



Chapter 11

The Princeton Review LSAT Practice Test 2

SECTION I
Time—35 Minutes
27 Questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some 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.

Questions 1–8 are based on the following passage:

Perhaps no figure from the Reconstruction era in the aftermath of the U.S. Civil War exemplifies the failed promise of those times better than Tunis Campbell. Campbell, born free in New Jersey, came to

- (5) postwar Georgia as a superintendent in the Freedmen's Bureau. He was assigned to organize the settlement of three of the sea islands off Georgia's coast, in accordance with General William T. Sherman's Special Field Order 15, which famously granted forty acres and a mule to each of forty thousand freed slaves in the coastal areas of Georgia and South Carolina.

- (10) Campbell, a champion of black equality and self-determination, set up one of the islands—St. Catherine's—as an effectively independent black principality. Taking possession of the abandoned plantation lands granted by Sherman's order, the residents of St. Catherine's set up their own constitution, education system, and militia, and allowed no whites on the island. Within a year, however, the effects of Lincoln's assassination were felt throughout the occupied South, and the Union army seized the land back from residents, either returning it to its former owners or selling it to white investors in the North. A sharecropping system was instituted, whereby many of the practical realities of slavery, if not their precise form, took hold again. Campbell himself was exiled.

Determined to continue fighting for the freed slaves, Campbell worked tirelessly on their behalf.

- (30) Resettling in McIntosh County, he organized farm labor to help them gain power in negotiations with white landowners, and he worked tirelessly to register black voters. Within a few years his efforts paid off, and he became one of three African Americans to be elected to the Georgia state senate, where against all odds he managed to secure some few legal protections for black Georgians. His stature, however, was a serious irritant to the white power structure of the state, and Campbell was eventually driven out of the senate as the result of a concerted campaign of election fraud and the preferment of false charges against him.

Campbell continued to work on the former slaves' behalf, but the rising power of white supremacists and the indifference of the federal government to the fate of former slaves steadily eroded what progress he was able to make. Eventually, with the help of a judge sympathetic to their cause, Campbell's enemies were able to convict him on a trumped-up charge, and Campbell was sentenced to a year of hard labor on

- (50) a chain gang. The plantation owner who bought his labor for that year paid the state of Georgia the meager sum of \$8.75. Annual mortality rates for chain-gang laborers then averaged between 16 and 25 percent, and at age 63, it seems almost miraculous that Campbell survived. After his release Campbell left Georgia and returned only once more before his death in 1891. In Georgia as in most of the former Confederate states, efforts to implement reform during Reconstruction were systematically foiled by those who sought to preserve white power and relegate black Americans to a permanent underclass.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - (A) assessing the accomplishments of a well-known historical figure
 - (B) criticizing conventional views of a contentious historical era
 - (C) correcting mistaken understandings of an important geographical region
 - (D) detailing the obstacles faced by a leader who sought self-determination for a group
 - (E) asserting the importance of laws in reevaluating views of a historical era
2. The passage supports which one of the following statements concerning the lives of freed slaves in South Carolina and Georgia soon after the conclusion of the Civil War?
 - (A) Some owned land and were able to participate in government.
 - (B) Many were able to live independent of white influence.
 - (C) Most were forced to continue working for their former owners.
 - (D) All were able to exercise the freedoms afforded to other citizens.
 - (E) No effort was made to assure their representation in national government.

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3. Which one of the following best describes the function of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It describes developments during Reconstruction that led to Campbell's eventual failure.
 - (B) It describes an effort to establish self-determination for freed slaves and the ways in which that effort was foiled.
 - (C) It summarizes the reasons Sherman's Special Field Order 15 was not fully implemented and indicates its limited effects.
 - (D) It shows an instance of efforts to maintain freed slaves as a permanent underclass not being entirely successful.
 - (E) It describes the outcome of the only effort during Reconstruction to respect the freed slaves' new legal equality.
4. In the fourth paragraph, the author mentions that a plantation owner paid \$8.75 for a year of Campbell's labor while he was imprisoned primarily to
- (A) demonstrate the ways in which institutions of slavery remained operative during Reconstruction
 - (B) quantify the dangerous conditions under which chain-gang laborers worked
 - (C) suggest that Campbell's punishment was demeaning
 - (D) prove the claim that the state of Georgia profited from Campbell's imprisonment
 - (E) indicate why Campbell returned to Georgia only once after he had served out the term of his imprisonment
5. Which one of the following, if true, would provide the LEAST support for the author's statements concerning the sharecropping system that was instituted after the Civil War?
- (A) Black farmers were often subject to violence and intimidation by white landowners, both as slave laborers and as sharecroppers.
 - (B) The rents that white landowners demanded from black sharecropping farmers were so high that it was impossible for most of them to accumulate any property or money of their own as the result of their labor.
 - (C) The children of sharecropping farmers only rarely had access to education, and most of them were forced to work in the fields from a young age, just as they had during slavery.
 - (D) Legal means were used to prevent sharecropping farmers from organizing to demand lower rents and better treatment from the white landowners whose land they farmed.
 - (E) Sharecropping farmers were able to keep their families together and make other significant life decisions that were not available to slaves.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that each of the following is true of the political system in Georgia during the initial stages of Reconstruction EXCEPT:
- (A) Some freed slaves cast votes in state elections.
 - (B) African American legislators were able to pass laws protecting some rights of freed slaves.
 - (C) No white legislators supported Campbell's efforts to extend important freedoms to freed slaves.
 - (D) White leaders were not all pleased at the stature achieved by some black politicians.
 - (E) White judges at times served purposes approved of by white supremacists.
7. The passage does NOT provide an answer to which one of the following questions?
- (A) Was land ever given to freed slaves as a result of Special Field Order 15?
 - (B) Was forced labor used as a means of punishment during Reconstruction?
 - (C) Were African Americans elected to positions in state government at any time during Reconstruction?
 - (D) For how long did the sharecropping system remain the primary means by which Southern landowners profited from their land?
 - (E) Did the laborers who were former slaves negotiate with white landowners?
8. The author would most likely agree with which one of the following statements about Campbell's importance to a full understanding of Reconstruction?
- (A) Campbell was the only leader during Reconstruction who attempted to secure a full range of citizens' rights for freed slaves.
 - (B) Campbell's story is emblematic of the reasons that Reconstruction did not deliver on its promise of freedom and equal rights for former slaves.
 - (C) Campbell did not succeed in Georgia because he himself was not a freed slave and was not fully trusted by those he sought to help.
 - (D) Campbell's effort at protecting freed slaves in Georgia from white supremacists exemplifies the fact that Southern state governments were weak during Reconstruction.
 - (E) The analysis of Reconstruction requires that its failures as well as its successes be studied in detail, and Campbell provides ample illustrations of both.

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Questions 9–14 are based on the following passage:

The crucial discovery that opened the way for modern advances in biochemistry was the role of DNA and protein in the biological activity of cells. After much debate and experimentation, it was eventually

- (5) learned that DNA serves as the genetic blueprint for proteins, which are the compounds upon which all cellular activity depends. Thus, although no living cell can function without protein, DNA and its chemical cousin RNA serve as the driving force
(10) for its organization and use. This led to a proper understanding of viruses. Although pathogens such as parasites and bacteria are cellular and are thus by conventional definitions living organisms, viruses are not. They have no cells of their own; instead, they
(15) are composed of DNA or RNA material accompanied by only a small amount of protein. A virus uses its genetic instruction set to commandeer the machinery of other cells, and therefore was thought to demonstrate that although a pathogen can exist without protein, it
(20) must at a bare minimum include DNA or RNA.

- In 1982, however, the biologist Stanley Prusiner hypothesized that there might exist proteins that were themselves pathogenic. Prusiner's idea of "prions" (proteinaceous infectious particles) was controversial
(25) because it contradicted the central dogma of modern biology. This hypothesis was, however, strengthened by further study of a class of encephalopathies that exist in many mammals: Called scrapie in sheep and goats, chronic wasting disease in elk and mule deer, and
(30) bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle ("mad cow disease"), these diseases are also found in humans—kuru, Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), and Fatal Familial Insomnia, to name a few. The fact that all of these diseases lead to similar types of brain damage
(35) was interesting, but even more interesting was the fact that material from infected individuals could transmit disease even after sterilization in an autoclave. DNA could not survive such treatment, but some proteins could, leading to the speculation that the pathogens in
(40) these cases were special forms of protein acting alone, without genetic direction.

A prion protein is not a foreign protein, but a variant conformation of a protein normally produced by cells. Because a protein's conformation—its

- (45) folding and physical shape—determines its biological activity, the prion protein no longer serves its normal purpose. Instead, prion proteins replicate themselves by catalyzing the conversion of normal copies of the protein into the prion conformation, and they may
(50) also alter the synthesis of new protein to favor that conformation. This mechanism helps explain why a disorder such as scrapie may develop spontaneously in a sheep that has never been exposed to an external source of the prion protein that causes it because a
(55) normal protein may slip into its prion conformation by chance. This mechanism also explains how humans exposed to cattle prion proteins in their food may subsequently develop disease because it has been

- shown that cattle prions can cause a similar human
(60) protein to shift from its normal conformation into a prion form.

9. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Recent discoveries suggest that the understandings of DNA and protein on which modern biochemistry is based are incomplete.
(B) The hypothesis that prions cause certain classes of disease shows that there may be pathogens that do not possess genetic material.
(C) The central dogma of modern biology is that the presence of genetic material is necessary for an organism to be considered alive.
(D) Although pathogens have been found that are composed primarily of DNA or RNA with little protein, no pathogen can exist completely without protein.
(E) The discovery that prions cause certain encephalopathies holds out hope that hitherto untreatable diseases may soon be cured.
10. The passage indicates that one consequence for a person who ingests food products derived from cattle with bovine spongiform encephalopathy may be
- (A) the contraction of a virus
(B) the spontaneous development of scrapie
(C) the contraction of a prion disease
(D) resistance to certain types of parasites
(E) the expression of genes that do not operate normally

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11. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A commonly held belief is introduced, scientific evidence against the belief is offered, and the belief is finally rejected as untrue.
 - (B) A new area of biology is described, possible benefits of study in this area are hypothesized, and further directions for study in this area are recommended.
 - (C) One potential cause of a class of diseases is hypothesized, evidence both for and against this hypothesis is presented, and the hypothesis is finally accepted.
 - (D) The basis of a scientific belief is introduced, a class of diseases this belief may not be adequate to explain is described, and a proposed cause of the diseases that do not conform to the belief is outlined.
 - (E) An alternative mechanism for a commonly observed phenomenon is posited, evidence in favor of that mechanism is considered, and arguments against the mechanism are ultimately accepted.
12. The author refers to the fact that material from individuals infected with certain encephalopathies may remain infectious even after sterilization in an autoclave primarily in order to
- (A) provide evidence that the conventional belief that all pathogens contain genetic material may not be true
 - (B) reinforce the claim that the class of encephalopathies discussed are all caused by the same prion
 - (C) indicate that it remains possible that these encephalopathies may be caused by viruses
 - (D) undermine conventional views of encephalopathy that state that these diseases can develop only spontaneously
 - (E) show how normal proteins may in some cases become pathogenic
13. By the author's statements, it can be inferred that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Not all diseases are caused by parasites, bacteria, viruses, or prions.
 - (B) Not all prion diseases involve changes to the conformation of a naturally produced protein.
 - (C) Not all proteins that exist in a prion form have detrimental biological effects in that form.
 - (D) Most diseases that are thought to be caused by prions can be spread from one species to another.
 - (E) Not all cases of prion disease can be explained by exposure to an external source of the pathogen that causes it.
14. Which one of the following is most analogous to the proposed mechanism by which a prion replicates itself, as that mechanism is described in the passage?
- (A) A teacher who advocates a new method of teaching reading to students is more successful with her method than are other teachers using more conventional methods.
 - (B) An artisan who produces works that other artisans consider to be of inferior quality is nevertheless successful because he can produce his works very cheaply.
 - (C) A scientist who has always accepted the theory that protein is involved in heredity changes her mind when it is discovered that genetic traits cannot be transmitted by a cell with its DNA removed.
 - (D) A criminal who has developed a safe and lucrative scheme for cheating investment banks convinces many other individuals who have previously obeyed the law to use the same scheme to make money, who then convince others to do so.
 - (E) A high-school graduate who goes into business for himself instead of going to college is extremely successful and becomes a role model for other graduates who chose not to attend college.

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Questions 15–20 are based on the following passages:

Passage A

According to W. Dale Mason, the issue of tribal sovereignty is especially pertinent to contemporary debates regarding Indian gaming. Since American law recognizes tribal sovereignty, many tribes are

- (5) responsible, to varying degrees, for generating revenue for their communities. As such, many have turned to gaming as a source for much-needed income. With the passage of the Indian Regulatory Gaming Act (IRGA) in 1988, the United States Supreme Court recognized
- (10) the right of tribes to own and operate gaming facilities without state interference. However, the issue of Indian gaming is still a controversial one.

Judy Zellio is a scholar of Indian gaming who focuses, for the most part, on numbers. She examines

- (15) the number of Indian gaming facilities in the United States and the amount of money they now generate for Native communities. Drawing on statistical evidence, she examines the rapidly increasing trend of Indian gambling enterprises, pointing out that roughly half
- (20) of the 560 tribes in the United States now operate gambling facilities of some kind or another. Most notably, some of the resort-like casinos located in densely populated coastal areas rival the “big boys” of Las Vegas and Atlantic City in terms of size and the
- (25) money that they generate. According to Zellio, there is a complicated relationship among Indian tribes, surrounding communities, and government officials. Despite the passage of the IRGA, government officials endeavor to find ways of “cashing in” on these
- (30) initiatives as they become more and more lucrative. Typically, they attempt revenue-sharing agreements or taxation. While Zellio clearly favors casinos and their multiple benefits to Native communities, she ultimately displays a cautious “wait-and-see” attitude regarding
- (35) these communities, their gambling enterprises, and the relationships they might have with the American government in the future.

Passage B

In his examination of the relationship between Native communities, casinos, and the state, Ronald Andrade is quite polemical. He focuses his attention on California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger,

- (5) particularly for his position on Indian casinos and for his negative representation of Native peoples. Schwarzenegger insists that Native peoples pay the state of California for their income generated in the gambling industry, arguing that they both live
- (10) off of society and do not pay their “fair share.” By drawing on historical examples, Andrade tries to show that Schwarzenegger’s policies toward Native peoples is the latest in a long line of governmental attempts to prevent Indian communities from
- (15) becoming self-sustaining and successful. For Andrade, Schwarzenegger’s inflammatory language is designed

to turn the general population of California against Native casinos, divide Indian communities, and like political leaders before him, undermine Native people’s attempts to better themselves. Andrade’s language may be forceful, but his language is in response to Governor Schwarzenegger’s equally strong words, and is indicative of the anger that many Native people feel.

- (20) 15. In the context of the second passage, which one of the following phrases could best be substituted for the word “polemical” (line 3) without substantially changing the author’s meaning?
- (A) agreeable but cautious
(B) derisive and contemptuous
(C) inflammatory and misleading
(D) aggressive and argumentative
(E) conciliatory and mollifying
16. It can be inferred that Zellio would probably agree with each of the following statements regarding Native casinos EXCEPT:
- (A) Increasingly, Native communities throughout the United States turn to various forms of gambling enterprises as a way to raise revenue for their communities.
(B) Some of the larger gambling facilities along the east and west coast of the United States are comparable to those found in more established gaming areas like Las Vegas and Atlantic City.
(C) The relationship between Native communities and government officials is, at times, an uneasy one, as the latter wish to partake in gambling revenues to which they are not, by law, entitled.
(D) While some Native gaming facilities have been successful in generating revenue for their community, roughly half of the tribes in the United States do not operate gaming enterprises.
(E) Because of the success that some Indian gambling facilities have experienced, most Native communities will turn to gaming enterprises as a way of generating revenue for themselves.

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17. It is likely that both Zellio and Andrade would agree that
- (A) despite the passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, American government officials often attempt to find ways of involving themselves in the revenues of these lucrative businesses
 - (B) Arnold Schwarzenegger's inflammatory language on the issue of Native casinos is designed to turn the general population of California against Native casinos, divide Indian communities, and like political leaders before him, undermine Native attempts to better themselves
 - (C) Native communities should contribute their "fair share" to society by giving profits from gaming facilities to the government through revenue-sharing agreements or taxation
 - (D) while gaming facilities can be profitable businesses and can raise much-needed revenue for Native communities, social problems, such as gambling addiction, increase as the number of gaming facilities do
 - (E) government officials must respect the law and leave the operation of gaming facilities to Native communities
18. The discussion of Native gaming facilities in both passages focuses on
- (A) how Native gaming facilities have changed the relationship between Native communities and government officials
 - (B) the relationship between Native communities and the government, especially on the government's interest in sharing the wealth of profitable gambling enterprises
 - (C) examining the positive and negative effects of the Indian Regulatory Gaming Act
 - (D) criticizing the Indian Regulatory Gaming Act
 - (E) examining the positive and negative effects of Native gaming facilities
19. Unlike Andrade, Zellio is primarily concerned with
- (A) examining the negative social effects of Native gaming facilities
 - (B) considering the effects of Native gaming facilities on the surrounding communities
 - (C) criticizing a governmental official for his stance on Native gaming facilities
 - (D) comparing Native gaming facilities with those found in Las Vegas and Atlantic City
 - (E) providing statistical information on the prevalence of Native gaming, and outlining some of the key issues involved with these enterprises
20. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly weaken the view expressed in the second passage?
- (A) There is evidence to suggest that in previous years governmental officials successfully taxed other profitable Native businesses, and after doing so, these enterprises quickly failed.
 - (B) Many provincial governments in Canada also have plans to tax lucrative gambling enterprises.
 - (C) Many Native communities that operate gaming enterprises enjoy a comfortable and peaceful relationship with the surrounding communities.
 - (D) Through education and financial support, the California government is currently assisting a number of Native communities to become successful and self-sustaining.
 - (E) Statistics show that gambling facilities in the central states are not as profitable as the ones located on the east and west coasts of the United States.

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Questions 21–27 are based on the following passage:

Like many aspects of public life in the former Soviet Union, the production of visual art was sanctioned and closely controlled by the central government and the Communist party. Most Soviet-era work is thus dismissed by critics as mere propaganda, not worthy of the same consideration due to Western works of the same period. Interest in Soviet artists has traditionally focused on those who resisted the regime and in many cases, were persecuted for doing so. Yet it is difficult to avoid seeing, in this interest, not an objection to art as propaganda, but rather a preference for one kind of propaganda over another. In the highly charged political atmosphere of the Cold War, works produced both inside and outside the Soviet Union tended to take on ideological dimensions, whether or not the artist intended them to.

