



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 2

TEST ID: LL3002



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## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

28 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.

- There is substantial evidence that by 1926, with the publication of *The Weary Blues*, Langston Hughes had broken with two well-established traditions in African American literature. In *The Weary Blues*, Hughes chose to modify the traditions that decreed that African American literature must promote racial acceptance and integration, and that, in order to do so, it must reflect an understanding and mastery of Western European literary techniques and styles. Necessarily excluded by this decree, linguistically and thematically, was the vast amount of secular folk material in the oral tradition that had been created by Black people in the years of slavery and after. It might be pointed out that even the spirituals or “sorrow songs” of the slaves—as distinct from their secular songs and stories—had been Europeanized to make them acceptable within these African American traditions after the Civil War. In 1862 northern White writers had commented favorably on the unique and provocative melodies of these “sorrow songs” when they first heard them sung by slaves in the Carolina sea islands. But by 1916, ten years before the publication of *The Weary Blues*, Harry T. Burleigh, the Black baritone soloist at New York’s ultrafashionable Saint George’s Episcopal Church, had published *Jubilee Songs of the United States*, with every spiritual arranged so that a concert singer could sing it “in the manner of an art song.” Clearly, the artistic work of Black people could be used to promote racial acceptance and integration only on the condition that it became Europeanized.

- Even more than his rebellion against this restrictive tradition in African American art, Hughes’s expression of the vibrant folk culture of Black people established his writing as a landmark in the history of African American literature. Most of his folk poems have the distinctive marks of this folk culture’s oral tradition: they contain many instances of naming and enumeration, considerable hyperbole and understatement, and a strong infusion of street-talk rhyming. There is a deceptive veil of artlessness in these poems. Hughes prided himself on being an impromptu and impressionistic writer of poetry. His, he insisted, was not an artfully constructed poetry. Yet an analysis of his dramatic monologues and other poems reveals that his poetry was carefully and artfully crafted. In his folk poetry we find features common to all folk literature, such as dramatic ellipsis, narrative compression, rhythmic repetition, and monosyllabic emphasis. The peculiar

- mixture of irony and humor we find in his writing is a distinguishing feature of his folk poetry. Together, these aspects of Hughes’s writing helped to modify the previous restrictions on the techniques and subject matter of Black writers and consequently to broaden the linguistic and thematic range of African American literature.

- (55) 1. The author mentions which one of the following as an example of the influence of Black folk culture on Hughes’s poetry?
- (A) his exploitation of ambiguous and deceptive meanings  
(B) his care and craft in composing poems  
(C) his use of naming and enumeration  
(D) his use of first-person narrative  
(E) his strong religious beliefs
2. The author suggests that the “deceptive veil” (line 42) in Hughes’s poetry obscures
- (A) evidence of his use of oral techniques in his poetry  
(B) evidence of his thoughtful deliberation in composing his poems  
(C) his scrupulous concern for representative details in his poetry  
(D) his incorporation of Western European literary techniques in his poetry  
(E) his engagement with social and political issues rather than aesthetic ones
3. With which one of the following statements regarding *Jubilee Songs of the United States* would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Its publication marked an advance in the intrinsic quality of African American art.  
(B) It paved the way for publication of Hughes’s *The Weary Blues* by making African American art fashionable.  
(C) It was an authentic replication of African American spirituals and “sorrow songs.”  
(D) It demonstrated the extent to which spirituals were adapted in order to make them more broadly accepted.  
(E) It was to the spiritual what Hughes’s *The Weary Blues* was to secular songs and stories.

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4. The author most probably mentions the reactions of northern White writers to non-Europeanized “sorrow songs” in order to
- (A) indicate that modes of expression acceptable in the context of slavery in the South were acceptable only to a small number of White writers in the North after the Civil War
  - (B) contrast White writers’ earlier appreciation of these songs with the growing tendency after the Civil War to regard Europeanized versions of the songs as more acceptable
  - (C) show that the requirement that such songs be Europeanized was internal to the African American tradition and was unrelated to the literary standards or attitudes of White writers
  - (D) demonstrate that such songs in their non-Europeanized form were more imaginative than Europeanized versions of the same songs
  - (E) suggest that White writers benefited more from exposure to African American art forms than Black writers did from exposure to European art forms
5. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the requirement that Black writers employ Western European literary techniques?
- (A) The requirement was imposed more for social than for aesthetic reasons.
  - (B) The requirement was a relatively unimportant aspect of the African American tradition.
  - (C) The requirement was the chief reason for Hughes’s success as a writer.
  - (D) The requirement was appropriate for some forms of expression but not for others.
  - (E) The requirement was never as strong as it may have appeared to be.
6. Which one of the following aspects of Hughes’s poetry does the author appear to value most highly?
- (A) its novelty compared to other works of African American literature
  - (B) its subtle understatement compared to that of other kinds of folk literature
  - (C) its virtuosity in adapting musical forms to language
  - (D) its expression of the folk culture of Black people
  - (E) its universality of appeal achieved through the adoption of colloquial expressions

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Historians generally agree that, of the great modern innovations, the railroad had the most far-reaching impact on major events in the United States in the nineteenth and early twentieth

- (5) centuries, particularly on the Industrial Revolution. There is, however, considerable disagreement among cultural historians regarding public attitudes toward the railroad, both at its inception in the 1830s and during the half century between 1880 and 1930,
- (10) when the national rail system was completed and reached the zenith of its popularity in the United States. In a recent book, John Stilgoe has addressed this issue by arguing that the “romantic-era distrust” of the railroad that he claims was present during the
- (15) 1830s vanished in the decades after 1880. But the argument he provides in support of this position is unconvincing.

What Stilgoe calls “romantic-era distrust” was in fact the reaction of a minority of writers, artists, and

(20) intellectuals who distrusted the railroad not so much for what it was as for what it signified. Thoreau and Hawthorne appreciated, even admired, an improved means of moving things and people from one place to another. What these writers and others were

- (25) concerned about was not the new machinery as such, but the new kind of economy, social order, and culture that it prefigured. In addition, Stilgoe is wrong to imply that the critical attitude of these writers was typical of the period; their distrust was
- (30) largely a reaction against the prevailing attitude in the 1830s that the railroad was an unqualified improvement.

Stilgoe’s assertion that the ambivalence toward the railroad exhibited by writers like Hawthorne and

- (35) Thoreau disappeared after the 1880s is also misleading. In support of this thesis, Stilgoe has unearthed an impressive volume of material, the work of hitherto unknown illustrators, journalists, and novelists, all devotees of the railroad; but it is not
- (40) clear what this new material proves except perhaps that the works of popular culture greatly expanded at the time. The volume of the material proves nothing if Stilgoe’s point is that the earlier distrust of a minority of intellectuals did not endure beyond the
- (45) 1880s, and, oddly, much of Stilgoe’s other evidence indicates that it did. When he glances at the treatment of railroads by writers like Henry James, Sinclair Lewis, or F. Scott Fitzgerald, what comes through in spite of Stilgoe’s analysis is remarkably
- (50) like Thoreau’s feeling of contrariety and ambivalence. (Had he looked at the work of Frank Norris, Eugene O’Neill, or Henry Adams, Stilgoe’s case would have been much stronger.) The point is that the sharp contrast between the enthusiastic
- (55) supporters of the railroad in the 1830s and the minority of intellectual dissenters during that period extended into the 1880s and beyond.

7. The passage provides information to answer all of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) During what period did the railroad reach the zenith of its popularity in the United States?
- (B) How extensive was the impact of the railroad on the Industrial Revolution in the United States, relative to that of other modern innovations?
- (C) Who are some of the writers of the 1830s who expressed ambivalence toward the railroad?
- (D) In what way could Stilgoe have strengthened his argument regarding intellectuals’ attitudes toward the railroad in the years after the 1880s?
- (E) What arguments did the writers after the 1880s, as cited by Stilgoe, offer to justify their support for the railroad?
8. According to the author of the passage, Stilgoe uses the phrase “romantic-era distrust” (line 13) to imply that the view he is referring to was
- (A) the attitude of a minority of intellectuals toward technological innovation that began after 1830
- (B) a commonly held attitude toward the railroad during the 1830s
- (C) an ambivalent view of the railroad expressed by many poets and novelists between 1880 and 1930
- (D) a critique of social and economic developments during the 1830s by a minority of intellectuals
- (E) an attitude toward the railroad that was disseminated by works of popular culture after 1880
9. According to the author, the attitude toward the railroad that was reflected in writings of Henry James, Sinclair Lewis, and F. Scott Fitzgerald was
- (A) influenced by the writings of Frank Norris, Eugene O’Neill, and Henry Adams
- (B) similar to that of the minority of writers who had expressed ambivalence toward the railroad prior to the 1880s
- (C) consistent with the public attitudes toward the railroad that were reflected in works of popular culture after the 1880s
- (D) largely a reaction to the works of writers who had been severely critical of the railroad in the 1830s
- (E) consistent with the prevailing attitude toward the railroad during the 1830s

