
- (E) The webs spun by the painted spider are no larger than the webs spun by the other species of spiders in the same habitat.
2. Despite the best efforts of astronomers, no one has yet succeeded in exchanging messages with intelligent life on other planets or in other solar systems. In fact, no one has even managed to prove that any kind of extraterrestrial life exists. Thus, there is clearly no intelligent life anywhere but on Earth.
- The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument
- (A) fails to consider that there might be extraterrestrial forms of intelligence that are not living beings
- (B) confuses an absence of evidence for a hypothesis with the existence of evidence against the hypothesis
- (C) interprets a disagreement over a scientific theory as a disproof of that theory
- (D) makes an inference that relies on the vagueness of the term "life"
- (E) relies on a weak analogy rather than on evidence to draw a conclusion

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Questions 3–4

Bart: A mathematical problem that defied solution for hundreds of years has finally yielded to a supercomputer. The process by which the supercomputer derived the result is so complex, however, that no one can fully comprehend it. Consequently, the result is unacceptable.

Anne: In scientific research, if the results of a test can be replicated in other tests, the results are acceptable even though the way they were derived might not be fully understood. Therefore, if a mathematical result derived by a supercomputer can be reproduced by other supercomputers following the same procedure, it is acceptable.

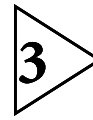
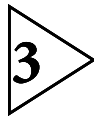
3. Bart's argument requires which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) The mathematical result in question is unacceptable because it was derived with the use of a supercomputer.
- (B) For the mathematical result in question to be acceptable, there must be someone who can fully comprehend the process by which it was derived.
- (C) To be acceptable, the mathematical result in question must be reproduced on another supercomputer.
- (D) Making the mathematical result in question less complex would guarantee its acceptability.
- (E) The supercomputer cannot derive an acceptable solution to the mathematical problem in question.
4. The exchange between Bart and Anne most strongly supports the view that they disagree as to
- (A) whether a scientific result that has not been replicated can properly be accepted
- (B) whether the result that a supercomputer derives for a mathematical problem must be replicated on another supercomputer before it can be accepted
- (C) the criterion to be used for accepting a mathematical result derived by a supercomputer
- (D) the level of complexity of the process to which Bart refers in his statements
- (E) the relative complexity of mathematical problems as compared to scientific problems

5. It is commonly held among marketing experts that in a nonexpanding market a company's best strategy is to go after a bigger share of the market and that the best way to do this is to run comparative advertisements that emphasize weaknesses in the products of rivals. In the stagnant market for food oil, soybean-oil and palm-oil producers did wage a two-year battle with comparative advertisements about the deleterious effect on health of each other's products. These campaigns, however, had little effect on respective market shares; rather, they stopped many people from buying any edible oils at all.

The statements above most strongly support the conclusion that comparative advertisements

- (A) increase a company's market share in all cases in which that company's products are clearly superior to the products of rivals
- (B) should not be used in a market that is expanding or likely to expand
- (C) should under no circumstances be used as a retaliatory measure
- (D) carry the risk of causing a contraction of the market at which they are aimed
- (E) yield no long-term gains unless consumers can easily verify the claims made
6. Recent unexpectedly heavy rainfalls in the metropolitan area have filled the reservoirs and streams; water rationing, therefore, will not be necessary this summer.
- Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the author's prediction?
- (A) Water rationing was imposed in the city in three of the last five years.
- (B) A small part of the city's water supply is obtained from deep underground water systems that are not reached by rainwater.
- (C) The water company's capacity to pump water to customers has not kept up with the increased demand created by population growth in the metropolitan area.
- (D) The long-range weather forecast predicts lower-than-average temperatures for this summer.
- (E) In most years the city receives less total precipitation in the summer than it receives in any other season.

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7. John: In 80 percent of car accidents, the driver at fault was within five miles of home, so people evidently drive less safely near home than they do on long trips.

Judy: But people do 80 percent of their driving within five miles of home.

How is Judy's response related to John's argument?

- (A) It shows that the evidence that John presents, by itself, is not enough to prove his claim.
 - (B) It restates the evidence that John presents in different terms.
 - (C) It gives additional evidence that is needed by John to support his conclusion.
 - (D) It calls into question John's assumption that whenever people drive more than five miles from home they are going on a long trip.
 - (E) It suggests that John's conclusion is merely a restatement of his argument's premise.
8. Reasonable people adapt themselves to the world; unreasonable people persist in trying to adapt the world to themselves. Therefore, all progress depends on unreasonable people.
- If all of the statements in the passage above are true, which one of the following statements must also be true?
- (A) Reasonable people and unreasonable people are incompatible.
 - (B) If there are only reasonable people, there cannot be progress.
 - (C) If there are unreasonable people, there will be progress.
 - (D) Some unreasonable people are unable to bring about progress.
 - (E) Unreasonable people are more persistent than reasonable people.
9. Theater critic: The theater is in a dismal state. Audiences are sparse and revenue is down. Without the audience and the revenue, the talented and creative people who are the lifeblood of the theater are abandoning it. No wonder standards are deteriorating.

Producer: It's not true that the theater is in decline. Don't you realize that your comments constitute a self-fulfilling prophecy? By publishing these opinions, you yourself are discouraging new audiences from emerging and new talent from joining the theater.

Which one of the following is a questionable technique employed by the producer in responding to the critic?