Soviet art took shape at a time when governments worldwide were beginning to make full use of the power of propaganda. Although the Nazi regime in Germany is typically identified as leading the way in this pursuit, over the same period Stalin was expanding the Soviet Union's propaganda apparatus. With regard to visual arts, this apparatus operated in the contexts of both "high culture" and "low culture." Stalin's government sponsored a style of painting called Socialist Realism, which used conventional sentimental tropes and a lexicon of Communist imagery to portray life in the Soviet Union, and Stalin himself, in idealized and inspirational ways. At the same time, the production of posters was vastly expanded; these posters used cartoonish and overblown imagery to evoke such ideas as the greed of capitalism, the savagery of fascism, and the bravery of factory workers and collective farmers. Today, the Soviet-era posters that survive are collector's items, and a modest market remains for the high-culture works of painting and sculpture that survived the overthrow of the Soviet regime.

An examination of cultural production in the United States over the same period yields surprising similarities. Throughout the thirties, the government sponsored production of public art through the Works Progress Administration. Often these works celebrated the dignity of work and the enduring spirit of the people. World War II poster propaganda yielded images that linger in the popular culture even now: Rosie the Riveter, Uncle Sam, and caricatured racist portrayals of people living in fascist countries. Even the most famous high-culture painting in the United States—the abstract expressionist work of such painters as Pollock and Rothko—took on political dimensions that are striking in light of their apparent lack of ideological content. Triumphant showings of these artists' work, represented as "cultural exchange," were

(55) organized within the Soviet Union during the Cold War with the purpose of lauding freedom of expression. Soviet officials, at the same time, pointed to them as proof of capitalist decadence. Even these works, meant to exemplify the aesthetic in its purest form, became (60) weapons in an arms race of propaganda that mirrored other political contests taking place throughout the Cold War.

21. According to the passage, which one of the following opinions would art critics be most likely to hold concerning Socialist Realist paintings produced in the Soviet Union under Stalin's regime?
- (A) They cannot be considered as artistically valuable as other works produced during the same period because of their status as government propaganda.
 - (B) They are at least as ideologically motivated as paintings made under the Works Progress Administration during the same time.
 - (C) Their market value exceeds the market value of some serious paintings made outside the Soviet Union during the same time.
 - (D) Their popularity in the contemporary market indicates that they are of less artistic value than other paintings made during that time.
 - (E) Although they are propaganda, they cannot be completely dismissed because much of the art made during that period served similar purposes.
22. Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the author's interpretation of the fact that the U.S. government sponsored the production of art through the Works Progress Administration?
- (A) U.S. painters who produced government-sponsored works were not subject to direct oversight by government representatives during the planning stages of their work.
 - (B) Soviet painters who worked in the officially approved style were paid for their work only after it had been accepted by the Communist party.
 - (C) U.S. painters were free to choose whether they wished to seek government funding for works that might have been considered subversive.
 - (D) Soviet painters were able to gain at least some public attention for paintings produced outside the auspices of the government and the Communist party.
 - (E) U.S. painters who were funded by the Works Progress Administration were not prevented from producing work critical of the U.S. government, and they often did.

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23. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the second paragraph?
- (A) A general claim about a historical period is presented and then illustrated with the use of supporting examples from several countries.
 - (B) A contention concerning one country is used as proof of the truth of this contention for all countries.
 - (C) A particular strategy by a government is shown to operate in two separate contexts for similar purposes.
 - (D) The ongoing popularity of the results of a particular policy is used to demonstrate the efficacy of that policy.
 - (E) Two governments that are considered similar in one way are shown to be dissimilar in other important ways.
24. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of abstract expressionist paintings?
- (A) They were aesthetically superior to any paintings being produced in the Soviet Union at the same time.
 - (B) Their apparent lack of ideological content did not prevent them from being used as propaganda.
 - (C) The artists intended for them to be interpreted as lauding free expression.
 - (D) Their production was sponsored by the U.S. government through the Works Progress Administration.
 - (E) Their decadence is a primary reason they are considered among the greatest paintings of the twentieth century.
25. It can be inferred that the author would most likely agree with which one of the following statements concerning posters produced in the Soviet Union during World War II?
- (A) They dealt with the same subjects used in propaganda posters produced in Nazi Germany during the same time.
 - (B) They employed the same deceptive practices that Socialist Realist paintings of the period employed.
 - (C) They attributed characteristics to factory and farm workers that those workers normally did not possess.
 - (D) They served similar purposes to the purposes served by some posters produced in the United States during the same period.
 - (E) These posters are not as desirable to collectors today as are propaganda posters produced in other countries during the same period.
26. Which one of the following is most analogous to the passage's discussion of the "preference" (line 11) ascribed to art critics?
- (A) Literary reviewers prefer literary novels to popular novels because the tastes of literary reviewers are more refined than the tastes of most readers.
 - (B) Economists who prefer capitalism to socialism focus on the inefficiencies of a socialist government's policies and the successes of a rich venture capitalist who has been imprisoned by that government.
 - (C) Fashion designers who prefer creativity to practicality make garments that are exceptionally inconvenient to wear and maintain.
 - (D) Archaeologists who subscribe to a particular view of a civilization's history commence an investigation of a major site inhabited by that civilization with hopes of finding support for their view.
 - (E) A landscape designer who prefers shrubs to flowers nevertheless must accommodate a client's wishes to have a substantial number of flowers in a garden she is designing.
27. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The use of propaganda in both high-culture and low-culture contexts was prevalent in many countries during the twentieth century.
 - (B) Critics who dismiss Soviet art as being excessively ideological are incapable of seeing the ideological content of art produced at the same time in the United States.
 - (C) Paintings and posters were the primary means by which the governments fighting World War II sought to motivate their public to endure hardships associated with that war.
 - (D) Those who dismiss visual art produced in the Soviet Union as propaganda reveal their biases by doing so because even the greatest works by U.S. artists during the same period could also be used as propaganda.
 - (E) All art, regardless of the time and place of its production, has a political dimension that may be exploited by governments in their effort to produce propaganda.

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
26 Questions

Directions: The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the **best** answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by common sense 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 analysts believe that changes in the price of oil are never appreciably influenced by long-term weather forecasts. Last year, however, the prediction of an especially violent hurricane season for this year was followed by a sharp increase in oil prices because in the past large hurricanes have been known to disrupt oil production in the Gulf of Mexico. Hence, the predicted incidence of hurricanes—only one of many aspects of long-term weather forecasts—can cause changes in the price of oil, which means that other aspects of weather forecasting can as well.

The statement that large hurricanes in the past have disrupted oil production in the Gulf of Mexico is intended to support the contention that

- (A) the predicted violence of the upcoming hurricane season is the most important weather-related factor in determining oil prices
- (B) long-term weather forecasts usually do not influence oil prices at the time they are issued
- (C) any long-term weather forecasting must take into account the likely effect of fluctuations in the price of oil
- (D) a variety of predictions made in long-term weather forecasts can influence the price of oil
- (E) the usual effect of long-term predictions concerning the severity of the next year's hurricane season is to cause a sharp increase in the price of oil

2. In an experiment, first-year college students were asked to listen to a tape of someone speaking French. When asked to repeat the sounds they had heard, students who had studied French in high school could repeat more of the sounds than could students who had no knowledge of French. When asked to listen to a tape of only meaningless sounds, none of the students were able to repeat more than a few seconds' worth of the sounds made on the tape.

Which one of the following conclusions is best supported by the information above?

- (A) Knowledge of a foreign language interferes with one's ability to repeat unfamiliar sounds.
- (B) People who have a knowledge of French have better memories than do people who have no knowledge of French.
- (C) The ability to repeat unrelated sounds is not improved by frequent practice.
- (D) The ability to repeat sounds is influenced by one's ability to comprehend the meaning of the sounds.
- (E) Learning a foreign language requires an ability to distinguish unfamiliar sounds from gibberish.

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3. Many species of animals that have evolved poison as a protection from predators contain extremely large amounts of those poisons. It might seem that a poisonous animal would need to contain only enough poison to sicken or kill most animals, but there are some amphibians whose bodies contain enough poison to kill an elephant. This can be explained by the fact that the most common predators of these amphibians have evolved resistance to the defensive poisons, so that over time the prey has continually become more poisonous, while the predator has developed ever greater resistance to the poison.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the argument?

- (A) The seemingly excessive amount of poison contained in some prey animals' bodies can be explained by the co-evolution of predator and prey.
- (B) Some animals that protect themselves from predation by being poisonous contain more than enough poison to kill any predator.
- (C) An animal that protects itself against predators by being poisonous is likely to contain much more poison than is a predator that kills its prey with the use of poison.
- (D) The evolution of poison is not completely effective at preventing an animal from being preyed upon.
- (E) Poison is the most effective method available for prey animals to protect themselves from predators.

4. Gardener *M*: High levels of nitrogen-containing compounds are necessary for any plant to grow well. Therefore, to aid in this plant's growth, you must be sure to add plenty of fertilizer.

Gardener *O*: That would be pointless. The soil in which this plant is growing already contains a high level of nitrogen-containing compounds, and it is also receiving plenty of light and water.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest basis for Gardener *M* to respond to the objection raised by Gardener *O*?

- (A) The fact that the plant is receiving all of the things necessary for its growth does not necessarily ensure that it will grow well.
- (B) Without the addition of plenty of fertilizer, the plant will soon deplete the supply of nitrogen-containing compounds currently found in its soil.
- (C) A steady supply of light and water, although important for a plant's growth, is not as essential to a plant's growth as the supply of nitrogen-containing compounds.
- (D) No measure that guarantees a plant's growth should be neglected, even if it is possible that the plant may grow without that measure being taken.
- (E) The addition of excessive amounts of fertilizer may harm a plant, even if that plant requires nitrogen-containing compounds to grow.

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5. Medical Researcher: If I don't get another research grant soon, I'll never be able to discover a cure for phlebitis.

Assistant: But that's great. If your grant does come through, that dreaded disease will finally be eradicated.

Which one of the following statements best describes the flaw in the assistant's reasoning?

