



Form LTZB03

This book contains the scored sections of the
LSAT administered in April 2022.

LSAT
Law School Admission Test

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

William J. Broad, “Deep-Sea Joint Venture: Britain and U.S. Company in a Treasure Hunt” in *The New York Times*. ©2002 by The New York Times Company.

“Draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage” by *The Institute of Marine Archaeological Conservation*. ©2003 by The Institute of Marine Archaeological Conservation.

The Eyes on the Prize Civil Rights Reader: Documents, Speeches, and Firsthand Accounts from the Black Freedom Struggle. Edited by Clayborne Carson, David J. Garrow, Gerald Gill, Vincent Harding, and Darlene Clark Hine. ©1991 by Blackside, Inc.

David Maddison, David Pearce, Dominic Moran, and Neil Adger, “Debt and the Environment” in *Scientific American*. ©1995 by Scientific American, Inc.

Analytical Reasoning

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a scenario with a set of conditions. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what can be logically inferred from the scenario and conditions. For each question, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

Questions 1–6

A corporation is planning separate travel itineraries for two representatives, Frank and Gloria, each of whom must visit exactly three of the following cities: Houston, Montreal, Seattle, and Toronto. Each city must be visited by at least one of the representatives and at most once by each representative. The following additional conditions apply to the itineraries:

Anyone visiting Montreal must visit Toronto immediately afterwards.

If Gloria visits Houston, then Frank must visit Montreal.

If Frank visits Houston, then he must later visit Seattle.

1. Which one of the following could be the itineraries of the two representatives, each listing the cities in the order in which they are visited?

- (A) Frank: Houston, Montreal, Toronto
Gloria: Montreal, Toronto, Seattle
- (B) Frank: Houston, Seattle, Toronto
Gloria: Houston, Montreal, Toronto
- (C) Frank: Montreal, Houston, Seattle
Gloria: Toronto, Houston, Seattle
- (D) Frank: Montreal, Toronto, Seattle
Gloria: Houston, Seattle, Toronto
- (E) Frank: Toronto, Houston, Seattle
Gloria: Toronto, Montreal, Seattle

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Analytical Reasoning

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2. Which one of the following could be Frank's itinerary, listing the cities in the order in which he visits them?
- (A) Houston, Montreal, Toronto
 - (B) Houston, Toronto, Seattle
 - (C) Montreal, Houston, Seattle
 - (D) Seattle, Toronto, Houston
 - (E) Seattle, Toronto, Montreal
3. If Frank and Gloria each visit Montreal, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Houston is the second city Frank visits.
 - (B) Houston is the second city Gloria visits.
 - (C) Seattle is the first city Frank visits.
 - (D) Seattle is the third city Gloria visits.
 - (E) Toronto is the first city Gloria visits.
4. If Toronto is the first city Gloria visits, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) Frank visits Houston.
 - (B) Frank visits Montreal.
 - (C) Frank visits Toronto.
 - (D) Gloria visits Houston.
 - (E) Gloria visits Seattle.
5. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Frank visits Houston.
 - (B) Frank visits Montreal.
 - (C) Gloria visits Houston.
 - (D) Gloria visits Seattle.
 - (E) Gloria visits Toronto.
6. If the second city Frank visits is Seattle, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) The first city Frank visits is Montreal.
 - (B) The third city Frank visits is Toronto.
 - (C) The first city Gloria visits is Seattle.
 - (D) The second city Gloria visits is Montreal.
 - (E) The third city Gloria visits is Toronto.

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Analytical Reasoning

Questions 7–12

A city manager is determining the order in which the city's two snowplows—plow 1 and plow 2—will clear six streets—Gilman, Hickory, Juniper, King, Lime, and Main. Each street will be cleared exactly once, with each snowplow clearing three streets, in order from first to third. The streets must be cleared in accordance with the following conditions:

Whichever of the two snowplows clears Main does so before clearing any other street.

The same snowplow clears both Gilman and Hickory.

If the same snowplow clears both Juniper and Lime, Lime is cleared at some time before Juniper.

Plow 1 clears King.

7. Which one of the following could be the streets cleared by each snowplow, in order from first to third?
- (A) plow 1: Gilman, King, Hickory
plow 2: Main, Juniper, Lime
 - (B) plow 1: Gilman, Lime, King
plow 2: Main, Juniper, Hickory
 - (C) plow 1: Juniper, Main, King
plow 2: Gilman, Lime, Hickory
 - (D) plow 1: Lime, King, Juniper
plow 2: Main, Gilman, Hickory
 - (E) plow 1: Main, Hickory, Gilman
plow 2: Lime, Juniper, King

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Analytical Reasoning

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8. If Lime is the second street that plow 1 clears, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Gilman is the first street that plow 2 clears.
 - (B) Hickory is the first street that plow 1 clears.
 - (C) Juniper is the first street that plow 2 clears.
 - (D) King is the first street that plow 1 clears.
 - (E) Main is the first street that plow 1 clears.
9. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) Gilman is the first street that plow 2 clears.
 - (B) Gilman is the third street that plow 2 clears.
 - (C) Juniper is the first street that plow 1 clears.
 - (D) Juniper is the second street that plow 1 clears.
 - (E) King is the third street that plow 1 clears.
10. How many of the streets are there any one of which could be the third street cleared by plow 2?
- (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
11. If Hickory is the second street that plow 1 clears, which one of the following could be false?
- (A) Gilman is cleared by plow 1.
 - (B) Juniper is cleared by plow 2.
 - (C) King is the third street that plow 1 clears.
 - (D) Lime is the second street that plow 2 clears.
 - (E) Main is the first street that plow 2 clears.
12. Which one of the following, if substituted for the condition that the same snowplow clears both Gilman and Hickory, would have the same effect in determining which streets are cleared by which snowplow and in what order?
- (A) The snowplow that clears Main also clears Gilman.
 - (B) If plow 1 clears Main, King is either the second or third street that plow 1 clears.
 - (C) If Juniper is cleared by the same snowplow as Lime, plow 2 clears both Gilman and Hickory.
 - (D) Juniper is cleared by the same snowplow as Lime if and only if plow 2 clears Hickory.
 - (E) Juniper is cleared by the same snowplow as Lime if and only if plow 2 clears Main.

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Analytical Reasoning

Questions 13–17

For a group show, an art dealer selects exactly five of an artist's eight paintings: *Funscape*, *Golem*, *Helios*, *Incorrigibility*, *Quisling*, *Rhododendra*, *Salvation*, and *Verisimilitude*. The art dealer's selection must be consistent with the following:

If either or both of *Golem* and *Helios* are selected, *Funscape* is selected.

If *Verisimilitude* is selected, both *Quisling* and *Rhododendra* are selected.

If *Helios* is selected, then neither *Quisling* nor *Incorrigibility* is selected.

If both *Golem* and *Salvation* are selected, *Incorrigibility* is not selected.