- (A) focusing on the effects of the critic's evaluation rather than on its content
- (B) accusing the critic of relying solely on opinion unsupported by factual evidence
- (C) challenging the motives behind the critic's remarks rather than the remarks themselves
- (D) relying on emphasis rather than on argument
- (E) invoking authority in order to intimidate the critic

10. Michelangelo's sixteenth-century Sistine Chapel paintings are currently being restored. A goal of the restorers is to uncover Michelangelo's original work, and so additions made to Michelangelo's paintings by later artists are being removed. However, the restorers have decided to make one exception: to leave intact additions that were painted by da Volterra.

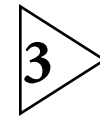
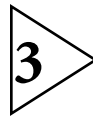
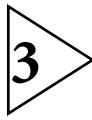
Which one of the following, if true, most helps to reconcile the restorers' decision with the goal stated in the passage?

- (A) The restorers believe that da Volterra stripped away all previous layers of paint before he painted his own additions to the Sistine Chapel.
 - (B) Because da Volterra used a type of pigment that is especially sensitive to light, the additions to the Sistine Chapel that da Volterra painted have relatively muted colors.
 - (C) Da Volterra's additions were painted in a style that was similar to the style used by Michelangelo.
 - (D) Michelangelo is famous primarily for his sculptures and only secondarily for his paintings, whereas da Volterra is known exclusively for his paintings.
 - (E) Da Volterra's work is considered by certain art historians to be just as valuable as the work of some of the other artists who painted additions to Michelangelo's work.
11. A controversial program rewards prison inmates who behave particularly well in prison by giving them the chance to receive free cosmetic plastic surgery performed by medical students. The program is obviously morally questionable, both in its assumptions about what inmates might want and in its use of the prison population to train future surgeons. Putting these moral issues aside, however, the surgery clearly has a powerful rehabilitative effect, as is shown by the fact that, among recipients of the surgery, the proportion who are convicted of new crimes committed after release is only half that for the prison population as a whole.

A flaw in the reasoning of the passage is that it

- (A) allows moral issues to be a consideration in presenting evidence about matters of fact
- (B) dismisses moral considerations on the grounds that only matters of fact are relevant
- (C) labels the program as "controversial" instead of discussing the issues that give rise to controversy
- (D) asserts that the rehabilitation of criminals is not a moral issue
- (E) relies on evidence drawn from a sample that there is reason to believe is unrepresentative

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12. The retina scanner, a machine that scans the web of tiny blood vessels in the retina, stores information about the pattern formed by the blood vessels. This information allows it to recognize any pattern it has previously scanned. No two eyes have identical patterns of blood vessels in the retina. A retina scanner can therefore be used successfully to determine for any person whether it has ever scanned a retina of that person before.

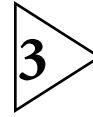
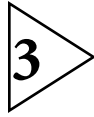
The reasoning in the argument depends upon assuming that

- (A) diseases of the human eye do not alter the pattern of blood vessels in the retina in ways that would make the pattern unrecognizable to the retina scanner
 - (B) no person has a different pattern of blood vessels in the retina of the left eye than in the retina of the right eye
 - (C) there are enough retina scanners to store information about every person's retinas
 - (D) the number of blood vessels in the human retina is invariant, although the patterns they form differ from person to person
 - (E) there is no person whose retinas have been scanned by two or more different retina scanners
13. There are just two ways a moon could have been formed from the planet around which it travels: either part of the planet's outer shell spun off into orbit around the planet or else a large object such as a comet or meteoroid, struck the planet so violently that it dislodged a mass of material from inside the planet. Earth's moon consists primarily of materials different from those of the Earth's outer shell.
- If the statements above are true, which one of the following, if also true, would most help to justify drawing the conclusion that Earth's moon was not formed from a piece of the Earth?
- (A) The moons of some planets in Earth's solar system were not formed primarily from the planets' outer shells.
 - (B) Earth's moon consists primarily of elements that differ from those inside the Earth.
 - (C) Earth's gravity cannot have trapped a meteoroid and pulled it into its orbit as the Moon.
 - (D) The craters on the surface of Earth's moon show that it has been struck by many thousands of large meteoroids.
 - (E) Comets and large meteoroids normally move at very high speeds.

14. Caffeine can kill or inhibit the growth of the larvae of several species of insects. One recent experiment showed that tobacco hornworm larvae die when they ingest a preparation that consists, in part, of finely powdered tea leaves, which contain caffeine. This result is evidence for the hypothesis that the presence of non-negligible quantities of caffeine in various parts of many diverse species of plants is not accidental but evolved as a defense for those plants.

The argument assumes that

- (A) caffeine-producing plants are an important raw material in the manufacture of commercial insecticides
 - (B) caffeine is stored in leaves and other parts of caffeine-producing plants in concentrations roughly equal to the caffeine concentration of the preparation fed to the tobacco hornworm larvae
 - (C) caffeine-producing plants grow wherever insect larvae pose a major threat to indigenous plants or once posed a major threat to the ancestors of those plants
 - (D) the tobacco plant is among the plant species that produce caffeine for their own defense
 - (E) caffeine-producing plants or their ancestors have at some time been subject to being fed upon by creatures sensitive to caffeine
15. The only plants in the garden were tulips, but they were tall tulips. So the only plants in the garden were tall plants.
- Which one of the following exhibits faulty reasoning most similar to the faulty reasoning in the argument above?
- (A) The only dogs in the show were poodles, and they were all black poodles. So all the dogs in the show were black.
 - (B) All the buildings on the block were tall. The only buildings on the block were office buildings and residential towers. So all the office buildings on the block were tall buildings.
 - (C) All the primates in the zoo were gorillas. The only gorillas in the zoo were small gorillas. Thus the only primates in the zoo were small primates.
 - (D) The only fruit in the kitchen was pears, but the pears were not ripe. Thus none of the fruit in the kitchen was ripe.
 - (E) All the grand pianos here are large. All the grand pianos here are heavy. Thus everything large is heavy.