- (A) The assistant believes the researcher will be unable to cure phlebitis unless the grant comes through.
- (B) The assistant thinks the researcher will use the grant to find a cure for phlebitis, rather than for some other purpose.
- (C) The assistant believes it is more important to cure phlebitis than to eradicate other, more deadly conditions.
- (D) The assistant believes that all the researcher needs to cure phlebitis is another research grant.
- (E) The assistant thinks the researcher will cure phlebitis even if the grant does not come through.

6. Commentator: Projections indicate that our nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will shrink next year, leading to a 2 percent loss in tax revenues collected by the federal government. Therefore, we should pass a 2 percent cut in all federal taxes for next year. That way, the federal government's lost tax revenue will at least serve to stimulate the economy.

Which one of the following indicates a flaw in the commentator's argument?

- (A) A cut in federal taxes may necessitate a decrease in federal spending, which in turn may necessitate further tax cuts.
- (B) The economic stimulus offered by the proposed tax cut may not be great enough to ensure that the loss in federal taxes collected is no greater than 2 percent.
- (C) Tax cuts that are adequate to increase the rate of GDP growth in a healthy economy may not suffice to prevent the shrinkage of GDP when the economy is weak.
- (D) Money that is spent for one purpose cannot also be spent for another purpose.
- (E) There is no assurance given that the benefits of the proposed tax cut will not accrue primarily to the wealthiest individuals in society.

7. Due to the increasing number of part-time adjuncts hired to teach university courses, it has become increasingly difficult for people who have recently earned PhDs to find full-time employment in universities.

Which one of the following conforms most closely to the principle illustrated above?

- (A) Because the number of trees cut down in this area exceeds the number of new trees that have been planted, deforestation is a growing problem in the area.
- (B) Because the number of teachers who are qualified to teach science and math is declining, the quality of instruction students receive in those subjects is suffering.
- (C) Because individual songs can now be downloaded cheaply and easily from the internet, sales of new albums in record stores have significantly declined.
- (D) Because two new computer programs appeal to the same market and include the same features, neither of these programs will be cost-effective for the companies that sell them.
- (E) Due to the increasing number of coffee growers who are going out of business, it has become increasingly difficult for those who supply equipment to coffee growers to find a market for their products.

8. Sheet for sheet, Brand A paper towels cost less than Brand B paper towels and are more absorbent. Yet a roll of Brand A paper towels costs more than a roll of Brand B paper towels.

Which one of the following, if true, explains how the statements above can both be true?

- (A) Both Brand A and Brand B towels are manufactured by the same company, which often creates artificial competition for its expensive products.
- (B) A roll of Brand B paper towels is more absorbent than a roll of Brand A paper towels.
- (C) A roll of Brand A paper towels is more absorbent than a roll of Brand B paper towels.
- (D) The cost of a roll of Brand A towels has risen every year for the last five years.
- (E) A roll of Brand A paper towels has more sheets than a roll of Brand B paper towels.

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9. State agricultural officials are hoping to save California's \$30 billion-a-year fruit industry from destruction by the Mediterranean fruit fly by releasing nearly one billion sterile female fruit flies throughout the state. In the past, this has been shown to be the only effective means of limiting the spread of this destructive pest, outside of large-scale pesticide spraying.

Which one of the following best explains the intended effect of the program described above?

- (A) to drastically increase the number of potential mates for the male fruit flies, requiring them to devote more of their energies to mating rather than eating fruit
- (B) to saturate a given area with fruit flies, creating greater competition for food and thereby containing the damage done by the fruit fly to a smaller area
- (C) to ensure that a large number of fruit flies in succeeding generations are born infertile
- (D) to limit the growth of the population by reducing the number of successful matings between fruit flies
- (E) to encourage overpopulation of the fruit fly in the hopes that nature will correct the situation itself

10. Small businesses, which are essential to our country's economy, are more likely to fail when the price of health insurance increases unexpectedly. A recent bill introduced in parliament would reimburse health insurers who agree to limit the growth of the prices they charge to a set amount each year. Although this would effectively control the price of health insurance, there is no reason to pass the bill because only a small proportion of the small businesses that fail in this country do so because of sudden increases in insurance rates.

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

- (A) Sudden increases in costs not associated with health insurance are equally harmful to small businesses.
- (B) Changes to the market that result from lowering the risk of sudden increases in health insurance prices will increase the vulnerability of small businesses to sudden increases in other costs.
- (C) Employees of small businesses who become unemployed as the result of the failure of the companies they work for are less likely to accept employment in other small businesses.
- (D) The reimbursements to health insurers mandated by the bill will be funded by increased taxation that will significantly harm the overall economy.
- (E) Decreasing the risk to employers associated with sudden increases in health insurance costs would induce many more people to start their own small businesses.

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11. Marie: I just found out that it is cheaper for me to heat my home with gas or oil than for me to use any of the alternative methods available. I don't understand why environmentalists insist that the cost of fossil fuels is so high.

Louise: That's because you are confusing the price of fossil fuels with their cost. Gas and oil release tremendous amounts of pollution into the water and air, causing great damage to the environment. Not only does this pose a threat to the ecological balance that will affect the quality of life for future generations, but it also causes health problems that may be related to the consumption of these fuels. Once you add in these factors, it is clear that there are many alternatives that are actually cheaper than gas or oil, and consumers should adopt them.

According to her argument above, if an alternative energy source were to be found, under which one of the following conditions would Louise definitely object to its use?

- (A) if its price and cost were equal
- (B) if its cost were higher than the price of fossil fuels
- (C) if its cost were higher than the cost of fossil fuels
- (D) if the price of fossil fuels were to fall
- (E) if it were less efficient than fossil fuels

12. Company president: Many shareholders believe that rather than developing products of our own to compete in new markets, our company should instead acquire existing companies that offer products of that type. This would be unwise. Any company that is willing to be acquired cannot be in a healthy competitive position in its market, and any company that is unwilling to be acquired would cost too much for our company to acquire without incurring substantial risk.

The company president's argument proceeds by

- (A) advocating one course of action because a potential alternative course of action offers fewer advantages
- (B) determining that a course of action is unwise because it cannot be undertaken without incurring unacceptable costs
- (C) arguing against a course of action because there exist potential alternative courses of action that have not been definitively ruled out
- (D) dismissing the course of action recommended by a group of shareholders because the members of that group do not have the best interests of the company at heart
- (E) rejecting a course of action because the two possible situations in which it could be pursued are both unacceptable

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13. Pollster: In one survey of the electorate, a representative sample of likely voters was initially presented with information about the candidates' positions on several important issues. Months later in a second survey, these same voters were presented with information concerning the positions held by these candidates on the same issues, which in some cases had changed substantially. Despite this fact, the proportion of the sample that supported each candidate remained virtually unchanged. It can be concluded, therefore, that new information received about the candidates cannot appreciably change a voter's decision of which candidate to support.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the pollster's argument?

- (A) The number of issues on which either candidate had completely reversed his or her earlier position was relatively small.
- (B) It is not reasonable to expect voters to remember every detail of a political candidate's position on every significant issue.
- (C) The issues covered by the survey were not those that had been most widely reported in media coverage of the election.
- (D) More than a third of the survey group indicated that they supported a different candidate at the time of the second survey than they had at the time of the initial survey.
- (E) At the time of the initial survey, a majority of the survey group indicated that the candidates' positions on issues were not the most important determining factor in their decision of which candidate to support.

14. Oil exploration cannot be efficiently conducted by geological methods alone. The information gained through geological methods is useful for obtaining an accurate estimate of the likelihood of finding oil in a particular area, but only invasive surveys can determine with certainty the quantity of oil that will be produced by any area where it is found, and geological methods of oil exploration never include invasive surveys.

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

- (A) Oil exploration, to be successful, must include considerations of how practical it is to extract oil from a given area where it is found.
- (B) Oil exploration in an area cannot be conducted efficiently without an accurate estimate of the likelihood of finding oil in that area.
- (C) Knowledge of both the likelihood of finding oil in an area and the quantity of oil produced by that area are required by most oil companies before they will decide to drill there.
- (D) Oil exploration can be efficiently conducted only with certain knowledge of the quantity of oil that will be produced by any area where oil can be found.
- (E) Certain knowledge of the amount of oil that will be produced by any area where oil is likely to be found can be obtained solely through geological methods.

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15. Although all societies have some form of class system, there are systems that are based on neither wealth nor power. Still, there is no society that does not divide its population into the privileged and the common.

If the above statements are correct, it can be properly concluded that

- (A) making distinctions between haves and have-nots is a part of human nature
- (B) there are some people in all cultures who are considered privileged
- (C) every society has its own unique hierarchy
- (D) privileged people must have money
- (E) all societies have a tradition of seeing themselves as either privileged or common

Questions 16–17

On the basis of our understanding of ancient geography, it has long been accepted that the Americas were initially settled by people from eastern Asia who crossed into North America on a land bridge that once spanned the Bering Strait. Under this belief, all the native peoples of North and South America have been thought to be descendants of these first colonists. Yet genetic analysis of surviving native populations in the Americas indicates that most of them are much more closely related to the native populations of the Philippines and other Pacific islands. It seems clear that Pacific islanders must have been the first to reach the Americas. It has been shown that, using traditional construction methods, a group could have crossed the Pacific Ocean and reached South America.

16. Which one of the following is the main conclusion of the argument?
- (A) The native populations in the Americas are no longer generally thought to be descended from settlers who came from eastern Asia.
 - (B) The genetic makeup of native populations in the Americas is substantially similar to that of native populations in the Philippines and other Pacific islands.
 - (C) The first human settlers in the Americas were Pacific islanders.
 - (D) At least some Pacific islanders reached the South American continent by traveling on boats that were constructed using traditional methods.
 - (E) Pacific islanders originating in the Philippines were the ancestors of all native populations in North and South America.