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10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author uses the phrase “works of popular culture” (line 41) primarily to refer to the
- (A) work of a large group of writers that was published between 1880 and 1930 and that in Stilgoe’s view was highly critical of the railroad
  - (B) work of writers who were heavily influenced by Hawthorne and Thoreau
  - (C) large volume of writing produced by Henry Adams, Sinclair Lewis, and Eugene O’Neill
  - (D) work of journalists, novelists, and illustrators who were responsible for creating enthusiasm for the railroad during the 1830s
  - (E) work of journalists, novelists, and illustrators that was published after 1880 and that has received little attention from scholars other than Stilgoe
11. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the work of Frank Norris, Eugene O’Neill, and Henry Adams?
- (A) Their work never achieved broad popular appeal.
  - (B) Their ideas were disseminated to a large audience by the popular culture of the early 1800s.
  - (C) Their work expressed a more positive attitude toward the railroad than did that of Henry James, Sinclair Lewis, and F. Scott Fitzgerald.
  - (D) Although they were primarily novelists, some of their work could be classified as journalism.
  - (E) Although they were influenced by Thoreau, their attitude toward the railroad was significantly different from his.
12. It can be inferred from the passage that Stilgoe would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the study of cultural history?
- (A) It is impossible to know exactly what period historians are referring to when they use the term “romantic era.”
  - (B) The writing of intellectuals often anticipates ideas and movements that are later embraced by popular culture.
  - (C) Writers who were not popular in their own time tell us little about the age in which they lived.
  - (D) The works of popular culture can serve as a reliable indicator of public attitudes toward modern innovations like the railroad.
  - (E) The best source of information concerning the impact of an event as large as the Industrial Revolution is the private letters and journals of individuals.
13. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) evaluate one scholar’s view of public attitudes toward the railroad in the United States from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century
  - (B) review the treatment of the railroad in American literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries
  - (C) survey the views of cultural historians regarding the railroad’s impact on major events in United States history
  - (D) explore the origins of the public support for the railroad that existed after the completion of a national rail system in the United States
  - (E) define what historians mean when they refer to the “romantic-era distrust” of the railroad

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Three basic adaptive responses—regulatory, acclimatory, and developmental—may occur in organisms as they react to changing environmental conditions. In all three, adjustment of biological

- (5) features (morphological adjustment) or of their use (functional adjustment) may occur. Regulatory responses involve rapid changes in the organism's use of its physiological apparatus—increasing or decreasing the rates of various processes, for example. Acclimation involves morphological change—thickening of fur or red blood cell proliferation—which alters physiology itself. Such structural changes require more time than regulatory response changes. Regulatory and acclimatory
- (10) responses are both reversible.

Developmental responses, however, are usually permanent and irreversible; they become fixed in the course of the individual's development in response to environmental conditions at the time the response

- (20) occurs. One such response occurs in many kinds of water bugs. Most water-bug species inhabiting small lakes and ponds have two generations per year. The first hatches during the spring, reproduces during the summer, then dies. The eggs laid in the summer
- (25) hatch and develop into adults in late summer. They live over the winter before breeding in early spring. Individuals in the second (overwintering) generation have fully developed wings and leave the water in autumn to overwinter in forests, returning in spring
- (30) to small bodies of water to lay eggs. Their wings are absolutely necessary for this seasonal dispersal. The summer (early) generation, in contrast, is usually dimorphic—some individuals have normal functional (macropterous) wings; others have much-reduced
- (35) (micropterous) wings of no use for flight. The summer generation's dimorphism is a compromise strategy, for these individuals usually do not leave the ponds and thus generally have no use for fully developed wings. But small ponds occasionally dry up
- (40) during the summer, forcing the water bugs to search for new habitats, an eventuality that macropterous individuals are well adapted to meet.

The dimorphism of micropterous and macropterous individuals in the summer generation

- (45) expresses developmental flexibility; it is not genetically determined. The individual's wing form is environmentally determined by the temperature to which developing eggs are exposed prior to their being laid. Eggs maintained in a warm environment
- (50) always produce bugs with normal wings, but exposure to cold produces micropterous individuals. Eggs producing the overwintering brood are all formed during the late summer's warm temperatures. Hence, all individuals in the
- (55) overwintering brood have normal wings. Eggs laid by the overwintering adults in the spring, which develop into the summer generation of adults, are formed in early autumn and early spring. Those eggs formed in autumn are exposed to cold winter temperatures, and
- (60) thus produce micropterous adults in the summer generation. Those formed during the spring are never exposed to cold temperatures, and thus yield

- (55) individuals with normal wings. Adult water bugs of the overwintering generation, brought into the laboratory during the cold months and kept warm, produce only macropterous offspring.

- 14. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - (A) illustrate an organism's functional adaptive response to changing environmental conditions
  - (B) prove that organisms can exhibit three basic adaptive responses to changing environmental conditions
  - (C) explain the differences in form and function between micropterous and macropterous water bugs and analyze the effect of environmental changes on each
  - (D) discuss three different types of adaptive responses and provide an example that explains how one of those types of responses works
  - (E) contrast acclimatory responses with developmental responses and suggest an explanation for the evolutionary purposes of these two responses to changing environmental conditions
- 15. The passage supplies information to suggest that which one of the following would happen if a pond inhabited by water bugs were to dry up in June?
  - (A) The number of developmental responses among the water-bug population would decrease.
  - (B) Both micropterous and macropterous water bugs would show an acclimatory response.
  - (C) The generation of water bugs to be hatched during the subsequent spring would contain an unusually large number of macropterous individuals.
  - (D) The dimorphism of the summer generation would enable some individuals to survive.
  - (E) The dimorphism of the summer generation would be genetically transferred to the next spring generation.

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16. It can be inferred from the passage that if the winter months of a particular year were unusually warm, the
- (A) eggs formed by water bugs in the autumn would probably produce a higher than usual proportion of macropterous individuals
  - (B) eggs formed by water bugs in the autumn would probably produce an entire summer generation of water bugs with smaller than normal wings
  - (C) eggs of the overwintering generation formed in the autumn would not be affected by this temperature change
  - (D) overwintering generation would not leave the ponds for the forest during the winter
  - (E) overwintering generation of water bugs would most likely form fewer eggs in the autumn and more in the spring
17. According to the passage, the dimorphic wing structure of the summer generation of water bugs occurs because
- (A) the overwintering generation forms two sets of eggs, one exposed to the colder temperatures of winter and one exposed only to the warmer temperatures of spring
  - (B) the eggs that produce micropterous and macropterous adults are morphologically different
  - (C) water bugs respond to seasonal changes by making an acclimatory functional adjustment in the wings
  - (D) water bugs hatching in the spring live out their life spans in ponds and never need to fly
  - (E) the overwintering generation, which produces eggs developing into the dimorphic generation, spends the winter in the forest and the spring in small ponds
18. It can be inferred from the passage that which one of the following is an example of a regulatory response?
- (A) thickening of the plumage of some birds in the autumn
  - (B) increase in pulse rate during vigorous exercise
  - (C) gradual darkening of the skin after exposure to sunlight
  - (D) gradual enlargement of muscles as a result of weight lifting
  - (E) development of a heavy fat layer in bears before hibernation
19. According to the passage, the generation of water bugs hatching during the summer is likely to
- (A) be made up of equal numbers of macropterous and micropterous individuals
  - (B) lay its eggs during the winter in order to expose them to cold
  - (C) show a marked inability to fly from one pond to another
  - (D) exhibit genetically determined differences in wing form from the early spring-hatched generation
  - (E) contain a much greater proportion of macropterous water bugs than the early spring-hatched generation
20. The author mentions laboratory experiments with adult water bugs (lines 63–66) in order to illustrate which one of the following?
- (A) the function of the summer generation's dimorphism
  - (B) the irreversibility of most developmental adaptive responses in water bugs
  - (C) the effect of temperature on developing water-bug eggs
  - (D) the morphological difference between the summer generation and the overwintering generation of water bugs
  - (E) the functional adjustment of water bugs in response to seasonal temperature variation
21. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Biological phenomena are presented, examples of their occurrence are compared and contrasted, and one particular example is illustrated in detail.
  - (B) A description of related biological phenomena is stated, and two of those phenomena are explained in detail with illustrated examples.
  - (C) Three related biological phenomena are described, a hypothesis explaining their relationship is presented, and supporting evidence is produced.
  - (D) Three complementary biological phenomena are explained, their causes are examined, and one of them is described by contrasting its causes with the other two.
  - (E) A new way of describing biological phenomena is suggested, its applications are presented, and one specific example is examined in detail.

- The Constitution of the United States does not explicitly define the extent of the President's authority to involve United States troops in conflicts with other nations in the absence of a declaration of war. Instead, the question of the President's authority in this matter falls in the hazy area of concurrent power, where authority is not expressly allocated to either the President or the Congress. The Constitution gives Congress the basic power to declare war, as well as the authority to raise and support armies and a navy, enact regulations for the control of the military, and provide for the common defense. The President, on the other hand, in addition to being obligated to execute the laws of the land, including commitments negotiated by defense treaties, is named commander in chief of the armed forces and is empowered to appoint envoys and make treaties with the consent of the Senate. Although this allocation of powers does not expressly address the use of armed forces short of a declared war, the spirit of the Constitution at least requires that Congress should be involved in the decision to deploy troops, and in passing the War Powers Resolution of 1973, Congress has at last reclaimed a role in such decisions.