16. Scientific research will be properly channeled whenever those who decide which research to fund give due weight to the scientific merits of all proposed research. But when government agencies control these funding decisions, political considerations play a major role in determining which research will be funded, and whenever political considerations play such a role, the inevitable result is that scientific research is not properly channeled.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above?

- (A) There is no proper role for political considerations to play in determining who will decide which scientific research to fund.
 - (B) It is inevitable that considerations of scientific merit will be neglected in decisions regarding the funding of scientific research.
 - (C) Giving political considerations a major role in determining which scientific research to fund is incompatible with giving proper weight to the scientific merits of proposed research.
 - (D) When scientific research is not properly channeled, governments tend to step in and take control of the process of choosing which research to fund.
 - (E) If a government does not control investment in basic scientific research, political consideration will inevitably be neglected in deciding which research to fund.
17. A new silencing device for domestic appliances operates by producing sound waves that cancel out the sound waves produced by the appliance. The device, unlike conventional silencers, actively eliminates the noise the appliance makes, and for that reason vacuum cleaners designed to incorporate the new device will operate with much lower electricity consumption than conventional vacuum cleaners.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the new silencing device will make lower electricity consumption possible?

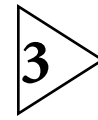
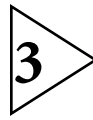
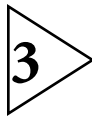
- (A) Designers of vacuum cleaner motors typically have to compromise the motors' efficiency in order to reduce noise production.
- (B) The device runs on electricity drawn from the appliance's main power supply.
- (C) Conventional vacuum cleaners often use spinning brushes to loosen dirt in addition to using suction to remove dirt.
- (D) Governmental standards for such domestic appliances as vacuum cleaners allow higher electricity consumption when vacuum cleaners are quieter.
- (E) The need to incorporate silencers in conventional vacuum cleaners makes them heavier and less mobile than they might otherwise be.

18. Because dinosaurs were reptiles, scientists once assumed that, like all reptiles alive today, dinosaurs were cold-blooded. The recent discovery of dinosaur fossils in the northern arctic, however, has led a number of researchers to conclude that at least some dinosaurs might have been warm-blooded. These researchers point out that only warm-blooded animals could have withstood the frigid temperatures that are characteristic of arctic winters, whereas cold-blooded animals would have frozen to death in the extreme cold.

Which one of the following, if true, weakens the researchers' argument?

- (A) Today's reptiles are generally confined to regions of temperate or even tropical climates.
- (B) The fossils show the arctic dinosaurs to have been substantially smaller than other known species of dinosaurs.
- (C) The arctic dinosaur fossils were found alongside fossils of plants known for their ability to withstand extremely cold temperatures.
- (D) The number of fossils found together indicates herds of dinosaurs so large that they would need to migrate to find a continual food supply.
- (E) Experts on prehistoric climatic conditions believe that winter temperatures in the prehistoric northern arctic were not significantly different from what they are today.

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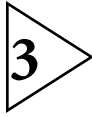
Questions 19–20

Maria: Calling any state totalitarian is misleading: it implies total state control of all aspects of life. The real world contains no political entity exercising literally total control over even one such aspect. This is because any system of control is inefficient, and, therefore, its degree of control is partial.

James: A one-party state that has tried to exercise control over most aspects of a society and that has, broadly speaking, managed to do so is totalitarian. Such a system's practical inefficiencies do not limit the aptness of the term, which does not describe a state's actual degree of control as much as it describes the nature of a state's ambitions.

19. Which one of the following most accurately expresses Maria's main conclusion?
- (A) No state can be called totalitarian without inviting a mistaken belief.
 - (B) To be totalitarian, a state must totally control society.
 - (C) The degree of control exercised by a state is necessarily partial.
 - (D) No existing state currently has even one aspect of society under total control.
 - (E) Systems of control are inevitably inefficient.
20. James responds to Maria's argument by
- (A) pointing out a logical inconsistency between two statements she makes in support of her argument
 - (B) offering an alternative explanation for political conditions she mentions
 - (C) rejecting some of the evidence she presents without challenging what she infers from it
 - (D) disputing the conditions under which a key term of her argument can be appropriately applied
 - (E) demonstrating that her own premises lead to a conclusion different from hers
21. The similarity between ichthyosaurs and fish is an example of convergence, a process by which different classes of organisms adapt to the same environment by independently developing one or more similar external body features. Ichthyosaurs were marine reptiles and thus do not belong to the same class of organisms as fish. However, ichthyosaurs adapted to their marine environment by converging on external body features similar to those of fish. Most strikingly, ichthyosaurs, like fish, had fins.
- If the statements above are true, which one of the following is an inference that can be properly drawn on the basis of them?
- (A) The members of a single class of organisms that inhabit the same environment must be identical in all their external body features.
 - (B) The members of a single class of organisms must exhibit one or more similar external body features that differentiate that class from all other classes of organisms.
 - (C) It is only as a result of adaptation to similar environments that one class of organisms develops external body features similar to those of another class of organisms.
 - (D) An organism does not necessarily belong to a class simply because the organism has one or more external body features similar to those of members of that class.
 - (E) Whenever two classes of organisms share the same environment, members of one class will differ from members of the other class in several external body features.