17. The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) That a stated belief has been traditionally held to be true is taken as evidence that the belief must, in fact, be false.
- (B) That a given explanation of a set of facts is possible in some cases is taken as positive proof that this explanation is correct in all cases.
- (C) The statement of a set of conditions under which some correction to a set of long-held beliefs would be required is confused with the establishment of the fact that such a set of conditions actually arose.
- (D) The historical cause of a particular set of facts is mistakenly assumed to be the only possible cause of a similar set of facts elsewhere.
- (E) Facts that may support only the claim that a particular historic event occurred are taken to show that this event occurred before other similar events that could possibly have occurred earlier.

18. The current method of powering aircraft, the burning of fuel by internal-combustion engines, cannot be maintained indefinitely. Internal-combustion engines now burn refined petroleum, and the world's supply of petroleum is necessarily limited.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

- (A) Some means of powering aircraft other than the burning of fuels in internal-combustion engines could be successfully adopted.
- (B) Internal-combustion engines cannot be designed so that they burn some fuel not derived from limited resources.
- (C) Products from refined petroleum other than those currently burned in aircraft engines could not be chemically modified to replace the fuels used in aircraft today.
- (D) Engines that do not operate by internal combustion could not be designed to operate using fuels derived from petroleum.
- (E) No method of powering aircraft that relies on a finite resource is practical.

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19. Evidence seems to indicate that people's faith in some mystical practices increases when these practices offer relief in frightening or challenging situations. One significant piece of evidence is the observation that the use of "healing crystals" is more prevalent among people who suffer from life-threatening diseases such as cancer than it is among people who have minor health problems such as colds or the flu.

Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion drawn in the passage above?

- (A) Rapid social change has alienated people and has led to an overall increase in people's adoption of mystical practices.
 - (B) Many mystical practices are never used by more than a small number of extremely ill people.
 - (C) Those who are diagnosed with life-threatening diseases may seek nontraditional treatments for those diseases without having faith in their effectiveness.
 - (D) Psychics and mediums do not experience a surge in business after the occurrence of earthquakes and plane crashes.
 - (E) The use of crystals is one of the most ancient methods utilized for healing.
20. Executive: Nearly everyone can become a consultant, for there are no formal requirements that must be satisfied to be called a consultant. Anyone who convinces a company to hire him or her to perform an advisory function—no matter what its nature—is by definition a consultant.

The executive's conclusion can be properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Nearly everyone can convince a company to hire him or her to perform an advisory function.
- (B) Some consultants satisfy a set of formal requirements not directly related to any advisory function they perform for a business.
- (C) Those who convince companies to hire them to perform advisory functions satisfy their employers' requirements for the performance of those functions.
- (D) Every consultant has convinced some company that he or she satisfies a set of informal requirements.
- (E) Some consultants could convince any company to hire them to perform certain advisory functions.

21. An editor found that the manuscript of a new novel contained many grammatical errors and misused words. Despite this fact, the editor did not recommend that the manuscript be rejected.

Each of the following, if true, would explain the editor's decision EXCEPT:

- (A) The manuscript in question had already been accepted by the publisher, a decision that could not be reversed on the editor's advice.
- (B) The author of the manuscript was a first-time author whose work was not expected to attract much critical notice.
- (C) The prose style used in the manuscript, although unorthodox, was groundbreaking and enjoyable to read.
- (D) The errors in the manuscript could easily be corrected in the editing process, and the novel's story was gripping and dramatic.
- (E) Correct grammar and word usage are not the most important factors in an editor's decision of whether to recommend a manuscript's rejection.

22. If a candidate is to win an election easily, that candidate must respond to the electorate's emotional demands—demands that the opponent either does not see or cannot act upon. Although these emotional demands are often not directly articulated by the electorate or by the candidate responding to them, they are an integral part of any landslide victory.

Which one of the following conclusions can most logically be drawn from the passage above?

- (A) If neither candidate responds to the emotional demands of the electorate, either candidate might win in a landslide.
- (B) If an election was close, the emotional demands of the electorate were conflicting.
- (C) If a candidate responds to the emotional demands of the electorate, that candidate will have a landslide victory.
- (D) An election during which neither candidate responds to the emotional demands of the electorate will not result in a landslide.
- (E) Emotional demands are the only inarticulated issues in an election.

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23. A well-known philosopher once articulated the method by which an action can be judged to be unethical: Imagine the consequences of everyone in society taking that action; if those consequences would be harmful to society, then the action is unethical. Yet it cannot be denied that, at times in the past, the intentional breaking of laws to draw attention to injustice has had beneficial effects in many societies. By the philosopher's standard, however, these actions would be judged unethical because if everyone in a society disregarded its laws, chaos would result. Because it is every person's ethical responsibility to fight against injustice in society, the philosopher's method must be incorrect.

The argument is flawed because it

- (A) confuses what is ethically impermissible with what is merely not forbidden
 - (B) treats actions that have characteristics in common with a larger class as members of that class without recognizing a relevant distinction
 - (C) derives a conclusion about all the actions of a certain class on the basis of a principle whose relevance to those actions is doubtful
 - (D) mistakenly ascribes a characteristic to a class of actions that can properly be said to apply only to the individual actions that make up that class
 - (E) incorrectly assumes the truth of its conclusion that the philosopher's method is flawed
24. For every known physical phenomenon, physicists have posited laws that govern the occurrence of that phenomenon. It can be concluded, therefore, that every known physical phenomenon is governed by the same law.
- The flawed reasoning in the argument above is most similar to that in which one of the following?
- (A) The trunk of every tree is a body of tissue that contains both xylem and phloem. Therefore, any body of tissue that contains both xylem and phloem is the trunk of a tree.
 - (B) Every house has a unique mailing address. Therefore, because these packages are all marked with the same mailing address, they will all be sent to the same house.
 - (C) Because every action taken by a person can be explained by unconscious motives, a single motive explains all of the actions taken by any person.
 - (D) No violin that was made in the twentieth century is remarkably valuable. Because this violin is remarkably valuable, it must not have been made in the twentieth century.
 - (E) For every known star, astronomers can determine that star's elemental composition. Because a star's elemental composition determines its exact color, no two stars are the same exact color.

25. No iconoclasts are public figures, and all politicians are public figures. It follows that no politicians are fanatics.

The conclusion above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) All fanatics are public figures.
 - (B) All fanatics are iconoclasts.
 - (C) All public figures are politicians.
 - (D) No fanatics are iconoclasts.
 - (E) No iconoclasts are politicians.
26. Wendy: Young people in our country are lagging behind the young people in other countries in science and math. With the increasing importance of technology in the world economy, it seems all but certain that our country's economic stature is in jeopardy.
- Thomas: You forget that our country's strong economy allows us to attract new immigrants easily. Although the young people in our country may not fill the need for employees in technology companies, we will always be able to satisfy it by allowing those with the needed skills to emigrate from other countries, thereby maintaining our crucial competitive position in the world economy.
- By their statements, it can be most reasonably inferred that Wendy and Thomas would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Efforts should be made to encourage the growth of the country's economy in areas that do not rely as heavily on technical knowledge.
 - (B) Continued efforts to ensure that the country's future workforce includes those who have the skills needed by technology companies are warranted.
 - (C) The quality of math and science education offered to the country's young people can be improved only if the rate of immigration is limited.
 - (D) In the future, the country's economic stature is likely to decline.
 - (E) Technology companies will adapt their business operations so that they can successfully employ people in many different countries who have needed skills.

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.

NO TEST MATERIAL ON THIS PAGE

SECTION III
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. Senator: For economic issues, I base my responses on logic. For political issues, I base my responses either on logic or gut instinct. For moral issues, I never base my responses on logic.

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

- (A) If the senator relies on logic, he may be responding to a moral issue.
- (B) If the senator relies on logic, he is not responding to an economic issue.
- (C) If the senator does not rely on logic, he is responding to a political issue.
- (D) If the senator does not rely on logic, he must be responding to an economic issue.
- (E) If the senator does not rely on logic, he might be responding to a political issue.

2. Social institutions are organized in such a way that they reinforce the need for their continued existence. Thus, although many political candidates claim that they will do away with certain social institutions that are not universally supported, it is unlikely that these candidates will be able to deliver on their promises.

The statement that social institutions are organized in such a way that they reinforce the need for their continued existence functions in the argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It is a premise offered to lend support to the claim that political candidates may be unable to deliver on their promises to eliminate certain social institutions.
- (B) It is a conclusion supported by the premise that many political candidates claim that they will do away with some social institutions.
- (C) It is an assertion despite which the argument says that political candidates will succeed in doing away with the least popular of social institutions.
- (D) It is offered as evidence against the belief that political candidates are sincere when they promise to do away with certain social institutions.
- (E) It is the main conclusion of the argument.

3. An electronics manufacturer in financial trouble decided last year that, to survive, it needed to eliminate its least popular product lines to save on production costs. The product lines it eliminated accounted for 20 percent of all products produced by the manufacturer at that time. Yet, one year after their elimination, production costs directly related to the manufacture of their products have decreased by only 15 percent.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of the difference between the reduction in manufacturing output and the cost savings achieved as a result of that reduction?

- (A) The product lines eliminated by the manufacturer were also the most expensive products to produce.
- (B) Production of products in the lines that were not eliminated were significantly cut back over the past year.
- (C) Raw materials for the manufacturer's products constitute a far greater share of the products' direct production costs than expenses such as labor and maintenance.
- (D) The total direct production costs associated with manufacturing components used in all of the manufacturer's products were not changed by the elimination of some product lines that used those components.
- (E) The manufacturer's contract with the union to which its employees belong required the reassignment of workers who had previously been employed in producing the eliminated product lines to administrative departments not directly related to manufacturing operations.