- Historically, United States Presidents have not waited for the approval of Congress before involving United States troops in conflicts in which a state of war was not declared. One scholar has identified 199 military engagements that occurred without the consent of Congress, ranging from Jefferson's conflict with the Barbary pirates to Nixon's invasion of Cambodia during the Vietnam conflict, which President Nixon argued was justified because his role as commander in chief allowed him almost unlimited discretion over the deployment of troops. However, the Vietnam conflict, never a declared war, represented a turning point in Congress's tolerance of presidential discretion in the deployment of troops in undeclared wars. Galvanized by the human and monetary cost of those hostilities and showing a new determination to fulfill its proper role, Congress enacted the War Powers Resolution of 1973, a statute designed to ensure that the collective judgment of both Congress and the President would be applied to the involvement of United States troops in foreign conflicts.

- The resolution required the President, in the absence of a declaration of war, to consult with Congress "in every possible instance" before introducing forces and to report to Congress within 48 hours after the forces have actually been deployed. Most important, the resolution allows Congress to veto the involvement once it begins, and requires the President, in most cases, to end the involvement within 60 days unless Congress specifically authorizes the military operation to continue. In its final section, by declaring that the resolution is not intended to alter the constitutional authority of either Congress or the President, the resolution asserts that congressional involvement in decisions to use armed force is in accord with the intent and spirit of the Constitution.

22. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) showing how the Vietnam conflict led to a new interpretation of the Constitution's provisions for use of the military
  - (B) arguing that the War Powers Resolution of 1973 is an attempt to reclaim a share of constitutionally concurrent power that had been usurped by the President
  - (C) outlining the history of the struggle between the President and Congress for control of the military
  - (D) providing examples of conflicts inherent in the Constitution's approach to a balance of powers
  - (E) explaining how the War Powers Resolution of 1973 alters the Constitution to eliminate an overlap of authority
23. With regard to the use of United States troops in a foreign conflict without a formal declaration of war by the United States, the author believes that the United States Constitution does which one of the following?
- (A) assumes that the President and Congress will agree on whether troops should be used
  - (B) provides a clear-cut division of authority between the President and Congress in the decision to use troops
  - (C) assigns a greater role to the Congress than to the President in deciding whether troops should be used
  - (D) grants final authority to the President to decide whether to use troops
  - (E) intends that both the President and Congress should be involved in the decision to use troops

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24. The passage suggests that each of the following contributed to Congress's enacting the War Powers Resolution of 1973 EXCEPT
- (A) a change in the attitude in Congress toward exercising its role in the use of armed forces
  - (B) the failure of Presidents to uphold commitments specified in defense treaties
  - (C) Congress's desire to be consulted concerning United States military actions instigated by the President
  - (D) the amount of money spent on recent conflicts waged without a declaration of war
  - (E) the number of lives lost in Vietnam
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the War Powers Resolution of 1973 is applicable only in "the absence of a declaration of war" (lines 48–49) because
- (A) Congress has enacted other laws that already set out presidential requirements for situations in which war has been declared
  - (B) by virtue of declaring war, Congress already implicitly participates in the decision to deploy troops
  - (C) the President generally receives broad public support during wars that have been formally declared by Congress
  - (D) Congress felt that the President should be allowed unlimited discretion in cases in which war has been declared
  - (E) the United States Constitution already explicitly defines the reporting and consulting requirements of the President in cases in which war has been declared
26. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that the War Powers Resolution of 1973
- (A) is not in accord with the explicit roles of the President and Congress as defined in the Constitution
  - (B) interferes with the role of the President as commander in chief of the armed forces
  - (C) signals Congress's commitment to fulfill a role intended for it by the Constitution
  - (D) fails explicitly to address the use of armed forces in the absence of a declaration of war
  - (E) confirms the role historically assumed by Presidents
27. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the invasion of Cambodia?
- (A) Because it was undertaken without the consent of Congress, it violated the intent and spirit of the Constitution.
  - (B) Because it galvanized support for the War Powers Resolution, it contributed indirectly to the expansion of presidential authority.
  - (C) Because it was necessitated by a defense treaty, it required the consent of Congress.
  - (D) It served as a precedent for a new interpretation of the constitutional limits on the President's authority to deploy troops.
  - (E) It differed from the actions of past Presidents in deploying United States troops in conflicts without a declaration of war by Congress.
28. According to the provisions of the War Powers Resolution of 1973 as described in the passage, if the President perceives that an international conflict warrants the immediate involvement of United States armed forces, the President is compelled in every instance to
- (A) request that Congress consider a formal declaration of war
  - (B) consult with the leaders of both houses of Congress before deploying armed forces
  - (C) desist from deploying any troops unless expressly approved by Congress
  - (D) report to Congress within 48 hours of the deployment of armed forces
  - (E) withdraw any armed forces deployed in such a conflict within 60 days unless war is declared

## 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. Some people believe that witnessing violence in movies will discharge aggressive energy. Does watching someone else eat fill one's own stomach?

In which one of the following does the reasoning most closely parallel that employed in the passage?

- (A) Some people think appropriating supplies at work for their own personal use is morally wrong. Isn't shoplifting morally wrong?
  - (B) Some people think nationalism is defensible. Hasn't nationalism been the excuse for committing abominable crimes?
  - (C) Some people think that boxing is fixed just because wrestling usually is. Are the two sports managed by the same sort of people?
  - (D) Some people think that economists can control inflation. Can meteorologists make the sun shine?
  - (E) Some people think workaholics are compensating for a lack of interpersonal skills. However, aren't most doctors workaholics?
2. Ann: All the campers at Camp Winnehatchee go to Tri-Cities High School.

Bill: That's not true. Some Tri-Cities students are campers at Camp Lakemont.

Bill's answer can be best explained on the assumption that he has interpreted Ann's remark to mean that

- (A) most of the campers at Camp Lakemont come from high schools other than Tri-Cities
- (B) most Tri-Cities High School students are campers at Camp Winnehatchee
- (C) some Tri-Cities High School students have withdrawn from Camp Lakemont
- (D) all Tri-Cities High School students attend summer camp
- (E) only campers at Camp Winnehatchee are students at Tri-Cities High School

3. More than a year ago, the city announced that police would crack down on illegally parked cars and that resources would be diverted from writing speeding tickets to ticketing illegally parked cars. But no crackdown has taken place. The police chief claims that resources have had to be diverted from writing speeding tickets to combating the city's staggering drug problem. Yet the police are still writing as many speeding tickets as ever. Therefore, the excuse about resources being tied up in fighting drug-related crime simply is not true.

The conclusion in the passage depends on the assumption that

- (A) every member of the police force is qualified to work on combating the city's drug problem
- (B) drug-related crime is not as serious a problem for the city as the police chief claims it is
- (C) writing speeding tickets should be as important a priority for the city as combating drug-related crime
- (D) the police could be cracking down on illegally parked cars and combating the drug problem without having to reduce writing speeding tickets
- (E) the police cannot continue writing as many speeding tickets as ever while diverting resources to combating drug-related crime

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4. Dried grass clippings mixed into garden soil gradually decompose, providing nutrients for beneficial soil bacteria. This results in better-than-average plant growth. Yet mixing fresh grass clippings into garden soil usually causes poorer-than-average plant growth.
- Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the difference in plant growth described above?
- (A) The number of beneficial soil bacteria increases whenever any kind of plant material is mixed into garden soil.
  - (B) Nutrients released by dried grass clippings are immediately available to beneficial soil bacteria.
  - (C) Some dried grass clippings retain nutrients originally derived from commercial lawn fertilizers, and thus provide additional enrichment to the soil.
  - (D) Fresh grass clippings mixed into soil decompose rapidly, generating high levels of heat that kill beneficial soil bacteria.
  - (E) When a mix of fresh and dried grass clippings is mixed into garden soil, plant growth often decreases.
5. A gas tax of one cent per gallon would raise one billion dollars per year at current consumption rates. Since a tax of fifty cents per gallon would therefore raise fifty billion dollars per year, it seems a perfect way to deal with the federal budget deficit. This tax would have the additional advantage that the resulting drop in the demand for gasoline would be ecologically sound and would keep our country from being too dependent on foreign oil producers.
- Which one of the following most clearly identifies an error in the author's reasoning?
- (A) The author cites irrelevant data.
  - (B) The author relies on incorrect current consumption figures.
  - (C) The author makes incompatible assumptions.
  - (D) The author mistakes an effect for a cause.
  - (E) The author appeals to conscience rather than reason.