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22. Further evidence bearing on Jamison's activities must have come to light. On the basis of previously available evidence alone, it would have been impossible to prove that Jamison was a party to the fraud, and Jamison's active involvement in the fraud has now been definitively established.

The pattern of reasoning exhibited in the argument above most closely parallels that exhibited in which one of the following?

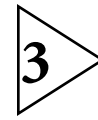
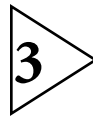
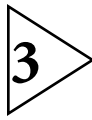
- (A) Smith must not have purchased his house within the last year. He is listed as the owner of that house on the old list of property owners, and anyone on the old list could not have purchased his or her property within the last year.
- (B) Turner must not have taken her usual train to Nantes today. Had she done so, she could not have been in Nantes until this afternoon, but she was seen having coffee in Nantes at 11 o'clock this morning.
- (C) Norris must have lied when she said that she had not authorized the investigation. There is no doubt that she did authorize it, and authorizing an investigation is not something anyone is likely to have forgotten.
- (D) Waugh must have known that last night's class was canceled. Waugh was in the library yesterday, and it would have been impossible for anyone in the library not to have seen the cancellation notices.
- (E) LaForte must have deeply resented being passed over for promotion. He maintains otherwise, but only someone who felt badly treated would have made the kind of remark LaForte made at yesterday's meeting.

23. Reporting on a civil war, a journalist encountered evidence that refugees were starving because the government would not permit food shipments to a rebel-held area. Government censors deleted all mention of the government's role in the starvation from the journalist's report, which had not implicated either nature or the rebels in the starvation. The journalist concluded that it was ethically permissible to file the censored report, because the journalist's news agency would precede it with the notice "Cleared by government censors."

Which one of the following ethical criteria, if valid, would serve to support the journalist's conclusion while placing the least constraint on the flow of reported information?

- (A) It is ethical in general to report known facts but unethical to do so while omitting other known facts if the omitted facts would substantially alter an impression of a person or institution that would be congruent with the reported facts.
- (B) In a situation of conflict, it is ethical to report known facts and unethical to fail to report known facts that would tend to exonerate one party to the conflict.
- (C) In a situation of censorship, it is unethical to make any report if the government represented by the censor deletes from the report material unfavorable to that government.
- (D) It is ethical in general to report known facts but unethical to make a report in a situation of censorship if relevant facts have been deleted by the censor, unless the recipient of the report is warned that censorship existed.
- (E) Although it is ethical in general to report known facts, it is unethical to make a report from which a censor has deleted relevant facts, unless the recipient of the report is warned that there was censorship and the reported facts do not by themselves give a misleading impression.

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24. A birth is more likely to be difficult when the mother is over the age of 40 than when she is younger. Regardless of the mother's age, a person whose birth was difficult is more likely to be ambidextrous than is a person whose birth was not difficult. Since other causes of ambidexterity are not related to the mother's age, there must be more ambidextrous people who were born to women over 40 than there are ambidextrous people who were born to younger women.

The argument is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) It assumes what it sets out to establish.
- (B) It overlooks the possibility that fewer children are born to women over 40 than to women under 40.
- (C) It fails to specify what percentage of people in the population as a whole are ambidextrous.
- (D) It does not state how old a child must be before its handedness can be determined.
- (E) It neglects to explain how difficulties during birth can result in a child's ambidexterity.

Questions 25–26

The government has no right to tax earnings from labor. Taxation of this kind requires the laborer to devote a certain percentage of hours worked to earning money for the government. Thus, such taxation forces the laborer to work, in part, for another's purpose. Since involuntary servitude can be defined as forced work for another's purpose, just as involuntary servitude is pernicious, so is taxing earnings from labor.

25. The argument uses which one of the following argumentative techniques?
- (A) deriving a general principle about the rights of individuals from a judgment concerning the obligations of governments
 - (B) inferring what will be the case merely from a description of what once was the case
 - (C) inferring that since two institutions are similar in one respect, they are similar in another respect
 - (D) citing the authority of an economic theory in order to justify a moral principle
 - (E) presupposing the inevitability of a hierarchical class system in order to oppose a given economic practice
26. Which one of the following is an error of reasoning committed by the argument?
- (A) It ignores a difference in how the idea of forced work for another's purpose applies to the two cases.
 - (B) It does not take into account the fact that labor is taxed at different rates depending on income.
 - (C) It mistakenly assumes that all work is taxed.
 - (D) It ignores the fact that the government also taxes income from investment.
 - (E) It treats definitions as if they were matters of subjective opinion rather than objective facts about language.

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

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, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Three kinds of study have been performed on Byron. There is the biographical study—the very valuable examination of Byron’s psychology and the events in his life; Escarpit’s 1958 work is an example

(5) of this kind of study, and biographers to this day continue to speculate about Byron’s life. Equally valuable is the study of Byron as a figure important in the history of ideas; Russell and Praz have written studies of this kind. Finally, there are

(10) studies that primarily consider Byron’s poetry. Such literary studies are valuable, however, only when they avoid concentrating solely on analyzing the verbal shadings of Byron’s poetry to the exclusion of any discussion of biographical considerations. A

(15) study with such a concentration would be of questionable value because Byron’s poetry, for the most part, is simply not a poetry of subtle verbal meanings. Rather, on the whole, Byron’s poems record the emotional pressure of certain moments

(20) in his life. I believe we cannot often read a poem of Byron’s, as we often can one of Shakespeare’s, without wondering what events or circumstances in his life prompted him to write it.