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4. Advertisement: Professional exterminators will tell you that to rid your home of roaches, you must do more than kill all the roaches you see. This is why the system that professional exterminators use most includes a poison that inhibits the development of roach eggs already laid, as well as a chemical that kills all adult roaches. This same combination is now available to the nonprofessional in new Extirm. When you're ready to get rid of roaches once and for all, get Extirm in your corner.

All of the following are implied by the advertisement above EXCEPT:

- (A) Professional exterminators asked about roach extermination recommended Extirm.
 - (B) Extirm contains a chemical that inhibits the development of roach eggs.
 - (C) More than one chemical is required to rid a home of roaches.
 - (D) Inhibiting the development of roach eggs may not eliminate roaches from the home.
 - (E) Roaches reproduce by laying eggs.
5. The use of genetically engineered bacteria to process some types of radioactive waste is preferable to the traditional method of burying it in sealed containers. Whereas waste disposed of by traditional means remains radioactive for thousands of years, the engineered bacteria can render radioactive waste safe within a matter of months. Also, breaches or flaws in the containment of buried waste can lead to harmful contamination of soil and water that may be extremely difficult to detect.

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

- (A) The byproducts generated by the genetically engineered bacteria in processing radioactive waste are not more harmful to the environment than the radioactive waste itself would be.
- (B) No type of genetically engineered bacteria has yet been discovered that can process all types of radioactive waste.
- (C) The processes that produce radioactive waste also lead to radioactive contamination of equipment that cannot be reduced through the use of genetically engineered bacteria.
- (D) The environmental conditions required by the genetically engineered bacteria in processing radioactive waste make harmful soil and water contamination likely.
- (E) There is a risk that some of the genetically engineered bacteria, when used, will give rise to mutant progeny that are unable to process radioactive waste.

6. On Tuesday night, we observed that comet X was moving in the direction of star P. On Wednesday night, a flare was observed that could have been caused by a comet colliding with a star. Therefore, the flare that was observed on Wednesday night was caused by comet X colliding with star P.

The questionable method of reasoning in the argument above is most similar to that in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) At three o'clock, a trash can was standing upright at the corner of the intersection of Myrtle and Carleton. At four o'clock, a trash can was lying in the center of that same intersection. Because at four o'clock there was no longer a trash can standing upright on the corner, it is likely that a passing automobile collided with the trash can and knocked it into the intersection.
- (B) This morning, Stewart was in downtown Frostburg. This afternoon, Stewart was in downtown Augusta. Because Stewart could not have traveled so far in so short a time without traveling by airplane, Stewart must have traveled in an airplane today.
- (C) Yesterday, Misty expressed her intention to make an offer on a house that is for sale through realtor V. Today, an offer was made on a house that is for sale through a realtor. Therefore, that offer was made by Misty on a house that is for sale through realtor V.
- (D) Either May or Kathleen will be the next CEO of Thiscorp. Because media reports suggest that the one chosen will not be May, Kathleen is certain to be the next CEO of Thiscorp.
- (E) Ten minutes ago, a red car was moving down this country road at excessive speed. No one else has used the road all day. A car has just collided with a large tree along this country road; there can be no doubt that the car involved in the collision is red.

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7. Sales representative: Our nutritional supplement treats mold allergies at least as well as any prescription drug does. Unfortunately, we have no study results to prove this claim, but the supplement is clearly effective: Our customer satisfaction surveys show that people with mold allergies who take our supplement all report a lessening of symptoms. No study conducted by any maker of a prescription drug has ever refuted this evidence.

The sales representative's argument is flawed because it reasons that

- (A) the fact that the supplement is effective does not necessarily imply that it is as effective as any prescription drug
 - (B) the results of a survey conducted by an organization with commercial interest in its findings may be biased
 - (C) because no evidence demonstrates that a survey's results are inaccurate, the results must therefore be accurate
 - (D) the experiences of those who seek treatment for a condition are relevant to an evaluation of the relative efficacy of those treatments
 - (E) the lessening of symptoms does not necessarily constitute effective treatment of the malady responsible for those symptoms
8. It is widely believed that the consumption of certain cold medicines may impair a driver's ability to operate a vehicle safely. However, the results of examinations administered during the process of obtaining a driver's license show that this is a misconception. The rate at which examinees who were taking cold medicines were awarded driver's licenses was no different from the rate at which examinees in the population at large received driver's licenses.

The reasoning above is fallacious because it fails to consider the possibility that

- (A) the number of those taking cold medicines during the examination process represented a relatively small proportion of the total number of examinees
- (B) not all cold medicines have similar effects on a driver's ability to operate a vehicle safely
- (C) an individual who is able to operate a vehicle safely may fail one or more of the examinations on which the decision to award a driver's license is based
- (D) the belief that cold medicines impair coordination has been refuted by other studies not directly related to operating vehicles
- (E) an individual who takes cold medicine may be able to operate a vehicle more safely than that individual would if he or she left the cold untreated

9. The fact that many animals preyed upon by large carnivores are herd animals does not therefore imply that their herding behavior confers protection from predation. When hunting prey that lives in herds, large carnivores routinely target the weakest members of the herd, and unless the targeted animal is a juvenile, even the closest relatives of the targeted animal do not act to protect it. The closest relatives of most juvenile animals, whether or not they live in herds, will most often act to protect them from predators.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the argument?

- (A) The closest relatives of juvenile animals most often act to protect those animals from predators.
- (B) Living in herds offers advantages that do not stem from the decreased likelihood of being killed by a predator.
- (C) Large carnivores tend to prefer prey that lives in herds.
- (D) The reason that many animals live in herds cannot be that herding behavior increases the number of animals that will act to protect the herd's members from large carnivores.
- (E) The confusion engendered when a herd flees from a large carnivore provides protection for the targeted member of that herd, even when no other herd member actively protects that animal.

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10. Recent history in many former dictatorships suggests that the introduction of democratic reforms and market reforms at the same time is ultimately counterproductive. Although many countries in which one of these types of reform was carried out independent of the other have in time embraced liberalization of both types, almost all countries in which both political and economic continuity are interrupted eventually slip back into authoritarian styles of government that exert strong control over the market. It can be concluded that the best strategy for reform in a country that was formerly a dictatorship is to promote increased democracy, or more freedom in the market, but not both.

Which one of the following statements, if true, would provide the greatest additional support for the argument above?

- (A) Economic reform in countries that were not formerly dictatorships is usually more difficult to promote than is political reform.
 - (B) Some authoritarian governments oppress their populations by exerting control over their countries' markets.
 - (C) Reform efforts that do not address the fundamental humanitarian needs of a country's citizenry are unlikely to succeed.
 - (D) Reform in a former dictatorship cannot be successful without including aspects of political or economic continuity as well as political or economic liberalization.
 - (E) Countries with both democratic governments and market economies may also benefit from reform to one or the other of these systems.
11. In mathematics, different definitions of key concepts may be advanced, but no new definition is considered correct if it conflicts with the accepted definition. In some cases, however, it is possible that a new correct definition is able to solve some problem that the accepted definition cannot. In this case, because the accepted definition should always be the correct definition that is capable of solving the greatest number of problems, the new definition should become the accepted definition.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning above?

- (A) Any new definition of a mathematical concept that can solve some problem that the accepted definition cannot must be correct.
- (B) No new correct definition that is able to solve some problem that the accepted definition cannot solve fails to solve any problem that the accepted definition can solve.
- (C) It is possible that a new incorrect definition of some mathematical concept is capable of solving problems that the currently accepted definition cannot.
- (D) The definitions of mathematical concepts cannot be evaluated in terms of their truth, only their correctness.
- (E) Any existing correct definition of a mathematical concept that is not the accepted definition must fail to solve at least one problem that the accepted definition can.

12. Computer Technician: This system has either a software problem or a hardware problem. None of the available diagnostic tests has been able to determine where the problem lies. The software can be replaced, but the hardware cannot be altered in any way, which means that if the problem lies in the hardware, the entire system will have to be scrapped. We must begin work to solve the problem by presupposing that the problem is with the software.

On which one of the following principles could the technician's reasoning be based?

- (A) In fixing a problem that has two possible causes, it makes more sense to deal with both causes rather than spend time trying to determine which is the actual cause of the problem.
 - (B) If events outside one's control bear on a decision, the best course of action is to assume the "worst-case" scenario.
 - (C) When the soundness of an approach depends on the validity of an assumption, one's first task must be to test that assumption's validity.
 - (D) When circumstances must be favorable in order for a strategy to succeed, the strategy must be based on the assumption that conditions are indeed favorable until proved otherwise.
 - (E) When only one strategy can be successful, the circumstances affecting that strategy must be altered so that strategy may be employed.
13. To become a master at chess, a person must play. If a person plays for at least four hours a day, that person will inevitably become a master of the game. Thus, if a person is a master at the game of chess, that person must have played each day for at least four hours.

The error in the logic of the argument above is most accurately described by which one of the following?

- (A) The conclusion is inadequate because it fails to acknowledge that people who play for four hours each day might not develop a degree of skill for the game that others view as masterful.
- (B) The conclusion is inadequate because it fails to acknowledge that playing one hour a day might be sufficient for some people to become masters.
- (C) The conclusion is inadequate because it fails to acknowledge that if a person has not played four hours a day, that person has not become a master.
- (D) The conclusion is inadequate because it fails to acknowledge that four hours of playing time each day is not a strategy recommended by any world-champion chess players.
- (E) The conclusion is inadequate because it fails to acknowledge that most people are not in a position to devote four hours each day to playing chess.