6. As symbols of the freedom of the wilderness, bald eagles have the unique capacity to inspire people and foster in them a sympathetic attitude toward the needs of other threatened species. Clearly, without that sympathy and the political will it engenders, the needs of more obscure species will go unmet. The conservation needs of many obscure species can only be met by beginning with the conservation of this symbolic species, the bald eagle.
- Which one of the following is the main point of the passage as a whole?
- (A) Because bald eagles symbolize freedom, conservation efforts should be concentrated on them rather than on other, more obscure species.
  - (B) The conservation of bald eagles is the first necessary step in conserving other endangered species.
  - (C) Without increased public sympathy for conservation, the needs of many symbolic species will go unmet.
  - (D) People's love of the wilderness can be used to engender political support for conservation efforts.
  - (E) Other threatened species do not inspire people or foster sympathy as much as do bald eagles.
7. There is no reason why the work of scientists has to be officially confirmed before being published. There is a system in place for the confirmation or disconfirmation of scientific findings, namely, the replication of results by other scientists. Poor scientific work on the part of any one scientist, which can include anything from careless reporting practices to fraud, is not harmful. It will be exposed and rendered harmless when other scientists conduct the experiments and obtain disconfirmatory results.
- Which one of the following, if true, would weaken the argument?
- (A) Scientific experiments can go unchallenged for many years before they are replicated.
  - (B) Most scientists work in universities, where their work is submitted to peer review before publication.
  - (C) Most scientists are under pressure to make their work accessible to the scrutiny of replication.
  - (D) In scientific experiments, careless reporting is more common than fraud.
  - (E) Most scientists work as part of a team rather than alone.



8. Alice: Quotas on automobile imports to the United States should be eliminated. Then domestic producers would have to compete directly with Japanese manufacturers and would be forced to produce higher-quality cars. Such competition would be good for consumers.

David: You fail to realize, Alice, that quotas on automobile imports are pervasive worldwide. Since Germany, Britain, and France have quotas, so should the United States.

Which one of the following most accurately characterizes David's response to Alice's statement?

- (A) David falsely accuses Alice of contradicting herself.
  - (B) David unfairly directs his argument against Alice personally.
  - (C) David uncovers a hidden assumption underlying Alice's position.
  - (D) David takes a position that is similar to the one Alice has taken.
  - (E) David fails to address the reasons Alice cites in favor of her conclusion.
9. Governments have only one response to public criticism of socially necessary services: regulation of the activity of providing those services. But governments inevitably make the activity more expensive by regulating it, and that is particularly troublesome in these times of strained financial resources. However, since public criticism of child-care services has undermined all confidence in such services, and since such services are socially necessary, the government is certain to respond.

Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The quality of child care will improve.
- (B) The cost of providing child-care services will increase.
- (C) The government will use funding to foster advances in child care.
- (D) If public criticism of policy is strongly voiced, the government is certain to respond.
- (E) If child-care services are not regulated, the cost of providing child care will not increase.

10. Advertisers are often criticized for their unscrupulous manipulation of people's tastes and wants. There is evidence, however, that some advertisers are motivated by moral as well as financial considerations. A particular publication decided to change its image from being a family newspaper to concentrating on sex and violence, thus appealing to a different readership. Some advertisers withdrew their advertisements from the publication, and this must have been because they morally disapproved of publishing salacious material.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument?

- (A) The advertisers switched their advertisements to other family newspapers.
- (B) Some advertisers switched from family newspapers to advertise in the changed publication.
- (C) The advertisers expected their product sales to increase if they stayed with the changed publication, but to decrease if they withdrew.
- (D) People who generally read family newspapers are not likely to buy newspapers that concentrate on sex and violence.
- (E) It was expected that the changed publication would appeal principally to those in a different income group.

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11. "If the forest continues to disappear at its present pace, the koala will approach extinction," said the biologist.
- "So all that is needed to save the koala is to stop deforestation," said the politician.
- Which one of the following statements is consistent with the biologist's claim but not with the politician's claim?
- (A) Deforestation continues and the koala becomes extinct.
  - (B) Deforestation is stopped and the koala becomes extinct.
  - (C) Reforestation begins and the koala survives.
  - (D) Deforestation is slowed and the koala survives.
  - (E) Deforestation is slowed and the koala approaches extinction.
12. People have long been fascinated by the paranormal. Over the years, numerous researchers have investigated telepathy only to find that conclusive evidence for its existence has persistently evaded them. Despite this, there are still those who believe that there must be "something in it" since some research seems to support the view that telepathy exists. However, it can often be shown that other explanations that do comply with known laws can be given. Therefore, it is premature to conclude that telepathy is an alternative means of communication.
- In the passage, the author
- (A) supports the conclusion by pointing to the inadequacy of evidence for the opposite view
  - (B) supports the conclusion by describing particular experiments
  - (C) supports the conclusion by overgeneralizing from a specific piece of evidence
  - (D) draws a conclusion that is not supported by the premises
  - (E) rephrases the conclusion without offering any support for it

13. If retail stores experience a decrease in revenues during this holiday season, then either attitudes toward extravagant gift-giving have changed or prices have risen beyond the level most people can afford. If attitudes have changed, then we all have something to celebrate this season. If prices have risen beyond the level most people can afford, then it must be that salaries have not kept pace with rising prices during the past year.
- Assume the premises above to be true. If salaries have kept pace with rising prices during the past year, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Attitudes toward extravagant gift-giving have changed.
  - (B) Retail stores will not experience a decrease in retail sales during this holiday season.
  - (C) Prices in retail stores have not risen beyond the level that most people can afford during this holiday season.
  - (D) Attitudes toward extravagant gift-giving have not changed, and stores will not experience a decrease in revenues during this holiday season.
  - (E) Either attitudes toward extravagant gift-giving have changed or prices have risen beyond the level that most people can afford during this holiday season.

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14. The “suicide wave” that followed the United States stock market crash of October 1929 is more legend than fact. Careful examination of the monthly figures on the causes of death in 1929 shows that the number of suicides in October and in November was comparatively low. In only three other months were the monthly figures lower. During the summer months, when the stock market was flourishing, the number of suicides was substantially higher.

Which one of the following, if true, would best challenge the conclusion of the passage?

- (A) The suicide rate is influenced by many psychological, interpersonal, and societal factors during any given historical period.
- (B) October and November have almost always had relatively high suicide rates, even during the 1920s and 1930s.
- (C) The suicide rate in October and November of 1929 was considerably higher than the average for those months during several preceding and following years.
- (D) During the years surrounding the stock market crash, suicide rates were typically lower at the beginning of any calendar year than toward the end of that year.
- (E) Because of seasonal differences, the number of suicides in October and November of 1929 would not be expected to be the same as those for other months.

15. A well-known sports figure found that combining publicity tours with playing tours led to problems, so she stopped combining the two. She no longer allows bookstore appearances and playing in competition to occur in the same city within the same trip. This week she is traveling to London to play in a major competition, so during her stay in London she will not be making any publicity appearances at any bookstore in London.

Which one of the following most closely parallels the reasoning used in the passage?

- (A) Wherever there is an Acme Bugkiller, many wasps are killed. The Z family garden has an Acme Bugkiller, so any wasps remaining in the garden will soon be killed.
- (B) The only times that the hospital’s emergency room staff attends to relatively less serious emergencies are times when there is no critical emergency to attend to. On Monday night the emergency room staff attended to a series of fairly minor emergencies, so there must not have been any critical emergencies to take care of at the time.
- (C) Tomato plants require hot summers to thrive. Farms in the cool summers of country Y probably do not have thriving tomato plants.
- (D) Higher grades lead to better job opportunities, and studying leads to higher grades. Therefore, studying will lead to better job opportunities.
- (E) Butter knives are not sharp. Q was not murdered with a sharp blade, so suspect X’s butter knife may have been the murder weapon.

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Questions 16–17

The advanced technology of ski boots and bindings has brought a dramatic drop in the incidence of injuries that occur on the slopes of ski resorts: from 9 injuries per 1,000 skiers in 1950 to 3 in 1980. As a result, the remainder of ski-related injuries, which includes all injuries occurring on the premises of a ski resort but not on the slopes, rose from 10 percent of all ski-related injuries in 1950 to 25 percent in 1980. The incidence of these injuries, including accidents such as falling down steps, increases with the amount of alcohol consumed per skier.

16. Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?
- (A) As the number of ski injuries that occur on the slopes decreases, the number of injuries that occur on the premises of ski resorts increases.
  - (B) The amount of alcohol consumed per skier increased between 1950 and 1980.
  - (C) The technology of ski boots and bindings affects the incidence of each type of ski-related injury.
  - (D) If the technology of ski boots and bindings continues to advance, the incidence of ski-related injuries will continue to decline.
  - (E) Injuries that occurred on the slopes of ski resorts made up a smaller percentage of ski-related injuries in 1980 than in 1950.
17. Which one of the following conflicts with information in the passage?
- (A) The number of ski injuries that occurred on the slopes was greater in 1980 than in 1950.
  - (B) A skier was less likely to be injured on the slopes in 1950 than in 1980.
  - (C) The reporting of ski injuries became more accurate between 1950 and 1980.
  - (D) The total number of skiers dropped between 1950 and 1980.
  - (E) Some ski-related injuries occurred in 1980 to people who were not skiing.