If *Funscape* is selected, exactly one of *Salvation* or *Verisimilitude* is selected.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the five paintings selected for the show?
- (A) *Funscape*, *Golem*, *Incorrigibility*, *Salvation*, *Rhododendra*
 - (B) *Funscape*, *Incorrigibility*, *Quisling*, *Rhododendra*, *Salvation*
 - (C) *Funscape*, *Helios*, *Quisling*, *Rhododendra*, *Verisimilitude*
 - (D) *Golem*, *Helios*, *Salvation*, *Verisimilitude*, *Rhododendra*
 - (E) *Funscape*, *Golem*, *Helios*, *Salvation*, *Verisimilitude*

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14. If *Incorrigibility* is not selected for the show, then each of the following pairs could be among the selected paintings EXCEPT:
- (A) *Quisling* and *Rhododendra*
 - (B) *Salvation* and *Golem*
 - (C) *Verisimilitude* and *Golem*
 - (D) *Salvation* and *Verisimilitude*
 - (E) *Rhododendra* and *Golem*
15. If both *Funscape* and *Helios* are selected for the show, then which one of the following pairs must be two of the selected paintings?
- (A) *Incorrigibility* and *Rhododendra*
 - (B) *Incorrigibility* and *Verisimilitude*
 - (C) *Quisling* and *Salvation*
 - (D) *Rhododendra* and *Salvation*
 - (E) *Rhododendra* and *Verisimilitude*
16. If both *Quisling* and *Verisimilitude* are selected for the show, then which one of the following pairs could be two of the selected paintings?
- (A) *Salvation* and *Helios*
 - (B) *Salvation* and *Incorrigibility*
 - (C) *Salvation* and *Funscape*
 - (D) *Golem* and *Incorrigibility*
 - (E) *Golem* and *Helios*
17. If *Quisling* is not selected for the show, then which one of the following pairs must be two of the selected paintings?
- (A) *Salvation* and *Verisimilitude*
 - (B) *Rhododendra* and *Salvation*
 - (C) *Rhododendra* and *Verisimilitude*
 - (D) *Helios* and *Incorrigibility*
 - (E) *Golem* and *Incorrigibility*

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Analytical Reasoning

Questions 18–23

A movie studio will release exactly seven movies next year: *Half-Hearted*, *Jujitsu*, *Kiley*, *Lowball*, *Meanderers*, *Ollie*, and *Periwinkle*. Based on the studio's marketing plan, the movies will be released, one at a time, in accordance with the following conditions:

Jujitsu must be released earlier than *Half-Hearted*.

Periwinkle must be released later than both *Ollie* and *Half-Hearted*, but earlier than *Lowball*.

Kiley must be released third if *Jujitsu* is released first.

If *Meanderers* is released earlier than *Periwinkle*, then *Jujitsu* must be released earlier than *Kiley* and later than *Meanderers*.

18. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the movies are released?
- (A) *Jujitsu*, *Half-Hearted*, *Ollie*, *Periwinkle*, *Lowball*, *Kiley*, *Meanderers*
 - (B) *Ollie*, *Half-Hearted*, *Jujitsu*, *Periwinkle*, *Meanderers*, *Kiley*, *Lowball*
 - (C) *Kiley*, *Meanderers*, *Ollie*, *Jujitsu*, *Half-Hearted*, *Periwinkle*, *Lowball*
 - (D) *Kiley*, *Jujitsu*, *Ollie*, *Half-Hearted*, *Periwinkle*, *Meanderers*, *Lowball*
 - (E) *Meanderers*, *Jujitsu*, *Ollie*, *Half-Hearted*, *Lowball*, *Periwinkle*, *Kiley*

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19. If *Ollie* is the fifth movie released, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) *Half-Hearted* is released earlier than *Kiley*.
 - (B) *Lowball* is released earlier than *Kiley*.
 - (C) *Ollie* is released earlier than *Meanderers*.
 - (D) *Kiley* is released earlier than *Jujitsu*.
 - (E) *Periwinkle* is released earlier than *Meanderers*.
20. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *Half-Hearted* is one of the first four movies released.
 - (B) *Lowball* is one of the last three movies released.
 - (C) *Meanderers* is released earlier than *Jujitsu*.
 - (D) *Meanderers* is released earlier than *Lowball*.
 - (E) *Kiley* is released earlier than *Jujitsu*.
21. If *Meanderers* is the second movie released, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *Half-Hearted* is released fifth.
 - (B) *Kiley* is released fourth.
 - (C) *Lowball* is released seventh.
 - (D) *Ollie* is released first.
 - (E) *Periwinkle* is released third.
22. If *Periwinkle* is the sixth movie released, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *Jujitsu* is released earlier than *Ollie*.
 - (B) *Kiley* is released earlier than *Half-Hearted*.
 - (C) *Meanderers* is released earlier than *Half-Hearted*.
 - (D) *Meanderers* is released earlier than *Ollie*.
 - (E) *Ollie* is released earlier than *Half-Hearted*.
23. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) *Kiley* is released later than *Meanderers* but earlier than *Jujitsu*.
 - (B) *Meanderers* is released later than *Jujitsu* but earlier than *Kiley*.
 - (C) *Meanderers* is released later than *Ollie* but earlier than *Jujitsu*.
 - (D) *Meanderers* is released later than *Half-Hearted* but earlier than *Lowball*.
 - (E) *Ollie* is released later than *Meanderers* but earlier than *Half-Hearted*.

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.

Logical Reasoning

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

Directions: Each question in this section is based on the reasoning presented in a brief passage. In answering the questions, you should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with 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, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

1. One should not do anything that has the potential to produce serious harm to one's society. The public actions—or inactions—of celebrities and of people who are widely respected are widely emulated. Some celebrities do not vote. Serious harm befalls a society in which many people refrain from voting.

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

- (A) A society should require all celebrities to vote.
- (B) One should vote only if one expects that doing so will cause many other people to do likewise.
- (C) Celebrities who do not vote should not be widely respected.
- (D) People should not emulate celebrities who are not widely respected.
- (E) Widely respected people should not publicly refrain from voting.

2. The sculptor Barajas died before she could even begin sculpting the statue called *Sonora*. However, because *Sonora* was sculpted by Barajas's assistants, working from three sketches Barajas drew in preparing to create the statue herself, the statue probably looks very much like it would have looked if she had lived to complete it.

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

- (A) Ordinarily, Barajas's ideas for her statues were revised substantially throughout a series of dozens of preliminary sketches.
- (B) One of the assistants who worked closely with Barajas in planning *Sonora* did not participate in sculpting it.
- (C) *Sonora* is composed partly of materials that Barajas did not frequently use in the statues that she completed during her lifetime.
- (D) Barajas always worked from sketches when she sculpted a statue.
- (E) Barajas never took as long to complete a statue as the assistants did to sculpt *Sonora*.

3. Although there are immediate short-term gains in crop yield from a single application of certain hydrocarbon-based pesticides to fields on which they have not been previously used, studies have shown clearly that long-term use gradually depresses crop yield from this initially elevated level. We should conclude that use of these pesticides _____.