No doubt the fact that most of Byron’s poems

(25) cannot be convincingly read as subtle verbal creations indicates that Byron is not a “great” poet. It must be admitted too that Byron’s literary craftsmanship is irregular and often his temperament disrupts even his lax literary method

(30) (although the result, an absence of method, has a significant purpose: it functions as a rebuke to a cosmos that Byron feels he cannot understand). If Byron is not a “great” poet, his poetry is nonetheless of extraordinary interest to us because

(35) of the pleasure it gives us. Our main pleasure in reading Byron’s poetry is the contact with a singular personality. Reading his work gives us illumination—self-understanding—after we have seen our weaknesses and aspirations mirrored in

(40) the personality we usually find in the poems. Anyone who thinks that this kind of illumination is not a genuine reason for reading a poet should think carefully about why we read Donne’s sonnets.

It is Byron and Byron’s idea of himself that hold

(45) his work together (and that enthralled early-nineteenth-century Europe). Different characters speak in his poems, but finally it is usually he himself who is speaking; a far cry from the impersonal poet Keats. Byron’s poetry alludes to Greek and Roman myth in the context of

(50) contemporary affairs, but his work remains generally of a piece because of his close presence in the poetry. In sum, the poetry is a shrewd personal performance, and to shut out Byron the man is to fabricate a work of pseudocriticism.

1. Which one of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) An Absence of Method: Why Byron Is Not a “Great” Poet
- (B) Byron: The Recurring Presence in Byron’s Poetry
- (C) Personality and Poetry: The Biographical Dimension of Nineteenth-Century Poetry
- (D) Byron’s Poetry: Its Influence on the Imagination of Early-Nineteenth-Century Europe
- (E) Verbal Shadings: The Fatal Flaw of Twentieth-Century Literary Criticism

2. The author’s mention of Russell and Praz serves primarily to

- (A) differentiate them from one another
- (B) contrast their conclusions about Byron with those of Escarpit
- (C) point out the writers whose studies suggest a new direction for Byron scholarship
- (D) provide examples of writers who have written one kind of study of Byron
- (E) give credit to the writers who have composed the best studies of Byron

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3. Which one of the following would the author most likely consider to be a valuable study of Byron?
- (A) a study that compared Byron's poetic style with Keats' poetic style
 - (B) a study that argued that Byron's thought ought not to be analyzed in terms of its importance in the history of ideas
 - (C) a study that sought to identify the emotions felt by Byron at a particular time in his life
 - (D) a study in which a literary critic argues that the language of Byron's poetry was more subtle than that of Keats' poetry
 - (E) a study in which a literary critic drew on experiences from his or her own life
4. Which one of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the passage?
- (A) A generalization is made and then gradually refuted.
 - (B) A number of theories are discussed and then the author chooses the most convincing one.
 - (C) Several categories are mentioned and then one category is discussed in some detail.
 - (D) A historical trend is delineated and then a prediction about the future of the trend is offered.
 - (E) A classification is made and then a rival classification is substituted in its place.
5. The author mentions that "Byron's literary craftsmanship is irregular" (lines 27–28) most probably in order to
- (A) contrast Byron's poetic skill with that of Shakespeare
 - (B) dismiss craftsmanship as a standard by which to judge poets
 - (C) offer another reason why Byron is not a "great" poet
 - (D) point out a negative consequence of Byron's belief that the cosmos is incomprehensible
 - (E) indicate the most-often-cited explanation of why Byron's poetry lacks subtle verbal nuances
6. According to the author, Shakespeare's poems differ from Byron's in that Shakespeare's poems
- (A) have elicited a wider variety of responses from both literary critics and biographers
 - (B) are on the whole less susceptible to being read as subtle verbal creations
 - (C) do not grow out of, or are not motivated by, actual events or circumstances in the poet's life
 - (D) provide the attentive reader with a greater degree of illumination concerning his or her own weaknesses and aspirations
 - (E) can often be read without the reader's being curious about what biographical factors motivated the poet to write them
7. The author indicates which one of the following about biographers' speculation concerning Byron's life?
- (A) Such speculation began in earnest with Escarpit's study.
 - (B) Such speculation continues today.
 - (C) Such speculation is less important than consideration of Byron's poetry.
 - (D) Such speculation has not given us a satisfactory sense of Byron's life.
 - (E) Such speculation has been carried out despite the objections of literary critics.
8. The passage supplies specific information that provides a definitive answer to which one of the following questions?
- (A) What does the author consider to be the primary enjoyment derived from reading Byron?
 - (B) Who among literary critics has primarily studied Byron's poems?
 - (C) Which moments in Byron's life exerted the greatest pressure on his poetry?
 - (D) Has Byron ever been considered to be a "great" poet?
 - (E) Did Byron exert an influence on Europeans in the latter part of the nineteenth century?