18. Learning how to build a nest plays an important part in the breeding success of birds. For example, Dr. Snow has recorded the success of a number of blackbirds in several successive years. He finds that birds nesting for the first time are less successful in breeding than are older birds, and also less successful than they themselves are a year later. This cannot be a mere matter of size and strength, since blackbirds, like the great majority of birds, are fully grown when they leave the nest. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they benefit by their nesting experience.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument?

- (A) Blackbirds build better nests than other birds.
  - (B) The capacity of blackbirds to lay viable eggs increases with each successive trial during the first few years of reproduction.
  - (C) The breeding success of birds nesting for the second time is greater than that of birds nesting for the first time.
  - (D) Smaller and weaker blackbirds breed just as successfully as bigger and stronger blackbirds.
  - (E) Up to 25 percent of all birds are killed by predators before they start to nest.
19. How do the airlines expect to prevent commercial plane crashes? Studies have shown that pilot error contributes to two-thirds of all such crashes. To address this problem, the airlines have upgraded their training programs by increasing the hours of classroom instruction and emphasizing communication skills in the cockpit. But it is unrealistic to expect such measures to compensate for pilots' lack of actual flying time. Therefore, the airlines should rethink their training approach to reducing commercial crashes.
- Which one of the following is an assumption upon which the argument depends?
- (A) Training programs can eliminate pilot errors.
  - (B) Commercial pilots routinely undergo additional training throughout their careers.
  - (C) The number of airline crashes will decrease if pilot training programs focus on increasing actual flying time.
  - (D) Lack of actual flying time is an important contributor to pilot error in commercial plane crashes.
  - (E) Communication skills are not important to pilot training programs.

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20. All savings accounts are interest-bearing accounts. The interest from some interest-bearing accounts is tax-free, so there must be some savings accounts that have tax-free interest.

Which one of the following arguments is flawed in a way most similar to the way in which the passage is flawed?

- (A) All artists are intellectuals. Some great photographers are artists. Therefore, some great photographers must be intellectuals.
- (B) All great photographers are artists. All artists are intellectuals. Therefore, some great photographers must be intellectuals.
- (C) All great photographers are artists. Some artists are intellectuals. Therefore, some great photographers are intellectuals.
- (D) All great photographers are artists. Some great photographers are intellectuals. Therefore, some artists must be intellectuals.
- (E) All great photographers are artists. No artists are intellectuals. Therefore, some great photographers must not be intellectuals.

21. One method of dating the emergence of species is to compare the genetic material of related species. Scientists theorize that the more genetically similar two species are to each other, the more recently they diverged from a common ancestor. After comparing genetic material from giant pandas, red pandas, raccoons, coatis, and all seven bear species, scientists concluded that bears and raccoons diverged 30 to 50 million years ago. They further concluded that red pandas separated from the ancestor of today's raccoons and coatis a few million years later, some 10 million years before giant pandas diverged from the other bears.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?

- (A) Giant pandas and red pandas are more closely related than scientists originally thought they were.
- (B) Scientists now count the giant panda as the eighth species of bear.
- (C) It is possible to determine, within a margin of just a few years, the timing of divergence of various species.
- (D) Scientists have found that giant pandas are more similar genetically to bears than to raccoons.
- (E) There is substantial consensus among scientists that giant pandas and red pandas are equally related to raccoons.

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Questions 22–23

Despite improvements in treatment for asthma, the death rate from this disease has doubled during the past decade from its previous rate. Two possible explanations for this increase have been offered. First, the recording of deaths due to asthma has become more widespread and accurate in the past decade than it had been previously. Second, there has been an increase in urban pollution. However, since the rate of deaths due to asthma has increased dramatically even in cities with long-standing, comprehensive medical records and with little or no urban pollution, one must instead conclude that the cause of increased deaths is the use of bronchial inhalers by asthma sufferers to relieve their symptoms.

22. Each of the following, if true, provides support to the argument EXCEPT:
- (A) Urban populations have doubled in the past decade.
  - (B) Records of asthma deaths are as accurate for the past twenty years as for the past ten years.
  - (C) Evidence suggests that bronchial inhalers make the lungs more sensitive to irritation by airborne pollen.
  - (D) By temporarily relieving the symptoms of asthma, inhalers encourage sufferers to avoid more beneficial measures.
  - (E) Ten years ago bronchial inhalers were not available as an asthma treatment.
23. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- (A) Urban pollution has not doubled in the past decade.
  - (B) Doctors and patients generally ignore the role of allergies in asthma.
  - (C) Bronchial inhalers are unsafe, even when used according to the recommended instructions.
  - (D) The use of bronchial inhalers aggravates other diseases that frequently occur among asthma sufferers and that often lead to fatal outcomes even when the asthma itself does not.
  - (E) Increased urban pollution, improved recording of asthma deaths, and the use of bronchial inhalers are the only possible explanations of the increased death rate due to asthma.

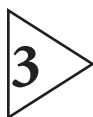
24. There is little point in looking to artists for insights into political issues. Most of them hold political views that are less insightful than those of any reasonably well-educated person who is not an artist. Indeed, when taken as a whole, the statements made by artists, including those considered to be great, indicate that artistic talent and political insight are rarely found together.

Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) There are no artists who have insights into political issues.
- (B) A thorough education in art makes a person reasonably well educated.
- (C) Every reasonably well-educated person who is not an artist has more insight into political issues than any artist.
- (D) Politicians rarely have any artistic talent.
- (E) Some artists are no less politically insightful than some reasonably well-educated persons who are not artists.

S T O P

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



## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

24 Questions

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

**Questions 1–5**

The Mammoth Corporation has just completed hiring nine new workers: Brandt, Calva, Duvall, Eberle, Fu, Garcia, Haga, Irving, and Jessup.

Fu and Irving were hired on the same day as each other, and no one else was hired that day.

Calva and Garcia were hired on the same day as each other, and no one else was hired that day.

On each of the other days of hiring, exactly one worker was hired.

Eberle was hired before Brandt.

Haga was hired before Duvall.

Duvall was hired after Irving but before Eberle.

Garcia was hired after both Jessup and Brandt.

Brandt was hired before Jessup.

1. Who were the last two workers to be hired?

- (A) Eberle and Jessup
- (B) Brandt and Garcia
- (C) Brandt and Calva
- (D) Garcia and Calva
- (E) Jessup and Brandt

2. Who was hired on the fourth day of hiring?

- (A) Eberle
- (B) Brandt
- (C) Irving
- (D) Garcia
- (E) Jessup

3. Exactly how many workers were hired before Jessup?

- (A) 6
- (B) 5
- (C) 4
- (D) 3
- (E) 2

4. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Duvall was the first worker to be hired.
- (B) Haga was the first worker to be hired.
- (C) Fu and Irving were the first two workers to be hired.
- (D) Haga and Fu were the first two workers to be hired.
- (E) Either Haga was the first worker to be hired or Fu and Irving were the first two workers to be hired.

5. If Eberle was hired on a Monday, what is the earliest day on which Garcia could have been hired?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Thursday
- (E) Friday

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### Questions 6–12

An apartment building has five floors. Each floor has either one or two apartments. There are exactly eight apartments in the building. The residents of the building are J, K, L, M, N, O, P, and Q, who each live in a different apartment.

J lives on a floor with two apartments.

K lives on the floor directly above P.

The second floor is made up of only one apartment.

M and N live on the same floor.

O does not live on the same floor as Q.

L lives in the only apartment on her floor.

Q does not live on the first or second floor.

6. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Q lives on the third floor.
- (B) Q lives on the fifth floor.
- (C) L does not live on the fourth floor.
- (D) N does not live on the second floor.
- (E) J lives on the first floor.

7. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) K lives on the second floor.
- (B) M lives on the first floor.
- (C) N lives on the fourth floor.
- (D) O lives on the third floor.
- (E) P lives on the fifth floor.

8. If J lives on the fourth floor and K lives on the fifth floor, which one of the following can be true?

- (A) O lives on the first floor.
- (B) Q lives on the fourth floor.
- (C) N lives on the fifth floor.
- (D) L lives on the fourth floor.
- (E) P lives on the third floor.

9. If O lives on the second floor, which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) K lives on the fourth floor.
- (B) K lives on the fifth floor.
- (C) L lives on the first floor.
- (D) L lives on the third floor.
- (E) L lives on the fourth floor.

10. If M lives on the fourth floor, which one of the following must be false?

- (A) O lives on the fifth floor.
- (B) J lives on the first floor.
- (C) L lives on the second floor.
- (D) Q lives on the third floor.
- (E) P lives on the first floor.

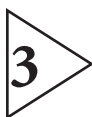
11. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) If J lives on the fourth floor, then Q does not live on the fifth floor.
- (B) If O lives on the second floor, then L does not live on the fourth floor.
- (C) If N lives on the fourth floor, then K does not live on the second floor.
- (D) If K lives on the third floor, then O does not live on the fifth floor.
- (E) If P lives on the fourth floor, then M does not live on the third floor.