Which one of the following would most logically complete the argument above?

- (A) is uneconomic
- (B) damages the environment
- (C) will eventually make pest problems unmanageable
- (D) is probably not occurring in accordance with manufacturers' instructions
- (E) gives financial returns that diminish over time

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4. Economist: Our country needs as much capital as possible from overseas investors in order to sustain our economy. Hence, we cannot afford any reduction in the amount of capital that overseas investors have invested here. Therefore, to sustain our economy, we should pass laws making it much more difficult for overseas investors to remove their capital.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the economist's reasoning?

- (A) To sustain its economy, the country needs to diversify its investments more evenly across the country's industries.
- (B) Laws that would make it more difficult for overseas investors to remove their capital would strongly discourage them from investing any additional capital.
- (C) The historical periods during which the country's economy had the highest rate of growth were those periods during which the amount of capital invested by overseas investors was highest.
- (D) In countries other than the economist's, passage of laws that made it very difficult for overseas investors to remove their capital have not entirely prevented the removal of capital invested by overseas investors.
- (E) Two years ago, the country enacted laws that place some restrictions on the removal of capital by overseas investors.

5. Columnist: Many people with access to the Internet express a longing for emotional connection to a global human community. This longing often leads them to use the Internet to learn about other cultures. However, learning about other cultures probably will not satisfy their longing, for the Internet is utilized primarily for acquiring information rather than developing feelings of interconnectedness.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion drawn in the columnist's argument?

- (A) It is common for people who have access to the Internet to express a longing for emotional connection to an international human community.
- (B) The longing for emotional connection to a global human community frequently leads people to use the Internet in order to acquire information about other cultures.
- (C) People who have access to the Internet tend to use it primarily for acquiring information and only secondarily for developing feelings of interconnectedness.
- (D) For people desiring connection to a global human community, learning about other cultures through the Internet probably will not provide emotional connection to those cultures.
- (E) When people long for connection to a global human community, they tend to engage in behavior that results in the acquisition of knowledge about other cultures but rarely produces genuine emotional connection to those cultures.

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Logical Reasoning

6. Democratic societies in which there is widespread discontent more often blame their politicians than they do other powerful figures who are at least as responsible for those societies' woes. This is not primarily because politicians are more familiar to people than are other powerful figures; rather it is because people in democratic societies feel that they have more power over politicians than they have over other powerful figures.

The case described above best illustrates which one of the following generalizations?

- (A) Often the people who have the most power in a society are not the people who are generally perceived by the public as having the most power.
- (B) People tend to ascribe more power to a person with whom they are familiar than to one with whom they are unfamiliar.
- (C) To the extent that a person is well known to the public, that person is more likely to be blamed for the woes of society.
- (D) Publicly known people are usually not held sufficiently responsible for the problems they cause.
- (E) People are more inclined to blame a publicly known person if that person is someone over whom they feel they have power.

7. The mu mesons generated by cosmic rays just outside Earth's atmosphere travel to Earth at speeds approaching the speed of light. Mu mesons generated in the laboratory, however, are nearly at rest. Mu mesons generated in the laboratory typically decay in much less time than it takes for a mu meson to travel from just outside Earth's atmosphere to our detection apparatus on Earth. If mu mesons traveling through the atmosphere at speeds approaching the speed of light typically decay as fast as they do in the laboratory, then we should detect only about one one-hundredth of the number we actually do detect. Apparently, mu mesons moving at speeds near the speed of light _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) take longer to reach Earth than was supposed
- (B) are quite difficult to detect with available equipment
- (C) are much less numerous than previously thought
- (D) decay more slowly than mu mesons almost at rest
- (E) are probably not generated by cosmic rays

8. Buyer: As a buyer for a large chain of department stores, I will buy a garment only if it is fashionable and not too expensive for our clientele. The evening dress from the fall collection by Peruka is certainly fashionable, but it is far too expensive for our clientele. Therefore, I will not buy that dress.

The pattern of reasoning in which one of the following arguments most closely resembles the pattern of reasoning in the buyer's argument?

- (A) A snowflake will melt if it is in a warm place and not protected by insulation. This snowflake is in a warm place, but it is protected by insulation. Therefore, this snowflake will not melt.
- (B) A stuffed animal, in order to pass inspection, must be free of sharp edges and completely sealed. This stuffed hippo is free of sharp edges, but it is not completely sealed. Therefore, this hippo will not pass inspection.
- (C) A sidewalk is accessible if its edges are fully graded and if it has no sizable bumps. This sidewalk's edges are fully graded, and it has no sizable bumps. Therefore, this sidewalk is accessible.
- (D) A poetic translation is accurate only if it adequately expresses the meaning of the original poem and gives an idea of the meter. This translation adequately expresses the meaning of the original and gives an idea of the meter. Therefore, this translation is accurate.
- (E) An assembly may call a meeting of the executive board only if the assembly meets quorum requirements and the motion passes by two-thirds. This assembly meets quorum requirements, so unless the motion does not pass by two-thirds, this assembly may call a meeting of the executive board.

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9. Psychologists report that children in nine-month schools typically forget a significant amount of schooling during summer breaks. So, some educators have proposed a twelve-month schedule in which there are three month-long breaks spread throughout the year. We should conclude, on the basis of the psychologists' research, that the twelve-month schedule is to be preferred insofar as academic learning is concerned, since this schedule will insure that students will not forget their schooling during their breaks.

The reasoning above is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- (A) relies on an unsubstantiated assumption about the comparative worth of academic and nonacademic learning experiences
 - (B) draws on an arbitrary distinction between two groups
 - (C) takes for granted, in comparing two situations, that a certain undesirable result is correlated with only one of them
 - (D) fails to show that the data on which the psychologists' conclusions were based was adequately representative of children in the population as a whole
 - (E) claims to accept a view, but then rejects it in the course of argument
10. The Industrial Revolution decreased the value that society conferred on physical labor because it enabled unskilled workers to quickly produce goods that formerly took skilled craftspeople long periods of time to produce. Clearly, our most important intellectual skills will similarly be devalued by electronic data-processing technology. Computations that once took skilled mathematicians a long time to perform can now be quickly performed by moderately well-trained high school students using computers.

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

- (A) Much industrial machinery is now designed and built with the aid of computers.
- (B) Before electronic data-processing technology, improvements in mathematical techniques reduced the amount of time it took to perform computations.
- (C) On average, skilled mathematicians tend to be much younger when they are in their most productive years than are skilled craftspeople.
- (D) The intellectual skills that society values most highly are not computational ones.
- (E) Electronic data-processing technology has enabled people to perform some tasks that previously could not be performed at all.

11. Wounds become infected because the break in the skin allows bacteria to enter. Infection slows healing. Often bacteria-killing ointment is applied to wounds after they have been cleaned, but a study at a Nigerian hospital found that cleaned wounds that were treated with honey—which contains significant quantities of bacteria—healed faster, on average, than both cleaned wounds treated with antibiotic ointment and wounds cleaned but not otherwise treated.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy between the results of the study and the stated facts about wounds, bacteria, infection, and healing?