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- The United States Supreme Court has not always resolved legal issues of concern to Native Americans in a manner that has pleased the Indian nations. Many of the Court's decisions have been
- (5) products of political compromise that looked more to the temper of the times than to enduring principles of law. But accommodation is part of the judicial system in the United States, and judicial decisions must be assessed with this fact in mind.
- (10) Despite the "accommodating" nature of the judicial system, it is worth noting that the power of the Supreme Court has been exercised in a manner that has usually been beneficial to Native Americans, at least on minor issues, and has not
- (15) been wholly detrimental on the larger, more important issues. Certainly there have been decisions that cast doubt on the validity of this assertion. Some critics point to the patronizing tone of many Court opinions and the apparent rejection
- (20) of Native American values as important points to consider when reviewing a case. However, the validity of the assertion can be illustrated by reference to two important contributions that have resulted from the exercise of judicial power.
- (25) First, the Court has created rules of judicial construction that, in general, favor the rights of Native American litigants. The Court's attitude has been conditioned by recognition of the distinct disadvantages Native Americans faced when
- (30) dealing with settlers in the past. Treaties were inevitably written in English for the benefit of their authors, whereas tribal leaders were accustomed to making treaties without any written account, on the strength of mutual promises sealed by religious
- (35) commitment and individual integrity. The written treaties were often broken, and Native Americans were confronted with fraud and political and military aggression. The Court recognizes that past unfairness to Native Americans cannot be
- (40) sanctioned by the force of law. Therefore, ambiguities in treaties are to be interpreted in favor of the Native American claimants, treaties are to be interpreted as the Native Americans would have understood them, and, under the reserved rights
- (45) doctrine, treaties reserve to Native Americans all rights that have not been specifically granted away in other treaties.

- A second achievement of the judicial system is the protection that has been provided against
- (50) encroachment by the states into tribal affairs. Federal judges are not inclined to view favorably efforts to extend states' powers and jurisdictions because of the direct threat that such expansion poses to the exercise of federal powers. In the
- (55) absence of a federal statute directly and clearly allocating a function to the states, federal judges are inclined to reserve for the federal government—and the tribal governments under its charge—all those powers and rights they can be said to have possessed historically.

9. According to the passage, one reason why the United States Supreme Court "has not always resolved legal issues of concern to Native Americans in a manner that has pleased the Indian nations" (lines 1–4) is that
- (A) Native Americans have been prevented from presenting their concerns persuasively
- (B) the Court has failed to recognize that the Indian nations' concerns are different from those of other groups or from those of the federal government
- (C) the Court has been reluctant to curtail the powers of the federal government
- (D) Native Americans faced distinct disadvantages in dealing with settlers in the past
- (E) the Court has made political compromises in deciding some cases
10. It can be inferred that the objections raised by the critics mentioned in line 18 would be most clearly answered by a United States Supreme Court decision that
- (A) demonstrated respect for Native Americans and the principles and qualities they consider important
- (B) protected the rights of the states in conflicts with the federal government
- (C) demonstrated recognition of the unfair treatment Native Americans received in the past
- (D) reflected consideration of the hardships suffered by Native Americans because of unfair treaties
- (E) prevented repetition of inequities experienced by Native Americans in the past

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11. It can be inferred that the author calls the judicial system of the United States “accommodating” (line 10) primarily in order to
- (A) suggest that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court have been less favorable to Native Americans than most people believe
 - (B) suggest that the United States Supreme Court should be more supportive of the goals of Native Americans
 - (C) suggest a reason why the decisions of the United States Supreme Court have not always favored Native Americans
 - (D) indicate that the United States Supreme Court has made creditable efforts to recognize the values of Native Americans
 - (E) indicate that the United States Supreme Court attempts to be fair to all parties to a case
12. The author’s attitude toward the United States Supreme Court’s resolution of legal issues of concern to Native Americans can best be described as one of
- (A) wholehearted endorsement
 - (B) restrained appreciation
 - (C) detached objectivity
 - (D) cautious opposition
 - (E) suppressed exasperation
13. It can be inferred that the author believes that the extension of the states’ powers and jurisdictions with respect to Native American affairs would be
- (A) possible only with the consent of the Indian nations
 - (B) favorably viewed by the United States Supreme Court
 - (C) in the best interests of both state and federal governments
 - (D) detrimental to the interests of Native Americans
 - (E) discouraged by most federal judges in spite of legal precedents supporting the extension
14. The author’s primary purpose is to
- (A) contrast opposing views
 - (B) reevaluate traditional beliefs
 - (C) reconcile divergent opinions
 - (D) assess the claims made by disputants
 - (E) provide evidence to support a contention
15. It can be inferred that the author believes the United States Supreme Court’s treatment of Native Americans to have been
- (A) irreproachable on legal grounds
 - (B) reasonably supportive in most situations
 - (C) guided by enduring principles of law
 - (D) misguided but generally harmless
 - (E) harmful only in a few minor cases

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- When catastrophe strikes, analysts typically blame some combination of powerful mechanisms. An earthquake is traced to an immense instability along a fault line; a stock market crash is blamed on
- (5) the destabilizing effect of computer trading. These explanations may well be correct. But systems as large and complicated as the Earth's crust or the stock market can break down not only under the force of a mighty blow but also at the drop of a pin.
- (10) In a large interactive system, a minor event can start a chain reaction that leads to a catastrophe.

- Traditionally, investigators have analyzed large interactive systems in the same way they analyze small orderly systems, mainly because the methods
- (15) developed for small systems have proved so successful. They believed they could predict the behavior of a large interactive system by studying its elements separately and by analyzing its component mechanisms individually. For lack of a better
- (20) theory, they assumed that in large interactive systems the response to a disturbance is proportional to that disturbance.