12. If O lives on the fourth floor and P lives on the second floor, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) L lives on the first floor.
- (B) M lives on the third floor.
- (C) Q lives on the third floor.
- (D) N lives on the fifth floor.
- (E) Q lives on the fifth floor.

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**Questions 13–17**

Hannah spends 14 days, exclusive of travel time, in a total of six cities.

Each city she visits is in one of three countries—X, Y, or Z.

Each of the three countries has many cities.

Hannah visits at least one city in each of the three countries.

She spends at least two days in each city she visits.

She spends only whole days in any city.

13. If Hannah spends exactly eight days in the cities of country X, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - (A) She visits exactly two cities in country X.
  - (B) She visits exactly two cities in country Y.
  - (C) She visits exactly two cities in country Z.
  - (D) She visits more cities in country Y than in country Z.
  - (E) She visits more cities in country Z than in country Y.
14. If Hannah visits an equal number of cities in each of the countries, what is the greatest total number of days she can spend visiting cities in country X?
  - (A) 3
  - (B) 4
  - (C) 5
  - (D) 6
  - (E) 7
15. If Hannah spends three days in the cities of country Y and seven days in the cities of country Z, then which one of the following must be false?
  - (A) She visits more cities in country X than in country Y.
  - (B) She visits exactly two cities in country X.
  - (C) She visits more cities in country Z than in country X.
  - (D) She visits exactly two cities in country Z.
  - (E) She visits exactly three cities in country Z.
16. If the city of Nomo is in country X, and if Hannah spends as many days as possible in Nomo and as few days as possible in each of the other cities that she visits, then which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) Hannah cannot visit any other cities in country X.
  - (B) Hannah can visit four cities in country Y.
  - (C) Hannah can spend six days in Nomo.
  - (D) Hannah cannot spend more than four days in country Z.
  - (E) Hannah can visit, at most, a total of four cities in countries Y and Z.
17. If Hannah visits a combined total of four cities in countries X and Y, what is the greatest total number of days she can spend visiting cities in country Y?
  - (A) 6
  - (B) 7
  - (C) 8
  - (D) 9
  - (E) 10

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### Questions 18–24

Exactly six dogs—P, Q, R, S, T, and U—are entered in a dog show. The judge of the show awards exactly four ribbons, one for each of first, second, third, and fourth places, to four of the dogs. The information that follows is all that is available about the six dogs:

Each dog is either a greyhound or a labrador, but not both.

Two of the six dogs are female and four are male.

The judge awards ribbons to both female dogs, exactly one of which is a labrador.

Exactly one labrador wins a ribbon.

Dogs P and R place ahead of dog S, and dog S places ahead of dogs Q and T.

Dogs P and R are greyhounds.

Dogs S and U are labradors.

18. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the dogs that can be greyhounds?
  - (A) P, Q
  - (B) P, R
  - (C) P, Q, R
  - (D) P, R, T
  - (E) P, Q, R, T
19. Which one of the following statements CANNOT be true?
  - (A) A female greyhound wins the second place ribbon.
  - (B) A female labrador wins the second place ribbon.
  - (C) A female labrador wins the third place ribbon.
  - (D) A male greyhound wins the fourth place ribbon.
  - (E) A female greyhound wins the fourth place ribbon.
20. Which one of the following dogs must be male?
  - (A) dog P
  - (B) dog R
  - (C) dog S
  - (D) dog T
  - (E) dog U
21. Which one of the following statements can be false?
  - (A) Dog P places ahead of dog R.
  - (B) Dog P places ahead of dog T.
  - (C) Dog R places ahead of dog U.
  - (D) Dog R places ahead of dog T.
  - (E) Dog S places ahead of dog U.
22. If dog Q is female, which one of the following statements can be false?
  - (A) Dog P is male.
  - (B) Dog R is male.
  - (C) Dog Q wins the fourth place ribbon.
  - (D) Dog Q is a greyhound.
  - (E) Dog T is a greyhound.
23. If dog T wins the fourth place ribbon, then which one of the following statements must be true?
  - (A) Dog P is male.
  - (B) Dog Q is male.
  - (C) Dog T is male.
  - (D) Dog Q is a labrador.
  - (E) Dog T is a labrador.
24. Which one of the following statements could be true?
  - (A) Dog P does not win a ribbon.
  - (B) Dog R does not win a ribbon.
  - (C) Dog S does not win a ribbon.
  - (D) Dog T wins a ribbon.
  - (E) Dog U wins a ribbon.

S T O P

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

## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. A major art theft from a museum was remarkable in that the pieces stolen clearly had been carefully selected. The criterion for selection, however, clearly had not been greatest estimated market value. It follows that the theft was specifically carried out to suit the taste of some individual collector for whose private collection the pieces were destined.

The argument tacitly appeals to which one of the following principles?

- (A) Any art theft can, on the evidence of the selection of pieces stolen, be categorized as committed either at the direction of a single known individual or at the direction of a group of known individuals.
- (B) Any art theft committed at the direction of a single individual results in a pattern of works taken and works left alone that defies rational analysis.
- (C) The pattern of works taken and works left alone can sometimes distinguish one type of art theft from another.
- (D) Art thefts committed with no preexisting plan for the disposition of the stolen works do not always involve theft of the most valuable pieces only.
- (E) The pattern of works taken and works left alone in an art theft can be particularly damaging to the integrity of the remaining collection.

2. The teeth of some mammals show “growth rings” that result from the constant depositing of layers of cementum as opaque bands in summer and translucent bands in winter. Cross sections of pigs’ teeth found in an excavated Stone Age trash pit revealed bands of remarkably constant width except that the band deposited last, which was invariably translucent, was only about half the normal width.

The statements above most strongly support the conclusion that the animals died

- (A) in an unusually early winter
  - (B) at roughly the same age
  - (C) roughly in midwinter
  - (D) in a natural catastrophe
  - (E) from starvation
3. The United States has never been a great international trader. It found most of its raw materials and customers for finished products within its own borders. The terrible consequences of this situation have become apparent, as this country now owes the largest foreign debt in the world and is a playground for wealthy foreign investors. The moral is clear: a country can no more live without foreign trade than a dog can live by eating its own tail.

In order to advance her point of view, the author does each of the following EXCEPT

- (A) draw on an analogy
- (B) appeal to historical fact
- (C) identify a cause and an effect
- (D) suggest a cause of the current economic situation
- (E) question the ethical basis of an economic situation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Giselle: The government needs to ensure that the public consumes less petroleum. When things cost more, people buy and use less of them. Therefore, the government should raise the sales tax on gasoline, a major petroleum product.

Antoine: The government should not raise the sales tax on gasoline. Such an increase would be unfair to gasoline users. If taxes are to be increased, the increases should be applied in such a way that they spread the burden of providing the government with increased revenues among many people, not just the users of gasoline.

As a rebuttal of Giselle's argument, Antoine's response is ineffective because

- (A) he ignores the fact that Giselle does not base her argument for raising the gasoline sales tax on the government's need for increased revenues
  - (B) he fails to specify how many taxpayers there are who are not gasoline users
  - (C) his conclusion is based on an assertion regarding unfairness, and unfairness is a very subjective concept
  - (D) he mistakenly assumes that Giselle wants a sales tax increase only on gasoline
  - (E) he makes the implausible assumption that the burden of increasing government revenues can be more evenly distributed among the people through other means besides increasing the gasoline sales tax
5. A government agency publishes ratings of airlines, ranking highest the airlines that have the smallest proportion of late flights. The agency's purpose is to establish an objective measure of the relative efficiency of different airlines' personnel in meeting published flight schedules.
- Which one of the following, if true, would tend to invalidate use of the ratings for the agency's purpose?
- (A) Travelers sometimes have no choice of airlines for a given trip at a given time.
  - (B) Flights are often made late by bad weather conditions that affect some airlines more than others.
  - (C) The flight schedules of all airlines allow extra time for flights that go into or out of very busy airports.
  - (D) Airline personnel are aware that the government agency is monitoring all airline flights for lateness.
  - (E) Flights are defined as "late" only if they arrive more than fifteen minutes past their scheduled arrival time, and a record is made of how much later than fifteen minutes they are.
6. Although this bottle is labeled "vinegar," no fizzing occurred when some of the liquid in it was added to powder from this box labeled "baking soda." But when an acidic liquid such as vinegar is added to baking soda the resulting mixture fizzes, so this bottle clearly has been mislabeled.
- A flaw in the reasoning in the argument above is that this argument
- (A) ignores the possibility that the bottle contained an acidic liquid other than vinegar
  - (B) fails to exclude an alternative explanation for the observed effect
  - (C) depends on the use of the imprecise term "fizz"
  - (D) does not take into account the fact that scientific principles can be definitively tested only under controlled laboratory conditions
  - (E) assumes that the fact of a labeling error is proof of an intention to deceive

7. Marine biologists have long thought that variation in the shell color of aquatic snails evolved as a protective camouflage against birds and other predators. Brown shells seem to be more frequent when the underlying seafloor is dark-colored and white shells more frequent when the underlying seafloor is light-colored. A new theory has been advanced, however, that claims that shell color is related to physiological stress associated with heat absorption. According to this theory, brown shells will be more prevalent in areas where the wave action of the sea is great and thus heat absorption from the Sun is minimized, whereas white shells will be more numerous in calmer waters where the snails will absorb more heat from the Sun's rays.