- (A) Wounds that have simply been cleaned with soap and water and not otherwise treated heal faster than wounds that have been cleaned and then treated with antibiotic ointment.
- (B) The bacteria found in honey are present in much lower concentrations than the concentrations of bacteria typically present in infected wounds, and applying antibiotic ointment to a wound rarely if ever kills all of the bacteria infecting the wound.
- (C) Honey has properties that inhibit the growth of bacteria in wounds, including the bacteria the honey contains, and antibiotic ointments damage sensitive wound tissue, which slows healing.
- (D) The high concentration of sugar in honey inhibits the growth of bacteria in wounds, including the bacteria contained in the honey itself.
- (E) The antibiotic ointment used in the study damages sensitive tissue in wounds, which slows healing, but honey does not have this effect if the wound has been cleaned.

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Logical Reasoning

12. Art student: Great works of art evoke passionate responses in those who view them. Thus, since it is well known in art circles that the provocative work of abstract painter Ezekiel Reilly elicits intensely emotional responses in those who view them, his art is great.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the argument's reasoning?

- (A) One of the premises used to support the argument's conclusion assumes the truth of that conclusion.
- (B) The argument treats a condition that is necessary for having a certain quality as if it must also be sufficient for having that quality.
- (C) The argument misapplies a general claim about the members of a class to an atypical instance of that class.
- (D) The argument contains a generalization derived from an insufficient number of instances.
- (E) The argument draws a conclusion expressing a value judgment from premises that do not involve statements about values.

13. In northern Europe, archaeologists have discovered 400,000-year-old sharpened wooden poles alongside flint cutting implements and the remains of horses. Since it is normally assumed that *Homo sapiens* did not inhabit Europe prior to 200,000 years ago, this discovery effectively disproves the widespread belief that the humanlike precursors of *Homo sapiens* were entirely gatherers and scavengers and did not hunt.

Which one of the following, if true, would add the most support to the argument?

- (A) Sharpened wooden poles were not used by humanlike precursors of *Homo sapiens* for self-defense or to cut or transport scavenged carcasses.
- (B) Humanlike inhabitants of northern Europe are known to have used stones and wooden sticks as tools more than 400,000 years ago.
- (C) *Homo sapiens* evolved from humanlike precursors at least 200,000 years earlier than is normally assumed.
- (D) The humanlike precursors of *Homo sapiens* developed widely divergent patterns of behavior in the very different ecosystems they inhabited.
- (E) Prehistoric *Homo sapiens* who adopted hunting as a means of food acquisition did not abandon scavenging and gathering.

14. Politician: Our public libraries are open only on weekdays and generally at times when most children are at school and most adults at work. Hence, most taxpayers and their families have few opportunities to use public libraries. Therefore, no new taxes supporting the library system should be approved unless the library hours are changed to better suit taxpayers and their families.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, would most help to justify the politician's reasoning?

- (A) Libraries and other public facilities that serve an educational purpose should be made as convenient as possible for taxpayers and their families to use.
- (B) If use of a public facility is made more convenient for taxpayers and their families, then new taxes supporting that facility should be approved.
- (C) Taxpayers who have plenty of opportunities to use a public facility should have to pay taxes to support that facility.
- (D) The best way to increase usage of public libraries is to change the library hours for the convenience of most people.
- (E) A new tax supporting a public facility should be approved only when most taxpayers have ample opportunities to use that facility.

15. The introduction of mass production techniques in modern industrial economies allowed the owners of industries to lower prices because they could employ fewer workers, many of whom required little training. The lower prices allowed workers to buy goods that they previously would not have been able to afford. But since jobs for workers with little training are more vulnerable to elimination than those for more highly trained workers, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) highly trained workers have more purchasing power in modern industrial economies than workers who are less trained
- (B) the introduction of mass production techniques has decreased benefits for workers as it has increased the profits for owners of industries
- (C) even the highest paid employees in modern industrial economies are never able to achieve job security
- (D) a source of increased purchasing power for workers in modern industrial economies also undermines their job security
- (E) the percentage of workers who can afford to purchase goods produced by modern industrial techniques is shrinking

16. Child psychologist: Psychologists have found that most children under the age of six are egocentric and selfish in their attitudes toward animals. Ordinarily, it is only between the ages of six and nine that children begin to understand that animals are independent creatures with their own feelings and needs. Hence, most children should not have pets until they are at least six years old.

The child psychologist's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Most children who are egocentric and selfish in their attitudes towards animals rely on others to take care of a pet.
- (B) Children who are old enough to understand that animals are independent creatures with their own feelings and needs should be allowed to have pets.
- (C) Most children who are egocentric and selfish in their attitudes towards animals do not have pets.
- (D) Most children are egocentric and selfish in their attitudes towards their pets and do not understand that their pets are independent creatures with their own feelings and needs.
- (E) The only children who should have pets are those who understand that their pets are independent creatures with their own feelings and needs.

17. The average tax refund received by taxpayers who use tax preparation services is about 50 percent higher than the average refund received by those who do not. So if you want a large refund, you should use a tax preparation service.

Which one of the following arguments exhibits flawed reasoning most similar to the flawed reasoning exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) People who invest heavily in the stock market generally have higher incomes than people who do not; so if you want to have a high income, you should invest heavily in the stock market.
- (B) Establishing an in-house print shop usually enables companies to produce their publications more efficiently. So if your company produces publications, then it should establish an in-house print shop.
- (C) Quitting smoking will lower your life insurance premium and will also decrease your risk of lung cancer. So if you want to lower your life insurance premium, you should try to reduce your risk of lung cancer.
- (D) People with larger-than-average estates to manage usually find it helpful to have their own lawyers; so if you have a larger-than-average estate to manage, you should get your own lawyer.
- (E) In deciding who they will call, telemarketers target people who have purchased from telemarketers in the past. So if you do not want to receive calls from telemarketers, you should not purchase anything from them.

18. In an experiment, each of 200 randomly selected people was videotaped while describing action-packed excerpts from previously unfamiliar cartoons. Half the subjects were allowed to gesture while speaking, and the other half were not. Those who gestured spoke more quickly and repeated themselves less. This indicates that gesturing helps speakers quickly find the phrases they want.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the conclusion in the argument to be properly drawn?

- (A) Ordinarily almost everyone regularly gestures when speaking quickly and with little repetition, regardless of the topic being discussed.
- (B) The cartoons were chosen by those who conducted the experiment and were selected from a variety of sources.
- (C) Any form of behavior correlated with quicker speech and less repetition in speech helps speakers find the phrases they want quickly.
- (D) Any form of behavior that helps speakers quickly find the phrases they want also enables them to speak more quickly and repeat themselves less than they would if they were not engaged in that behavior.
- (E) Of the subjects who were allowed to gesture, those who spoke the most quickly and repeated themselves least were among those who gestured the most.