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14. Prescriptive grammar is not a natural science. We know this because prescriptive grammar relies upon a set of axiomatic principles, and no science that relies upon a set of axiomatic principles depends primarily on experimentation.

The conclusion of the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Some natural sciences rely on a set of axiomatic principles.
 - (B) All natural sciences depend primarily on experimentation.
 - (C) No science that depends primarily on experimentation relies on a set of axiomatic principles.
 - (D) All sciences that depend primarily on experimentation are natural sciences.
 - (E) No grammar that relies on a set of axiomatic principles is a science.
15. Last year, Marcel enjoyed a high income from exactly two places: his sporting goods store and his stock market investments. Although Marcel earns far more from his store than from his investments, the money he earns from the stock market is an important part of his income. Because of a series of drops in the stock market, Marcel will not earn as much from his investments this year. It follows then that Marcel will make less money this year than he did last year.

Which one of the following is an assumption necessary to the author's argument?

- (A) Increased profits at Marcel's sporting goods store will not offset any loss in stock market income.
- (B) Sporting goods stores earn lower profits when the stock market drops.
- (C) Drops in the stock market do not always affect all of a particular investor's stocks.
- (D) Marcel's stock market investments will be subject to increased volatility.
- (E) If his income is lower, Marcel will not be able to meet his expenses.

16. Efforts to encourage conservation by individuals are unlikely to address the world's most pressing energy problems, for although individuals have some knowledge of the amount of energy they use directly, there are hidden energy costs to everything an individual does. Every product purchased and every service received has an attendant energy cost, and the cumulative total of these costs far exceeds the amount of energy used directly by individuals.

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

- (A) The most pressing energy problems involve consumption of energy that cannot be attributed to individual behavior.
 - (B) The prices of goods and services do not incorporate the hidden energy costs involved in their production and delivery.
 - (C) Conservation efforts are most effective when individuals have control over the amount of energy they consume.
 - (D) The world's most pressing energy problems cannot be solved by reliance on the actions of individuals.
 - (E) Individuals can effectively conserve energy in only those cases when they have some knowledge of the energy costs attendant upon their actions.
17. Activist: All nations that base their economic policy on unbridled competition encourage dishonest business practices, and all nations in which dishonest business practices are common lose the trust on which international investment is based. Any nation that, because of factors beyond the government's control or because of shortsighted policies, loses the respect of its trading partners is unlikely to be able to secure needed aid in the event of economic hardship. Thus, if a nation wishes to maintain economic stability, it is essential that the activities of banks be heavily regulated.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the activist's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Moderate regulation of banks is adequate to ensure that dishonest business practices do not become commonplace.
- (B) Unbridled competition, in the absence of other contributing factors, only leads to a low incidence of dishonest business practices in an economy.
- (C) Those nations that lose the trust on which international investment is based do not necessarily lose the respect of their trading partners.
- (D) It is possible for a nation to maintain economic stability without securing aid in the event of economic hardship.
- (E) An economic policy based on unbridled competition is not the only shortsighted government policy that may lead to a loss of respect among a country's trading partners.

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18. Columnist: Labor unions claim that they take tough negotiating positions to secure fair treatment for workers, but they have self-interested motives in doing so. A union that gets higher wages for its members can collect higher union dues, thus allowing the union to make more political contributions and gain influence. There can be little doubt that the purpose of the labor movement is primarily to amass political power and only incidentally to help workers.

The reasoning in the columnist's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) incorrectly concludes that every union is interested in gaining political power based on the fact that many unions are interested in doing so
 - (B) improperly derives a conclusion about the labor movement as a whole on the basis of information concerning the behavior of individual labor unions
 - (C) assumes without warrant that two goals are mutually exclusive when a premise of the argument states that the pursuit of one goal may be furthered by pursuit of the other
 - (D) makes ambiguous use of the term *labor*
 - (E) rejects the arguments made by a group on the basis of information concerning the political preferences of that group
19. In concluding that there has been a shift in the sense of parental responsibility in the United States since the 1960s, researchers point to the increase in the frequency with which fathers tend to the daily needs of their children. However, this increase cannot be attributed exclusively to a shift in parental mores, for during the same period there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who have jobs. With this in mind, the increased participation of fathers in child rearing may well be only a symptom of a more fundamental change in society.
- The author of the passage criticizes the conclusion of the researchers by
- (A) offering a clearer definition of the researchers' premises, thereby compromising their argument
 - (B) attacking the integrity of the researchers rather than their reasoning
 - (C) showing that the researchers have reversed cause and effect in making their argument
 - (D) pointing out that their criteria for "parental responsibility" are not a logical basis for their argument
 - (E) suggesting an alternative cause for the effect cited by the researchers

Questions 20–21

Upon exiting an exhibit, some visitors to art museums find it difficult to describe what it was that they liked and didn't like about the paintings. Yet because these visitors feel strongly about which art they believed to be good and which art they believed to be bad, appreciating a work of art obviously does not require the ability to articulate what, specifically, was perceived to be good or bad.

20. The argument above assumes which one of the following?

- (A) The fact that some people find it difficult to articulate what they like about a work of art does not mean that no one can.
- (B) If an individual feels strongly about a work of art, then he or she is capable of appreciating that work of art.
- (C) The vocabulary of visual art is not a part of common knowledge, but rather is known only to those who study the arts.
- (D) When a person can articulate what he or she likes about a particular painting, he or she is able to appreciate that work of art.
- (E) Paintings can be discussed only in general terms of good and bad.

21. According to the passage above, all of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Some museum visitors can explain with great precision what they liked and didn't like about a certain painting.
- (B) If a person studies art, then that person will be able to articulate her opinion about paintings.
- (C) If a person can't say why she likes a piece of art, it doesn't necessarily mean that she doesn't appreciate that piece.
- (D) Some visitors can explain what they liked about a piece, but are unable to explain what they didn't like.
- (E) The inability to express the reason for a particular preference indicates that the preference must not be strong.

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22. Evan: Earlier this year, the *Stockton Free Press* reported that residents consider Mayor Dalton more concerned with his image than with advancing the cause of the less fortunate of Stockton.

Dalia: But the mayor appointed a new director of the public television station, and almost immediately the station began running a documentary series promoting the mayor's antipoverty program.

Evan: Clearly the mayor has, by this appointment, attempted to manipulate public opinion through the media.

Evan's second statement counters Dalia's argument by

- (A) disputing the relevancy of her statement
 - (B) suggesting that Dalia is less informed about the issue than he
 - (C) confusing the argument she presents with his own
 - (D) appealing to popular opinion that the mayor should not misuse his access to the media
 - (E) claiming that Dalia's argument is an example that actually strengthens his own argument
23. Naturalist: Every year, thousands of animals already on the endangered species list are killed for their hides, furs, or horns. These illegal and often cruel deaths serve to push these species further toward the brink of extinction. The products made from these animals, such as articles of clothing and quack medical remedies, are goods no one really needs. What is needed is a large-scale media campaign to make the facts of the killings known and lessen the demand for these animal products. Such a campaign would be a good start in the effort to save endangered species from extinction.
- Environmentalist: For the overwhelming majority of currently endangered species, the true threat of extinction comes not from hunting and poaching, but from continually shrinking habitats. Concentrating attention on the dangers of poaching for a very few high-visibility species would be counterproductive, leading people to believe that a boycott of a few frivolous items is enough to protect endangered species, when what is needed is a truly global environmental policy.
- The point at issue between the naturalist and the environmentalist is which one of the following?
- (A) whether the poaching of some endangered species actually increases that species' chances of becoming extinct
 - (B) whether a large-scale media campaign can affect the demand for some products
 - (C) whether more endangered species are threatened by poaching and hunting or shrinking of habitat
 - (D) whether some species could be saved from extinction by eliminating all commercial demand for that species
 - (E) whether a large-scale media campaign that lessens the demand for products made from endangered species is a good strategy for saving endangered species

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24. Historian: Excavations in the ancient city of Ouz have uncovered a massive bronze statue. No other bronze object has ever been found in the city's ruins. Thus, because it appears that the ancient inhabitants of Ouz lacked either the ability to make bronze or the knowledge of how to shape it, it seems clear that the statue was looted and brought back during one of its many raids on neighboring cities.

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

- (A) Although all of Ouz's neighboring cities have been excavated, none has been found to include any bronze objects.
- (B) The bronze statue is of a peacock, an animal that was widely found throughout the geographic region where Ouz was situated.
- (C) No historical or archaeological evidence indicates that smaller bronze objects made in Ouz were removed by subsequent visitors to the site.
- (D) A nearby city known to be frequently at war with Ouz contains signs that its inhabitants were able to shape bronze.
- (E) Bronze was used in many regions as a material for making weapons throughout the era in which the city of Ouz was inhabited.

25. Studies of fighter pilots reveal the surprising fact that they are much less likely to die of heart attacks than are members of the population at large, despite the stressful nature of their work and the rigorous selection process to which they are subjected. These results hold even when the data are adjusted to compensate for the fact that piloting fighter jets is dangerous work and leads to some premature deaths. It seems doubtful, then, that recent studies purporting to show that job stress leads to an increased risk of heart attack can be correct.

Which one of the following, if true, lends the strongest support to the argument's conclusion?

- (A) The average life expectancy of male fighter pilots is nearly five years shorter than the life expectancy of the general male population.
- (B) The characteristics that allow fighter pilots to pass through the rigorous selection process to which they are subjected do not also allow them to avoid suffering the negative consequences of stress.
- (C) Fighter pilots are in general fitter and more physically strong than are the members of the population at large, allowing them to survive more of the heart attacks they experience.
- (D) Other studies of high-stress jobs outside the military have shown that the risk of heart attack triples for people who hold those jobs.
- (E) Factors other than job stress, such as heredity, exercise, and diet, are known to be more important determining factors in whether or not an individual suffers a heart attack than is job stress.