Evidence that would strongly favor the new theory over the traditional theory would be the discovery of a large majority of

- (A) dark-shelled snails in a calm inlet with a dark, rocky bottom and many predators
- (B) dark-shelled snails in a calm inlet with a white, sandy bottom
- (C) light-shelled snails in an inlet with much wave action and a dark, rocky bottom
- (D) light-shelled snails in a calm inlet with a dark, rocky bottom and many predators
- (E) light-shelled snails in a calm inlet with a white, sandy bottom and many predators

8. Measurements of the extent of amino-acid decomposition in fragments of eggshell found at archaeological sites in such places as southern Africa can be used to obtain accurate dates for sites up to 200,000 years old. Because the decomposition is slower in cool climates, the technique can be used to obtain accurate dates for sites almost a million years old in cooler regions.

The information above provides the most support for which one of the following conclusions?

- (A) The oldest archaeological sites are not in southern Africa, but rather in cooler regions of the world.
- (B) The amino-acid decomposition that enables eggshells to be used in dating does not take place in other organic matter found at ancient archaeological sites.
- (C) If the site being dated has been subject to large unsuspected climatic fluctuations during the time the eggshell has been at the site, application of the technique is less likely to yield accurate results.
- (D) After 200,000 years in a cool climate, less than one-fifth of the amino acids in a fragment of eggshell that would provide material for dating with the technique will have decomposed and will thus no longer be suitable for examination by the technique.
- (E) Fragments of eggshell are more likely to be found at ancient archaeological sites in warm regions of the world than at such sites in cooler regions.

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9. Advertisement: Clark brand-name parts are made for cars manufactured in this country. They satisfy all of our government automotive tests—the toughest such tests in the world. With foreign-made parts, you never know which might be reliable and which are cheap look-alikes that are poorly constructed and liable to cost you hundreds of dollars in repairs. Therefore, be smart and insist on brand-name parts by Clark for your car.

The argument requires the assumption that

- (A) Clark parts are available only in this country
  - (B) foreign-made parts are not suitable for cars manufactured in this country
  - (C) no foreign-made parts satisfy our government standards
  - (D) parts that satisfy our government standards are not as poorly constructed as cheap foreign-made parts
  - (E) if parts are made for cars manufactured in our country, they are not poorly constructed
10. Even if a crime that has been committed by computer is discovered and reported, the odds of being both arrested and convicted greatly favor the criminal.

Each of the following, if true, supports the claim above EXCEPT:

- (A) The preparation of computer-fraud cases takes much more time than is required for average fraud cases, and the productivity of prosecutors is evaluated by the number of good cases made.
- (B) In most police departments, officers are rotated through different assignments every two or three years, a shorter time than it takes to become proficient as a computer-crime investigator.
- (C) The priorities of local police departments, under whose jurisdiction most computer crime falls, are weighted toward visible street crime that communities perceive as threatening.
- (D) Computer criminals have rarely been sentenced to serve time in prison, because prisons are overcrowded with violent criminals and drug offenders.
- (E) The many police officers who are untrained in computers often inadvertently destroy the physical evidence of computer crime.

11. Every week, the programming office at an FM radio station reviewed unsolicited letters from listeners who were expressing comments on the station's programs. One week, the station received 50 letters with favorable comments about the station's news reporting and music selection and 10 letters with unfavorable comments on the station's new movie review segment of the evening program. Faced with this information, the programming director assumed that if some listeners did not like the movie review segment, then there must be other listeners who did like it. Therefore, he decided to continue the movie review segment of the evening program.

Which one of the following identifies a problem with the programming director's decision process?

- (A) He failed to recognize that people are more likely to write letters of criticism than of praise.
- (B) He could not properly infer from the fact that some listeners did not like the movie review segment that some others did.
- (C) He failed to take into consideration the discrepancy in numbers between favorable and unfavorable letters received.
- (D) He failed to take into account the relation existing between the movie review segment and the news.
- (E) He did not wait until he received at least 50 letters with unfavorable comments about the movie review segment before making his decision.

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12. “Though they soon will, patients should not have a legal right to see their medical records. As a doctor, I see two reasons for this. First, giving them access will be time-wasting because it will significantly reduce the amount of time that medical staff can spend on more important duties, by forcing them to retrieve and return files. Second, if my experience is anything to go by, no patients are going to ask for access to their records anyway.”

Which one of the following, if true, establishes that the doctor’s second reason does not cancel out the first?

- (A) The new law will require that doctors, when seeing a patient in their office, must be ready to produce the patient’s records immediately, not just ready to retrieve them.
  - (B) The task of retrieving and returning files would fall to the lowest-paid member of a doctor’s office staff.
  - (C) Any patients who asked to see their medical records would also insist on having details they did not understand explained to them.
  - (D) The new law does not rule out that doctors may charge patients for extra expenses incurred specifically in order to comply with the new law.
  - (E) Some doctors have all along had a policy of allowing their patients access to their medical records, but those doctors’ patients took no advantage of this policy.
13. Alia: Hawthorne admits that he has influence with high government officials. He further admits that he sold that influence to an environmental interest group. There can be no justification for this kind of unethical behavior.

Martha: I disagree that he was unethical. The group that retained Hawthorne’s services is dedicated to the cause of preventing water pollution. So, in using his influence to benefit this group, Hawthorne also benefited the public.

Alia and Martha disagree on whether

- (A) the meaning of ethical behavior has changed over time
- (B) the consequences of Hawthorne’s behavior can ethically justify that behavior
- (C) the standards for judging ethical behavior can be imposed on Hawthorne by another
- (D) the meaning of ethical behavior is the same in a public situation as in a private one
- (E) the definition of ethical behavior is rooted in philosophy or religion

14. The mayor boasts that the average ambulance turnaround time, the time from summons to delivery of the patient, has been reduced this year for top-priority emergencies. This is a serious misrepresentation. This “reduction” was produced simply by redefining “top priority.” Such emergencies used to include gunshot wounds and electrocutions, the most time-consuming cases. Now they are limited strictly to heart attacks and strokes.

Which one of the following would strengthen the author’s conclusion that it was the redefinition of “top priority” that produced the reduction in turnaround time?

- (A) The number of heart attacks and strokes declined this year.
  - (B) The mayor redefined the city’s financial priorities this year.
  - (C) Experts disagree with the mayor’s definition of “top-priority emergency.”
  - (D) Other cities include gunshot wound cases in their category of top-priority emergencies.
  - (E) One half of all of last year’s top-priority emergencies were gunshot wounds and electrocution cases.
15. In a large residential building, there is a rule that no pets are allowed. A group of pet lovers tried to change that rule but failed. The rule-changing procedure outlined in the building’s regulations states that only if a group of tenants can obtain the signatures of 10 percent of the tenants on a petition to change a rule will the proposed change be put to a majority vote of all the tenants in the building. It follows that the pet lovers were voted down on their proposal by the majority of the tenants.
- The argument depends on which one of the following assumptions?
- (A) The pet lovers succeeded in obtaining the signatures of 10 percent of the tenants on their petition.
  - (B) The signatures of less than 10 percent of the tenants were obtained on the pet lovers’ petition.
  - (C) Ninety percent of the tenants are against changing the rule forbidding pets.
  - (D) The support of 10 percent of the tenants for a rule change ensures that the rule change will be adopted.
  - (E) The failure of the pet lovers to obtain the signatures of 10 percent of the tenants on their petition for a rule change ensures that the rule change will be voted down by a majority of the tenants.

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16. Nuclear fusion is a process whereby the nuclei of atoms are joined, or “fused,” and in which energy is released. One of the by-products of fusion is helium-4 gas. A recent fusion experiment was conducted using “heavy” water contained in a sealed flask. The flask was, in turn, contained in an air-filled chamber designed to eliminate extraneous vibration. After the experiment, a measurable amount of helium-4 gas was found in the air of the chamber. The experimenters cited this evidence in support of their conclusion that fusion had been achieved.

Which one of the following, if true, would cast doubt on the experimenters’ conclusion?

- (A) Helium-4 was not the only gas found in the experiment chamber.
- (B) When fusion is achieved, it normally produces several by-products, including tritium and gamma rays.
- (C) The amount of helium-4 found in the chamber’s air did not exceed the amount of helium-4 that is found in ordinary air.
- (D) Helium-4 gas rapidly breaks down, forming ordinary helium gas after a few hours.
- (E) Nuclear fusion reactions are characterized by the release of large amounts of heat.

17. Every photograph, because it involves the light rays that something emits hitting film, must in some obvious sense be true. But because it could always have been made to show things differently than it does, it cannot express the whole truth and, in that sense, is false. Therefore, nothing can ever be definitively proved with a photograph.