19. Committee chairperson: No new course will be approved for next year's schedule unless a proposal for it has already been received either by this committee or by Dean Wilson. Dean Wilson has received only one new course proposal, and all of the new course proposals that this committee has received are for upper-level courses. It has been decided that, beginning next year, all upper-level courses will have prerequisites.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred if the chairperson's statements are true?

- (A) If there are no new upper-level courses next year, then there will be no new courses next year that have prerequisites.
- (B) If all of the new courses next year are upper-level courses, then all of the new course proposals submitted to the committee will have been approved.
- (C) If there is more than one new course next year, at least one of them will be a course that has a prerequisite.
- (D) If the new course proposal that Dean Wilson received is for an upper-level course, then all courses offered next year will have prerequisites.
- (E) If there are no new upper-level courses next year, then the new course proposal that was submitted to Dean Wilson will have been approved.

Logical Reasoning

20. The olecranon process is a bony part of the mammalian elbow. The shorter the olecranon process, the faster the forelimbs can typically be moved. Predatory mammals must move their forelimbs very quickly when attacking prey, and thus generally have short olecranon processes. It has recently been found that the extinct mammal *Megatherium* had a short olecranon process. Hence, in all probability, *Megatherium* was a predator.

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

- (A) It fails to address the possibility that most mammals with short olecranon processes have not been predators.
- (B) It takes for granted that the only reason predators need to move their forelimbs quickly is to attack prey.
- (C) It overlooks the possibility that *Megatherium* could have been a successful predator even if it did not have a short olecranon process.
- (D) It takes for granted that, on average, the olecranon processes of extinct mammals were no shorter than those of living mammals are.
- (E) It fails to address the possibility that a longer olecranon process may confer some other advantage, such as greater strength.

21. Essayist: Commitment to relationships or careers is commonly held to be virtuous. But all commitments should be seen as morally neutral. After all, what one is committed to might be either good or bad; for example, commitment to a relationship that benefits none of the people involved deserves no praise. Often, commitment is nothing more than involvement that has outlasted its original justification.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the essayist's reasoning?

- (A) Any commitment that is morally neutral either has outlasted its original justification or deserves no praise, or both.
- (B) Commitment to a relationship or career is virtuous when, but only when, the relationship or career is good.
- (C) If a commitment deserves no praise, then that commitment is morally neutral.
- (D) If a commitment has outlasted its original justification, then it cannot be virtuous.
- (E) All commitments are morally neutral if there are any commitments that are undeserving of praise.

22. Because of the ubiquity of television in modern households, few children today spend their free time reading stories, which lack the visual appeal of flashy television programs. Thus, few children today will develop a lifelong interest in literature.

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

- (A) No children who spend their free time reading stories fail to develop a lifelong interest in literature.
- (B) Only those people who currently spend their free time reading stories will develop a lifelong interest in literature.
- (C) No children who grow up in a household that lacks a television fail to spend their free time reading stories.
- (D) Few people who watch a great deal of television develop a lifelong interest in literature.
- (E) Few children who spend their free time reading stories watch television.

23. Filmmaker: I use hidden cameras when filming documentaries, because people behave differently when they are aware of being filmed. Although my subjects have been told that a camera is present, they remain unaware of its location and act naturally. Hence, my documentaries are more worthwhile than documentaries in which, for example, people speak directly to the camera.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the filmmaker's argument?

- (A) A documentary with no purpose other than authentically depicting the behavior of its human subjects can be legitimate.
- (B) A documentary can be authentic only if it does not include any subjects speaking directly to a camera.
- (C) Makers of documentaries do not have a moral obligation to reveal to their subjects the location of the cameras filming them.
- (D) The more authentically a documentary depicts its subjects, the more worthwhile it is.
- (E) Subjects of documentaries should not try to discover the locations of the cameras filming them.

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24. The more profitable a corporation is, the more valuable its managers' time is. As a result, it is especially costly for highly profitable corporations to have their managers spend time monitoring employees. Such corporations can save money by reducing this monitoring, as long as the employees are given strong incentives to keep working hard. So highly profitable corporations can save money by giving their employees expensive bonuses.

The argument requires the assumption that

- (A) only a few corporations give their employees bonuses that provide strong enough incentives for the employees to keep working hard even when they are not being monitored
- (B) if a highly profitable corporation could save money by giving its employees expensive bonuses, it is because giving such bonuses would reduce the amount of time its managers must spend monitoring those employees
- (C) the more valuable the managers' time is at a corporation, the less likely it is that the corporation will actually have those managers spend time monitoring employees
- (D) for people who are employees of highly profitable corporations where monitoring is reduced, expensive bonuses constitute strong incentives to keep working hard
- (E) a highly profitable corporation can save money by reducing its managers' monitoring of employees only if its employees are given expensive bonuses

25. Columnist: Consent forms filled out by subjects prior to their participation in tests of experimental medicines designed to treat the diseases from which they are suffering show that almost all subjects accept the risk of receiving ineffective substances. This casts doubt on the claim made by some medical ethicists that many test subjects resent being given placebos (as happens to roughly half of all test subjects) or resent being given medicines that turn out to be ineffective (as also often occurs).

The reasoning in the columnist's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

- (A) infers that two phenomena are associated merely from the claim that there are many instances in which both phenomena are present
- (B) uses as evidence the opinions of people who are unlikely to be qualified to make informed judgments about the scientific value of placebos
- (C) uses evidence drawn from a sample that is likely to be unrepresentative
- (D) takes for granted that most test subjects do not change their attitudes toward the chance of taking ineffective substances once the substances they take turn out to be ineffective
- (E) draws a conclusion that is essentially about a moral issue by appealing to evidence that is purely factual

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.

Reading Comprehension

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of 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, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

The late 1950s and early 1960s were a time of profound growth for the civil rights movement in the United States. Although racial segregation in the public schools had been outlawed in 1954, the ruling applied only to this one category of discriminatory practice in U.S. society. But it furthered within the African-American community the anticipation of broader changes. It was in this climate that the student sit-in demonstrations of the early 1960s were born. The technique of the sit-in was simple—African Americans occupying “whites only” seats in racially segregated establishments—but this new type of student activism galvanized established civil rights organizations, brought about the creation of new ones, and generated support for the civil rights movement among many new segments of the populace.

Initiated by four students of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, the first sit-in occurred at a lunch counter in February 1960. Sit-ins then spread rapidly through the southern U.S., involving over 70,000 participants by August 1961. The sit-ins provided an important model for nonviolent protest and showed students that they could affect the political process. The influence of these demonstrations on the determination of the student activists was particularly visible in two events: the formation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the birth of a second form of sit-ins called Freedom Rides.