- During the past few decades, however, it has become increasingly apparent that many large
- (25) complicated systems do not yield to traditional analysis. Consequently, theorists have proposed a "theory of self-organized criticality": many large interactive systems evolve naturally to a critical state in which a minor event starts a chain reaction
- (30) that can affect any number of elements in the system. Although such systems produce more minor events than catastrophes, the mechanism that leads to minor events is the same one that leads to major events.

- A deceptively simple system serves as a paradigm for self-organized criticality: a pile of sand. As sand is poured one grain at a time onto a flat disk, the grains at first stay close to the position where they land. Soon they rest on top of one
- (40) another, creating a pile that has a gentle slope. Now and then, when the slope becomes too steep, the grains slide down, causing a small avalanche. The system reaches its critical state when the amount of sand added is balanced, on average, by the amount
- (45) falling off the edge of the disk.

- Now when a grain of sand is added, it can start an avalanche of any size, including a "catastrophic" event. Most of the time the grain will fall so that no avalanche occurs. By studying a specific area of the
- (50) pile, one can even predict whether avalanches will occur there in the near future. To such a local observer, however, large avalanches would remain unpredictable because they are a consequence of the total history of the entire pile. No matter what
- (55) the local dynamics are, catastrophic avalanches would persist at a relative frequency that cannot be altered. Criticality is a global property of the sandpile.

16. The passage provides support for all of the following generalizations about large interactive systems EXCEPT:
- (A) They can evolve to a critical state.
 (B) They do not always yield to traditional analysis.
 (C) They make it impossible for observers to make any predictions about them.
 (D) They are subject to the effects of chain reactions.
 (E) They are subject to more minor events than major events.
17. According to the passage, the criticality of a sandpile is determined by the
- (A) size of the grains of sand added to the sandpile
 (B) number of grains of sand the sandpile contains
 (C) rate at which sand is added to the sandpile
 (D) shape of the surface on which the sandpile rests
 (E) balance between the amount of sand added to and the amount lost from the sandpile

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18. It can be inferred from the passage that the theory employed by the investigators mentioned in the second paragraph would lead one to predict that which one of the following would result from the addition of a grain of sand to a sandpile?
- (A) The grain of sand would never cause anything more than a minor disturbance.
 - (B) The grain of sand would usually cause a minor disturbance, but would occasionally cause a small avalanche.
 - (C) The grain of sand would usually cause either a minor disturbance or a small avalanche, but would occasionally cause a catastrophic event.
 - (D) The grain of sand would usually cause a catastrophic event, but would occasionally cause only a small avalanche or an even more minor disturbance.
 - (E) The grain of sand would invariably cause a catastrophic event.
19. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A traditional procedure is described and its application to common situations is endorsed; its shortcomings in certain rare but critical circumstances are then revealed.
 - (B) A common misconception is elaborated and its consequences are described; a detailed example of one of these consequences is then given.
 - (C) A general principle is stated and supported by several examples; an exception to the rule is then considered and its importance evaluated.
 - (D) A number of seemingly unrelated events are categorized; the underlying processes that connect them are then detailed.
 - (E) A traditional method of analysis is discussed and the reasons for its adoption are explained; an alternative is then described and clarified by means of an example.
20. Which one of the following is most analogous to the method of analysis employed by the investigators mentioned in the second paragraph?
- (A) A pollster gathers a sample of voter preferences and on the basis of this information makes a prediction about the outcome of an election.
 - (B) A historian examines the surviving documents detailing the history of a movement and from these documents reconstructs a chronology of the events that initiated the movement.
 - (C) A meteorologist measures the rainfall over a certain period of the year and from this data calculates the total annual rainfall for the region.
 - (D) A biologist observes the behavior of one species of insect and from these observations generalizes about the behavior of insects as a class.
 - (E) An engineer analyzes the stability of each structural element of a bridge and from these analyses draws a conclusion about the structural soundness of the bridge.
21. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) arguing against the abandonment of a traditional approach
 - (B) describing the evolution of a radical theory
 - (C) reconciling conflicting points of view
 - (D) illustrating the superiority of a new theoretical approach
 - (E) advocating the reconsideration of an unfashionable explanation

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Historians have long accepted the notion that women of English descent who lived in the English colonies of North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were better off than either

- (5) the contemporary women in England or the colonists' own nineteenth-century daughters and granddaughters. The "golden age" theory originated in the 1920s with the work of Elizabeth Dexter, who argued that there were relatively few
- (10) women among the colonists, and that all hands—male and female—were needed to sustain the growing settlements. Rigid sex-role distinctions could not exist under such circumstances; female colonists could accordingly engage in whatever
- (15) occupations they wished, encountering few legal or social constraints if they sought employment outside the home. The surplus of male colonists also gave women crucial bargaining power in the marriage market, since women's contributions were vital to
- (20) the survival of colonial households.

Dexter's portrait of female colonists living under conditions of rough equality with their male counterparts was eventually incorporated into studies of nineteenth-century middle-class women.

- (25) The contrast between the self-sufficient colonial woman and the oppressed nineteenth-century woman, confined to her home by stultifying ideologies of domesticity and by the fact that industrialization eliminated employment
- (30) opportunities for middle-class women, gained an extraordinarily tenacious hold on historians. Even scholars who have questioned the "golden age" view of colonial women's status have continued to accept the paradigm of a nineteenth-century
- (35) decline from a more desirable past. For example, Joan Hoff-Wilson asserted that there was no "golden age" and yet emphasized that the nineteenth century brought "increased loss of function and authentic status for" middle-class
- (40) women.