Which one of the following is an assumption that would permit the conclusion above to be properly drawn?

- (A) Whatever is false in the sense that it cannot express the whole truth cannot furnish definitive proof.
- (B) The whole truth cannot be known.
- (C) It is not possible to determine the truthfulness of a photograph in any sense.
- (D) It is possible to use a photograph as corroborative evidence if there is additional evidence establishing the truth about the scene photographed.
- (E) If something is being photographed, then it is possible to prove definitively the truth about it.

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## Questions 18–19

Some cleaning fluids, synthetic carpets, wall paneling, and other products release toxins, such as formaldehyde and benzene, into the household air supply. This is not a problem in well-ventilated houses, but it is a problem in houses that are so well insulated that they trap toxins as well as heat. Recent tests, however, demonstrate that houseplants remove some household toxins from the air and thereby eliminate their danger. In one test, 20 large plants eliminated formaldehyde from a small, well-insulated house.

18. Assume that a person who lives in a small, well-insulated house that contains toxin-releasing products places houseplants, such as those tested, in the house.

Which one of the following can be expected as a result?

- (A) There will no longer be any need to ventilate the house.
  - (B) The concentration of toxins in the household air supply will remain the same.
  - (C) The house will be warm and have a safe air supply.
  - (D) If there is formaldehyde in the household air supply, its level will decrease.
  - (E) If formaldehyde and benzene are being released into the household air supply, the quantities released of each will decrease.
19. The passage is structured to lead to which one of the following conclusions?
- (A) Houseplants can remove benzene from the air.
  - (B) Nonsynthetic products do not release toxins into houses.
  - (C) Keeping houseplants is an effective means of trapping heat in a poorly insulated house.
  - (D) Keeping houseplants can compensate for some of the negative effects of poor ventilation.
  - (E) The air in a well-insulated house with houseplants will contain fewer toxins than the air in a well-ventilated house without houseplants.

20. Normal full-term babies are all born with certain instinctive reflexes that disappear by the age of two months. Because this three-month-old baby exhibits these reflexes, this baby is not a normal full-term baby.

Which one of the following has a logical structure most like that of the argument above?

- (A) Because carbon dioxide turns limewater milky and this gas is oxygen, it will not turn limewater milky.
  - (B) Because no ape can talk and Suzy is an ape, Suzy cannot talk.
  - (C) Because humans are social animals and Henry is sociable, Henry is normal.
  - (D) Because opossums have abdominal pouches and this animal lacks any such pouch, this animal is not an opossum.
  - (E) Because some types of trees shed their leaves annually and this tree has not shed its leaves, it is not normal.
21. Efficiency and redundancy are contradictory characteristics of linguistic systems; however, they can be used together to achieve usefulness and reliability in communication. If a spoken language is completely efficient, then every possible permutation of its basic language sounds can be an understandable word. However, if the human auditory system is an imperfect receptor of sounds, then it is not true that every possible permutation of a spoken language's basic language sounds can be an understandable word.
- If all of the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true?
- (A) Efficiency causes a spoken language to be useful and redundancy causes it to be reliable.
  - (B) Neither efficiency nor redundancy can be completely achieved in spoken language.
  - (C) If a spoken language were completely redundant, then it could not be useful.
  - (D) If the human auditory system were a perfect receptor of sounds, then every permutation of language sounds would be an understandable word.
  - (E) If the human auditory system is an imperfect receptor of sounds, then a spoken language cannot be completely efficient.

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22. All intelligent people are nearsighted. I am very nearsighted. So I must be a genius.
- Which one of the following exhibits both of the logical flaws exhibited in the argument above?
- (A) I must be stupid because all intelligent people are nearsighted and I have perfect eyesight.
  - (B) All chickens have beaks. This bird has a beak. So this bird must be a chicken.
  - (C) All pigs have four legs, but this spider has eight legs. So this spider must be twice as big as any pig.
  - (D) John is extremely happy, so he must be extremely tall because all tall people are happy.
  - (E) All geniuses are very nearsighted. I must be very nearsighted since I am a genius.
23. An advertisement states:
- Like Danaxil, all headache pills can stop your headache. But when you are in pain, you want relief right away. Danaxil is for you—no headache pill stops pain more quickly.
- Evelyn and Jane are each suffering from a headache. Suppose Evelyn takes Danaxil and Jane takes its leading competitor. Which one of the following can be properly concluded from the claims in the advertisement?
- (A) Evelyn's headache pain will be relieved, but Jane's will not.
  - (B) Evelyn's headache pain will be relieved more quickly than Jane's.
  - (C) Evelyn's headache will be relieved at least as quickly as Jane's.
  - (D) Jane's headache pain will be relieved at the same time as is Evelyn's.
  - (E) Jane will be taking Danaxil for relief from headache pain.

#### Questions 24–25

In opposing the 1970 Clean Air Act, the United States automobile industry argued that meeting the act's standards for automobile emissions was neither economically feasible nor environmentally necessary. However, the catalytic converter, invented in 1967, enabled automakers to meet the 1970 standards efficiently. Currently, automakers are lobbying against the government's attempt to pass legislation that would tighten restrictions on automobile emissions. The automakers contend that these new restrictions would be overly expensive and unnecessary to efforts to curb air pollution. Clearly, the automobile industry's position should not be heeded.

24. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the method used to counter the automakers' current position?
- (A) The automakers' premises are shown to lead to a contradiction.
  - (B) Facts are mentioned that show that the automakers are relying on false information.
  - (C) A flaw is pointed out in the reasoning used by the automakers to reach their conclusion.
  - (D) A comparison is drawn between the automakers' current position and a position they held in the past.
  - (E) Evidence is provided that the new emissions legislation is both economically feasible and environmentally necessary.
25. Which one of the following, if true, lends the most support to the automakers' current position?
- (A) The more stringent the legislation restricting emissions becomes, the more difficult it becomes for automakers to provide the required technology economically.
  - (B) Emissions-restriction technology can often be engineered so as to avoid reducing the efficiency with which an automobile uses fuel.
  - (C) Not every new piece of legislation restricting emissions requires new automotive technology in order for automakers to comply with it.
  - (D) The more automobiles there are on the road, the more stringent emission restrictions must be to prevent increased overall air pollution.
  - (E) Unless forced to do so by the government, automakers rarely make changes in automotive technology that is not related to profitability.

## 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.

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Acknowledgment is made to the following sources from which material has been adapted for use in this test booklet:

From “Striking the Balance: Congress and the President Under the War Powers Resolution” by Cyrus R. Vance. *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, Volume 133, Number 1, December 1984. © 1984 by the University of Pennsylvania. Used by permission.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The large publishing firm that owns financially troubled Westerly Books has allocated \$50,000 to the small company in one major effort to save it. Write an argument for spending the money on one of the following plans. The publishing firm has set the following conditions for keeping Westerly in business.

- Westerly must show a profit within one year by significantly increasing total sales.
- Westerly must change its image from an elite literary press to one with a broader audience appeal.

The Series Plan calls for contracting with a commercial artist who designs covers and book jackets. Westerly primarily publishes fiction by young and little-known writers whose names are recognized by only a small reading audience. This artist successfully launched a series of biographies for another small press by designating distinctive covers that became a trademark for the series. She believes that she can do something similar for Werterly by developing individual cover designs that will also become recognized trademarks. Book stores have told Westerly that its covers lack visual appeal and estimate that sales of its twenty current titles could jump at least 50 percent with better designs. The artist wants a \$50,000 contract to undertake this project.

The Star Plan calls for spending the money on promotion of one promising novel. Westery's books are generally well received by the critics but rarely sell more than five thousand copies. Westery usually does not have the resources for extensive national advertising. As a result, young writers who start out with Westery usually sign with larger publishing houses once they achieve some success. Westery has published two novels by a writer whose popularity has grown steadily. He is about to complete his third novel and claims that, with the right promotion, sales of this novel alone will exceed those of Westery's entire line. Though optimistic, Westery's staff has a more conservative estimate of expected sales. To remain with Westery, the author wants a promotional campaign costing the entire \$50,000.

[illegible]

**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 II**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	100	101
179	99	99
178	98	98
177	97	97
176	—*	—*
175	96	96
174	95	95
173	94	94
172	93	93
171	92	92
170	91	91
169	89	90
168	88	88
167	87	87
166	85	86
165	84	84
164	82	83
163	81	81
162	79	80
161	77	78
160	75	76
159	74	74
158	72	73
157	70	71
156	68	69
155	66	67
154	65	65
153	63	64
152	61	62
151	59	60
150	57	58
149	55	56
148	54	54
147	52	53
146	50	51
145	48	49
144	47	47
143	45	46
142	43	44
141	42	42
140	40	41
139	38	39
138	37	37
137	35	36
136	34	34
135	33	33
134	31	32
133	30	30
132	29	29
131	28	28
130	27	27
129	25	26
128	24	24
127	23	23
126	—*	—*
125	22	22
124	21	21
123	20	20
122	19	19
121	18	18
120	0	17

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

Click the link below to view answer explanations for this test.

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