The formation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee followed the first sit-in by just a few months and not only solidified student involvement in the civil rights movement but also placed students in leadership roles for the first time. It operated independently of other civil rights organizations and relied on strong local leadership, helping to transform student involvement from participation in small-scale protests into a sustained effort to challenge discrimination throughout the U.S. But the development that marked the clearest turning point for the civil rights movement was the Freedom Rides. The goal of the rides, which were organized in 1961 by the already well-established Congress of Racial Equality, was to challenge segregation through the occupation of “whites only” seats on interstate buses and in facilities at the various terminals at which the buses stopped. Because the rides inspired violent reprisals in some regions, the U.S. government began using force to protect the safety of the Freedom Riders; this was the first government action taken explicitly in support of the cause of desegregation outside the

public schools. The Freedom Rides thus helped take the civil rights movement to a new level by underscoring to the U.S. government, and to U.S. society generally, the harsh realities of the segregation system, and by providing, for students and their elders alike, examples of the methods they might use to achieve a more equal society.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) describe how the successful use in the early 1960s of a new tactic to combat discriminatory social practices led to the transformation of the U.S. civil rights movement
 - (B) chronicle the activities of the U.S. civil rights movement during the late 1950s and early 1960s that led to the first use by student activists of sit-in demonstrations
 - (C) contrast various techniques and tactics used by U.S. civil rights organizations in the early 1960s to expose the injustice of racial segregation and achieve a more equal society
 - (D) argue that confrontational sit-in tactics were necessary in order for the U.S. civil rights movement to make inroads against racial discrimination in the late 1950s and early 1960s
 - (E) provide information on the extent to which the activities of the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s were rooted in the earlier successes of the movement
2. According to the passage, the outlawing of segregation in the U.S. public schools in 1954 had which one of the following consequences?
 - (A) It led directly to the formation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
 - (B) It served to encourage African Americans to expect similar changes in other parts of society.
 - (C) It provided a useful example of a method students might use to achieve a more equal society.
 - (D) It dramatically concluded a period of profound growth in the U.S. civil rights movement.
 - (E) It galvanized established U.S. civil rights organizations and led immediately to the creation of new ones.

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Reading Comprehension

3. Based on the passage, which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred about the Freedom Rides?
- (A) They were primarily a spontaneous phenomenon.
 - (B) They were directed against the U.S. government.
 - (C) They were less important to the U.S. civil rights movement than were the original sit-in demonstrations.
 - (D) They were based on a different philosophy than the original sit-in demonstrations.
 - (E) They were modeled on the original sit-in demonstrations.
4. The discussion of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the third paragraph is intended primarily to
- (A) argue for the preeminence of a particular U.S. civil rights organization
 - (B) serve as a contrast to discussion of the efforts of student sit-in demonstrators
 - (C) summarize the historical background against which the Freedom Rides flourished
 - (D) describe an important outgrowth of the student sit-in demonstrations
 - (E) explain why local sit-in demonstrations require nationally coordinated efforts
5. Which one of the following statements most accurately expresses the author's view in the passage regarding the Freedom Rides?
- (A) By exposing the harsh realities of the segregation system, the Freedom Rides induced the U.S. government to address segregation.
 - (B) The Freedom Rides were the final contribution of student activists in their effort to defeat the segregation system.
 - (C) The Freedom Rides introduced an entirely new technique into the U.S. civil rights movement that served as a model for later protest.
 - (D) Because the Freedom Rides provoked violent reprisals against demonstrators, they reversed earlier progress in the cause of desegregation.
 - (E) The Freedom Rides transformed a series of uncoordinated local student protests into a movement with national scope.

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Reading Comprehension

Grammarians of the prescriptive school take it as part of their task to distinguish correct from incorrect usage in language and thereby to encourage the former. They believe that in so doing they play an essential role in preventing a constantly changing language from falling into disarray. In contrast, descriptive grammarians are so called because they are content to describe the way language is actually used by members of a community. In their eyes, those who seek to preserve some forms of usage while preventing others from gaining a foothold are being unscientific and are, moreover, doomed to almost certain failure. Descriptivists point to numerous examples of usage that were once judged by prescriptivists to be incorrect but that over time and through continual use have come to be almost universally accepted. One example is the use of “data” as a singular noun in English: prescriptivists have typically regarded the phrase “the data is incomplete” as ungrammatical, on the grounds that “data” is the plural of the Latin noun “datum” and should continue to be treated as a plural in English out of respect for the word’s origins. Descriptivists argue that “data,” in addition to its use as a plural, has acquired a widespread use as a singular mass term, like “water.” It would be pointless, they say, to try to reverse this trend.

This example illustrates the two main objections of descriptivists to prescriptivism. The first is the scientific objection: the transformation of language is governed by laws not unlike the laws of nature, and those trying to hold back linguistic change might as well attempt to defy the law of gravity. The second is the egalitarian objection: the prescriptivists are simply trying to impose their own linguistic practices, which are usually those of an educated and affluent elite, upon other members of society. The suggestion is that the attempted imposition is somehow immoral.

With regard to the scientific objection, it should be noted that while many attempts to regulate language have failed, some have succeeded. Descriptivists may respond that in the latter cases the usages favored by prescriptivists were in accordance with the laws governing linguistic change and would have prevailed without their assistance. But this is in large measure an article of faith. In the end it must be acknowledged that the laws governing the transformation of language are not like the laws of physics. Language usage depends on choices made by individuals, who are subject to persuasion. In response to the egalitarian objection, prescriptivists point to the importance of standard language usage for the free exchange of ideas. Those to whom preservation of the standard is entrusted inevitably possess some of the attributes of an elite, but their aim is one of inclusion rather than exclusion.

6. The passage says that the aim of descriptivist grammarians is to
 - (A) criticize the habits of language users
 - (B) observe how language is actually used
 - (C) facilitate communication among language users
 - (D) slow the pace of linguistic change
 - (E) influence laws that govern language usage

7. The author’s defense of the prescriptivist approach in the fourth and fifth sentences of the final paragraph would be most strengthened if which one of the following were true?
 - (A) A study showed that communities left to formulate their own rules of grammar typically develop rules very similar to those of other communities.
 - (B) A study found a strong correlation between emphasis on grammar instruction in primary schools and lifelong adherence to the rules of usage taught there.
 - (C) A cross-cultural study found that nations with extensive formal education systems and those with minimal education systems demonstrate a similar range of variation in language use.
 - (D) A study showed that groups of students left to formulate their own rules of grammar usage were more likely to reach agreement if they had little prior instruction in correct usage.
 - (E) A report demonstrated that within certain communities linguistic practices were quite uniform despite large differences between communities.