Recent publications about colonial women have exposed the concept of a decline in status as simplistic and unsophisticated, a theory that based its assessment of colonial women's status solely on

- (45) one factor (their economic function in society) and assumed all too readily that a relatively simple social system automatically brought higher standing to colonial women. The new scholarship presents a far more complicated picture, one in which
- (50) definitions of gender roles, the colonial economy, demographic patterns, religion, the law, and household organization all contributed to defining the circumstances of colonial women's lives. Indeed the primary concern of modern scholarship is not to
- (55) generalize about women's status but to identify the specific changes and continuities in women's lives during the colonial period. For example, whereas earlier historians suggested that there was little change for colonial women before 1800, the new
- (60) scholarship suggests that a three-part chronological

division more accurately reflects colonial women's experiences. First was the initial period of English colonization (from the 1620s to about 1660); then a period during which patterns of family and

- (65) community were challenged and reshaped (roughly from 1660 to 1750); and finally the era of revolution (approximately 1750 to 1815), which brought other changes to women's lives.
22. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) An earlier theory about the status of middle-class women in the nineteenth century has been supported by recent scholarship.
- (B) Recent studies of middle-class nineteenth century women have altered an earlier theory about the status of colonial women.
- (C) Recent scholarship has exposed an earlier theory about the status of colonial women as too narrowly based and oversimplified.
- (D) An earlier theory about colonial women has greatly influenced recent studies on middle-class women in the nineteenth century.
- (E) An earlier study of middle-class women was based on insufficient research on the status of women in the nineteenth century.
23. The author discusses Hoff-Wilson primarily in order to
- (A) describe how Dexter's theory was refuted by historians of nineteenth-century North America
- (B) describe how the theory of middle-class women's nineteenth-century decline in status was developed
- (C) describe an important influence on recent scholarship about the colonial period
- (D) demonstrate the persistent influence of the "golden age" theory
- (E) provide an example of current research on the colonial period

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24. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to describe the views of the scholars mentioned in line 32 as
- (A) unassailable
 - (B) innovative
 - (C) paradoxical
 - (D) overly sophisticated
 - (E) without merit
25. It can be inferred from the passage that, in proposing the “three-part chronological division” (lines 60–61), scholars recognized which one of the following?
- (A) The circumstances of colonial women’s lives were defined by a broad variety of social and economic factors.
 - (B) Women’s lives in the English colonies of North America were similar to women’s lives in seventeenth–and eighteenth-century England.
 - (C) Colonial women’s status was adversely affected when patterns of family and community were established in the late seventeenth century.
 - (D) Colonial women’s status should be assessed primarily on the basis of their economic function in society.
 - (E) Colonial women’s status was low when the colonies were settled but changed significantly during the era of revolution.
26. According to the author, the publications about colonial women mentioned in the third paragraph had which one of the following effects?
- (A) They undermined Dexter’s argument on the status of women colonists during the colonial period.
 - (B) They revealed the tenacity of the “golden age” theory in American history.
 - (C) They provided support for historians, such as Wilson, who study the nineteenth century.
 - (D) They established that women’s status did not change significantly from the colonial period to the nineteenth century.
 - (E) They provided support for earlier theories about women colonists in the English colonies of North America.
27. Practitioners of the new scholarship discussed in the last paragraph would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about Dexter’s argument?
- (A) It makes the assumption that women’s status is determined primarily by their political power in society.
 - (B) It makes the assumption that a less complex social system necessarily confers higher status on women.
 - (C) It is based on inadequate research on women’s economic role in the colonies.
 - (D) It places too much emphasis on the way definitions of gender roles affected women colonists in the colonial period.
 - (E) It accurately describes the way women’s status declined in the nineteenth century.

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.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Use the Answer Key on the next page to check your answers.
2. Use the Scoring Worksheet below to compute your Raw Score.
3. Use the Score Conversion Chart to convert your Raw Score into the 120-180 scale.

SCORING WORKSHEET	
1. Enter the number of questions you answered correctly in each section	
	NUMBER CORRECT
SECTION I.....	_____
SECTION II.....	_____
SECTION III.....	_____
SECTION IV.....	_____
2. Enter the sum here:	_____ THIS IS YOUR RAW SCORE.

CONVERSION CHART		
For converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score LSAT Prep Test XVI		
REPORTED SCORE	LOWEST RAW SCORE	HIGHEST RAW SCORE
180	98	101
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	95	95
176	94	94
175	93	93
174	92	92
173	90	91
172	89	89
171	88	88
170	87	87
169	86	86
168	84	85
167	83	83
166	82	82
165	80	81
164	79	79
163	77	78
162	76	76
161	74	75
160	73	73
159	71	72
158	69	70
157	68	68
156	66	67
155	65	65
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	60	60
151	58	59
150	56	57
149	55	55
148	53	54
147	51	52
146	50	50
145	48	49
144	46	47
143	45	45
142	43	44
141	42	42
140	40	41
139	39	39
138	37	38
137	36	36
136	34	35
135	33	33
134	31	32
133	30	30
132	29	29
131	27	28
130	26	26
129	25	25
128	24	24
127	23	23
126	22	22
125	21	21
124	20	20
123	18	19
122	17	17
121	—*	—*
120	0	16

*There is no raw score that will produce this scaled score for this test.

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