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
23 Questions

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

Questions 1–6

An interior decorator is designing a color scheme using at least one of the following colors: red, orange, yellow, indigo, green, and violet. No other colors will be used. The selection of colors for the scheme is consistent with the following conditions:

If the scheme uses orange, then it does not use indigo.

If the scheme does not use green, then it uses orange.

If the scheme uses yellow, then it uses both indigo and violet.

If the scheme uses violet, then it uses red or green or both.

1. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the colors the scheme includes?

- (A) yellow, indigo
- (B) indigo, green
- (C) yellow, indigo, violet
- (D) yellow, green, violet
- (E) orange, yellow, indigo, violet

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2. Which one of the following could be the only color the scheme uses?
- (A) red
 - (B) yellow
 - (C) indigo
 - (D) green
 - (E) violet
3. Which one of the following CANNOT be a complete and accurate list of the colors the scheme uses?
- (A) orange, green
 - (B) green, violet
 - (C) red, orange, violet
 - (D) yellow, indigo, green, violet
 - (E) red, orange, yellow, indigo, violet
4. If the scheme doesn't use violet, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The scheme uses orange.
 - (B) The scheme uses at least two colors.
 - (C) The scheme uses at most three colors.
 - (D) The scheme uses neither yellow nor indigo.
 - (E) The scheme uses neither yellow nor orange.
5. If the scheme uses violet, then which of the following must be false?
- (A) The scheme does not use red.
 - (B) The scheme does not use green.
 - (C) The scheme does not use indigo.
 - (D) The scheme uses indigo but not yellow.
 - (E) The scheme uses indigo but not green.
6. If the condition that if the scheme doesn't use green then it does use orange is suspended, and all the other conditions remain in effect, then which one of the following CANNOT be a complete and accurate list of the colors the scheme uses?
- (A) indigo
 - (B) red, indigo
 - (C) yellow, indigo, violet
 - (D) red, indigo, violet
 - (E) red, yellow, indigo, violet

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Questions 7–13

Five runners—Fanny, Gina, Henrietta, Isabelle, and Mona—are assigned to lanes numbered 1 through 5 on a track. Each runner has the option of wearing a knee brace during the competition. Two of the runners are from Palo Alto, two are from San Jose, and one is from Newcastle. The following conditions must apply:

Isabelle and Mona are assigned to the first two lanes, but not necessarily in that order.

The runner in the third lane is from Newcastle and wears a knee brace.

Neither runner from San Jose wears a knee brace.

Both Gina and Fanny are assigned higher-numbered lanes than that of Henrietta.

Neither Mona nor Fanny comes from San Jose.

7. Which one the following could be an accurate list of the runners, in order from lane 1 to lane 5?
- (A) Isabelle, Henrietta, Fanny, Mona, Gina
 - (B) Isabelle, Mona, Gina, Henrietta, Fanny
 - (C) Mona, Gina, Henrietta, Isabelle, Fanny
 - (D) Mona, Isabelle, Gina, Henrietta, Fanny
 - (E) Mona, Isabelle, Henrietta, Fanny, Gina
8. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Fanny runs in lane 5.
 - (B) Gina runs in lane 1.
 - (C) Henrietta runs in lane 2.
 - (D) Isabelle runs in lane 3.
 - (E) Mona runs in lane 5.

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9. If the runner in lane 1 is from San Jose, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Fanny runs in a lane numbered one higher than Isabelle's.
 - (B) Henrietta runs in a lane numbered one higher than Fanny's.
 - (C) Henrietta runs in a lane numbered one higher than Mona's.
 - (D) Henrietta runs in a lane numbered one higher than Isabelle's.
 - (E) Isabelle runs in a lane numbered one higher than Mona's.
10. If a runner with a knee brace runs in lane 1, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) Fanny runs in lane 4.
 - (B) Gina runs in lane 5.
 - (C) A runner with a knee brace runs in lane 2.
 - (D) A runner with a knee brace runs in lane 3.
 - (E) A runner with a knee brace runs in lane 4.
11. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Gina runs without a knee brace.
 - (B) Henrietta runs without a knee brace.
 - (C) Mona runs without a knee brace.
 - (D) Fanny runs with a knee brace.
 - (E) Isabelle runs with a knee brace.
12. If runners wearing knee braces do not run in consecutively numbered lanes, and runners not wearing knee braces do not run in consecutively numbered lanes, then in exactly how many distinct orders could the runners be assigned to lanes?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
 - (E) 5
13. If a runner with a knee brace runs in lane 2, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) The runner in lane 1 is from San Jose.
 - (B) The runner in lane 1 is from Palo Alto.
 - (C) The runner in lane 4 is from San Jose.
 - (D) The runner in lane 5 is from San Jose.
 - (E) The runner in lane 5 is from Palo Alto.

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Questions 14–18

The Paulson, Rideau, Stevenson, Tisch, Van Pelt, and Wong families have each rented a time-share in a six-unit condominium. The condominium has three floors, labeled first to third from bottom to top. Each floor has an identical layout consisting of two units: a garden view apartment on the west side of the building and an ocean view apartment on the east side of the building. The following conditions must apply:

The Rideaus rent the unit immediately beneath the Paulsons's ocean-view unit.

If the Wongs rent an ocean-view apartment, the Rideaus occupy the same floor as the Van Pelts.

If the Paulsons and the Tisches occupy the same floor, the Wongs rent the unit immediately and directly beneath the Stevensons's unit.

If the Tisches rent a garden-view unit, the Wongs occupy a unit on the first floor.

If the Tisches occupy a first-floor unit, the Stevensons occupy a third-floor unit.

14. Which of the following could be true?
- (A) The Stevensons occupy a second-floor unit, whereas the Tisches occupy a first-floor unit.
 - (B) The Paulsons occupy a unit immediately and directly below the Wongs, and share a floor with the Tisches.
 - (C) The Paulsons rent a garden-view unit on the same floor as the Van Pelts.
 - (D) The Wongs rent an ocean-view unit on the same floor as the Van Pelts.
 - (E) The Tisches and Wongs both occupy the third floor.
15. If both the Van Pelts and the Tisches rent garden-view units, then which of the following could be true?
- (A) The Wongs rent the first-floor ocean-view unit.
 - (B) The Stevensons rent the first-floor garden-view unit.
 - (C) The Paulsons and the Tisches occupy the same floor.
 - (D) The Paulsons and the Wongs occupy the same floor.
 - (E) The Van Pelts and the Wongs occupy the same floor.

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16. If the Wongs rent a third-floor unit, then which of the following must be true?
- (A) The Rideaus rent a second-floor unit.
 - (B) The Stevensons rent a second-floor unit.
 - (C) The Stevensons rent a first-floor unit.
 - (D) The Tisches rent a third-floor unit.
 - (E) The Van Pelts rent a first-floor unit.
17. If the Tisches rent the first-floor ocean-view unit, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
- (A) The Paulsons and the Stevensons occupy the same floor.
 - (B) The Rideaus and the Van Pelts occupy the same floor.
 - (C) The Van Pelts rent a garden-view unit.
 - (D) The Wongs rent a garden-view unit.
 - (E) The Paulsons rent a third-floor unit.
18. If neither the Paulsons nor the Stevensons rent a third-floor unit, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The Rideaus rent a second-floor unit.
 - (B) The Tisches rent a second-floor unit.
 - (C) The Wongs rent a second-floor unit.
 - (D) The Stevensons rent an ocean-view unit.
 - (E) The Wongs rent an ocean-view unit.

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Questions 19–23

Four racehorses and their four jockeys are assigned to consecutive tracks at a racetrack—tracks 1, 2, 3, and 4. Each horse has exactly one jockey, and each pair is assigned to exactly one track. The horses are Ficklehoof, Galloper, Knackerbound, and Lackluster; the jockeys are Ramos, Simon, Tonka, and Urbach. The following conditions apply:

Ficklehoof is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Galloper, and at least one track separates the two.
Knackerbound is assigned to track 2.
Lackluster's jockey is Urbach.

19. Which one of the following horse and jockey teams could be assigned to track 1?

- (A) Ficklehoof and Ramos
- (B) Ficklehoof and Urbach
- (C) Galloper and Ramos
- (D) Galloper and Urbach
- (E) Lackluster and Tonka

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20. If Ramos is assigned to a higher-numbered track than is Urbach, which one of the following statements CANNOT be true?
- (A) Ficklehoof is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Simon.
 - (B) Knackerbound is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Ramos.
 - (C) Knackerbound is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Tonka.
 - (D) Simon is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Ramos.
 - (E) Tonka is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Knackerbound.
21. If Lackluster is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Galloper, which one of the following statements could be false?
- (A) Ficklehoof is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Urbach.
 - (B) Galloper is assigned to track 4.
 - (C) Either Ramos or Tonka is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Urbach.
 - (D) Simon is assigned to a lower-numbered track than is Urbach.
 - (E) Urbach is assigned to track 3.
22. What is the maximum possible number of different horse and jockey teams, any one of which could be assigned to track 4?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
 - (E) 6
23. If Simon is assigned to a higher-numbered track than is Lackluster, then which one of the following statements could be false?
- (A) Galloper is assigned to a higher-numbered track than is Ramos.
 - (B) Galloper is assigned to a higher-numbered track than is Tonka.
 - (C) Lackluster is assigned to a higher-numbered track than is Tonka.
 - (D) Tonka is assigned to a higher-numbered track than is Ramos.
 - (E) Urbach is assigned to a higher-numbered track than is Ramos.

STOP

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