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Reading Comprehension

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8. The passage most strongly suggests that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The conflict between prescriptivists and descriptivists reveals the need for a new approach synthesizing the ideas of the existing schools.
 - (B) Although the prescriptivist call for a free exchange of ideas should be supported, the etymologies of words should not influence current usage.
 - (C) Moral considerations should ultimately have no bearing on recommendations regarding correct language usage.
 - (D) Scientific methods can contribute nothing to the study of grammar because language is not subject to natural laws like those of physics.
 - (E) The successful attempts by prescriptivists to regulate language are evidence that individuals will sometimes make linguistic choices in response to persuasion.
9. The author most likely uses the phrase “article of faith” (third sentence of the final paragraph) to mean that descriptivists
- (A) demonstrate a greater measure of intellectual commitment than prescriptivists do
 - (B) rely on theory rather than observation in describing language usage
 - (C) hold to their views on language usage despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary
 - (D) have no proof to bolster their claim that prescriptivists’ efforts have no effect on the evolution of language
 - (E) have based their claims on empirical evidence that other researchers have discredited
10. The passage indicates that which one of the following views is held by prescriptivists?
- (A) The constant change that language undergoes should be regarded as healthy for the language.
 - (B) The study of language is not a scientific undertaking.
 - (C) A word’s origins should inform its current usage.
 - (D) Laws do not govern the transformation of language.
 - (E) Morality is not at issue in the study of language usage.
11. The passage provides the most support for inferring which one of the following?
- (A) The rate at which linguistic change takes place has increased as descriptivism has gained more widespread acceptance.
 - (B) Descriptivists endorse some attempts to prescribe correct language usage, but only in cases in which the prescription takes word origins into account.
 - (C) Descriptivists do not acknowledge that some uses of language are unavoidably ambiguous.
 - (D) Prescriptivists and descriptivists both recognize that the English language is constantly changing.
 - (E) Prescriptivists generally do not consider their attempts to regulate language as successful until descriptivists’ investigations show that the regulation is being followed.
12. The passage most strongly suggests that prescriptivists hold which one of the following views of descriptivists?
- (A) Descriptivists are motivated more by animosity toward prescriptivism than by a desire to study language objectively.
 - (B) Descriptivists adhere to the scientific method less rigorously than prescriptivists do, despite their claims to the contrary.
 - (C) Descriptivists fail to recognize the ways in which their own approach may undermine egalitarian ideals.
 - (D) Descriptivists are generally unaware of the etymologies of words that carry different meanings today than they originally did.
 - (E) Descriptivists fail to acknowledge that their empirical observations generally support prescriptivist views.

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Reading Comprehension

Passage A is from a newspaper article. Passage B is from UNESCO's 1999 Draft Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Passage A

A North American company that found what is believed to be the HMS *Sussex* during expeditions in the Mediterranean from 1998 to 2001 has signed an agreement with the British government, which owns the *Sussex*, to raise what may be history's richest sunken treasure and to split the proceeds. The agreement is a legal breakthrough that could allow the recovery of perhaps US\$4 billion in gold coins lost with the *Sussex* in a storm in 1694.

As robots, sonar, and other technologically advanced gear have opened the deepest oceans to exploration and recovery, governments have begun asserting ownership over their sunken vessels. But governments often lack the money and skills to retrieve cultural riches and, until now, there had been no legal precedent for a private company to join with a government to salvage the government's treasure. This agreement could end the days of freelance treasure hunting and allow nations to oversee the recovery of their lost fleets.

The company, which is funding the venture, agrees with British historians that the ship carried coins, most likely gold, worth £1 million in 1694. The US\$4 billion figure is the coins' theoretical value if sold to collectors. The agreement calls for archaeological integrity—a difficult technical feat at such depths and a goal that critics of for-profit archaeology are likely to doubt. Many archaeologists abhor the sale of recovered artifacts, arguing that this inhibits scholarly analysis and public display. The agreement, however, draws a distinction between different classes of artifacts, recognizing that cultural items have greater archaeological value than coins, which it allows to be sold to help pay for the project.

Passage B

"Underwater cultural heritage" (UCH) means all traces of human existence that have been partially, totally, or periodically situated underwater for at least 100 years.

1. The protection of UCH is best achieved through in situ (original site) preservation, which should be considered as the first option. Accordingly, activities directed at UCH shall be authorized by the competent authority of the concerned State only when they make a significant contribution to knowledge, protection, and/or enhancement of UCH.

2. The commercial exploitation of UCH for trade, sale, barter, or speculation...is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and proper management of the UCH.

3. Activities directed at UCH shall not adversely impact UCH more than is necessary for the objectives of the project;

4. must use nondestructive techniques and prospection and limited sampling in preference to

recovery of objects. If excavation is necessary for the purpose of scientific studies, the methods and techniques used must be as nondestructive as possible and contribute to the preservation of the remains;

5. shall avoid the unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites;

6. shall be strictly regulated to ensure proper recording of historical, cultural, and archaeological information.

7. Public access to conduct activities relating to UCH that are nonintrusive (such as photography) should, where practicable, be encouraged.

13. Which one of the following projects would most clearly NOT fall within the scope of the provisions specified in passage B?

- (A) The recovery of a sunken eighteenth-century Spanish treasure fleet by private, freelance treasure hunters.
- (B) The recovery of a nineteenth-century shipwreck of unknown origin in one of the Great Lakes.
- (C) The recovery of underwater artifacts from the ruins of a long-submerged ancient city built when sea levels were much lower than they are today.
- (D) The recovery of the cargo of a privately owned merchant ship that sank in 1970 off the coast of Ireland.
- (E) The recovery of prehistoric cultural artifacts recently uncovered by the damming and rerouting of a major river.

14. Which one of the following is most strongly implied by passage A?

- (A) A government's property rights in a ship that sank several centuries ago are not forfeited merely by their not having salvaged the ship during the intervening time.
- (B) Governments have a legal obligation to ensure the archaeological integrity of efforts to salvage or explore old shipwrecks.
- (C) Gold coins salvaged from an old shipwreck should not be regarded as archaeologically significant cultural property if they can be used to fund the exploration and recovery of the shipwreck for scientific and cultural reasons.
- (D) If neither the original owner of a sunken ship nor any legitimate heirs of the owner still exist, the ownership of that ship devolves to the government under whose laws it was originally owned.
- (E) When there is no salvage agreement between the owner of a sunken ship and some other party, then freelance treasure hunters have a legal right to salvage the remains of that ship.

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Reading Comprehension

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15. Which one of the following would, if true, strengthen the position of the draft convention in passage B, as well as that of the critics of for-profit archaeology in passage A?
- (A) Many archaeological sites require visitors to pay a fee for the privilege of viewing the site firsthand.
 - (B) Selling artifacts that have substantial archaeological value encourages the looting of archaeological sites by nonscientists.
 - (C) Most of the archaeological artifacts displayed in major museums were contributed by private collectors.
 - (D) While nonscientists often work on archaeological sites, they are under the supervision of professional archaeologists.
 - (E) The excavation and recovery of valuable cargo and artifacts from shipwrecks almost always involves disturbing human remains.
16. Passage B calls for each of the following policies regarding UCH EXCEPT:
- (A) encouraging public access to UCH for nonintrusive activities
 - (B) forbidding the sale of UCH
 - (C) preserving UCH in situ
 - (D) restricting the removal of human remains from UCH
 - (E) prohibiting contracts with private companies to explore UCH
17. Which one of the following is a distinction that plays a key role in both of the passages?
- (A) between shipwrecks and other types of UCH
 - (B) between legal agreements and international conventions
 - (C) between monetary value and nonmonetary value
 - (D) between government ownership and private ownership
 - (E) between in situ preservation and recovery of objects
18. Which one of the following statements is the most appropriate response by a representative of the company mentioned in passage A to the draft convention delineated in passage B?
- (A) The UNESCO draft convention presupposes that most shipwrecks are easily accessible and that the costs of recovering them will therefore be low.
 - (B) It is better to preserve shipwreck artifacts in situ than to recover them, because artifacts deteriorate less quickly in the cold water of the deep ocean than they do when they are exposed to air.
 - (C) If an archaeological project recovers a thousand gold coins that are virtually identical, it is justifiable to keep representative samples for museums and sell the rest to pay for the project.
 - (D) Whenever an agreement includes the government of a sovereign state, activities engaged in under that agreement do not fall within the scope of the UNESCO draft convention.
 - (E) The recovery plans for the *Sussex* described in the joint agreement with the British government comply completely with all elements of the UNESCO draft convention.
19. Which one of the following mentions a pair of documents that are related in a way most analogous to the way in which passage A and passage B are related?
- (A) a proposal from an architectural firm competing for a project and the work specifications for the project
 - (B) a magazine article discussing an innovative architectural proposal and the set of codes that govern building projects
 - (C) a newspaper account of an agreement between two architectural firms to work together on a proposal for a project and the work specifications for the project
 - (D) a publicity brochure describing an architectural design and the set of blueprints for that project
 - (E) a press release, made jointly by two firms that have worked together on an architectural proposal, describing the proposal in general terms and an abstract conceptual description that will govern the design of the project

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Reading Comprehension

Some environmentalists claim that the higher the international debt a nation carries, the more likely it is that the quality of life in that nation will suffer. These environmentalists argue that in a variety of ways the effort a nation must expend to pay its debt hastens the depletion of its natural resources, increases pollution, or hampers domestic spending. The most common reason given by the environmentalists is known as the exports promotion hypothesis. According to this hypothesis, in order to increase foreign trade in a way that better allows it to repay international debt, a nation must divert resources away from sectors generating domestic goods and toward the production of export goods. Partly because of the greater volume involved, this causes more environmental damage than does production of goods for domestic consumption. One possible scenario frequently cited by environmentalists is that a nation might raze its forests for timber or to open up land on which to plant cash crops. Another reason the environmentalists give for their claims is that domestic spending can fall when a nation shifts money toward repayment of its debt. A nation may take funds away from health care, education, or improvements in such public services as water quality or sanitation. It can also adjust its economy in other potentially harmful ways in order to cut costs—for example, through the elimination of government subsidies for practices that reduce pollution or conserve natural resources.

But the evidence for the environmentalists' claims is weak. With respect to the exports promotion hypothesis, one recent study does suggest a positive correlation between international debt and deforestation, but also indicates that other factors besides debt may play a stronger role. Another study found only a slight positive correlation between debt and deforestation; in fact, in one nation the correlation was negative, contrary to the environmentalists' expectations. The impact of debt on environmental indicators such as pollution or depletion of other resources has not yet been studied. Similarly, with respect to the domestic spending argument, while debt-saddled nations might shift money away from programs designed to enhance quality of life, it is just as likely that they would shift the money from plans that, if implemented, would have a negative impact on the environment. For example, they might abandon plans to build new dams or roads, or eliminate subsidies that promote fertilizer or pesticide use. The extent, then, to which a nation's quality of life is connected to the size of its international debt must be considered unknown. Indeed, a case could be made that at least some of the fiscal discipline or economic restructuring imposed by debt may rein in potentially harmful spending.

20. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) While some environmentalists maintain that international debt adversely affects a nation's quality of life, there is little evidence to support their claim.
 - (B) Although some environmentalists maintain that international debt leads to environmental damage, we can safely conclude that this is not the case.
 - (C) Further study will demonstrate that international debt does not significantly threaten a nation's quality of life.
 - (D) The arguments of environmentalists regarding the relation between international debt and a nation's quality of life are based upon fundamental misconceptions about economic theory.
 - (E) International debt may lead to some environmental damage, but those effects are minor and are offset by countervailing effects.
21. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that one reason for lingering controversy over the status of the exports promotion hypothesis is that
- (A) there are very few countries to which the hypothesis is applicable
 - (B) the hypothesis has not been fully investigated
 - (C) debt must be increased in order to increase exports
 - (D) environmental degradation is not measurable
 - (E) environmentalists cannot agree on a precise statement of the hypothesis

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Reading Comprehension

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22. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude toward reductions in domestic spending in response to the need to repay international debt?
- (A) optimism that they will lead to enhanced quality of life
 - (B) concern that governments may lack the political will to carry them out
 - (C) insistence upon restricting them to health care and education
 - (D) conviction that they need only be short-term measures
 - (E) skepticism about whether their consequences are predominantly negative
23. The exports promotion hypothesis, as presented in the passage, involves the claim that when export goods rather than domestic goods are produced, then
- (A) international debt increases
 - (B) more goods are produced
 - (C) timber must be destroyed
 - (D) goods are produced more cheaply
 - (E) higher quality goods are produced
24. Which one of the following is identified in the passage as a response to the pressures of debt repayment that would avert a negative impact on the environment?
- (A) reintroducing traditional farming methods
 - (B) opening up land for new crops
 - (C) curtailing road construction
 - (D) decreasing spending on sanitation
 - (E) raising prices on exports
25. What is the main purpose of the author's discussion in the second paragraph?
- (A) to argue that international debt can enhance a nation's quality of life
 - (B) to examine critically the specific arguments put forward by the environmentalists
 - (C) to propose a study that investigates the relation between international debt and environmental health
 - (D) to argue that there is no relation between international debt and a nation's quality of life
 - (E) to question the sources of evidence for the claims of the environmentalists
26. As the phrase "nation's quality of life" (second-to-last sentence of the passage) is used by the author, a central component of a nation's quality of life is its
- (A) balance of trade with other countries
 - (B) level of domestic spending
 - (C) level of international debt
 - (D) level of environmental health
 - (E) level of economic health
27. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about government policy?
- (A) Borrowing from other countries never has an overall positive effect.
 - (B) Subsidies for practices that reduce pollution are ineffective.
 - (C) Encouraging the production of exports leads to decreased domestic spending.
 - (D) International debt payments are a problem only when they are greater than domestic spending.
 - (E) A nation can benefit from decreasing its domestic spending.

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.



April 2022 LSAT Conversion Table Form LTZB03

The table below should be used for converting raw scores to their corresponding 120–180 scaled scores for the April 2022 LSAT administration. The table below shows the LSAT reported score that corresponds to each possible raw score.

Raw Score	Scaled Score	Raw Score	Scaled Score
75	180	37	147
74	180	36	146
73	179	35	145
72	178	34	145
71	176	33	144
70	175	32	143
69	173	31	142
68	172	30	141
67	171	29	140
66	169	28	139
65	168	27	138
64	167	26	137
63	166	25	136
62	166	24	135
61	165	23	133
60	164	22	132
59	163	21	131
58	162	20	129
57	161	19	127
56	161	18	126
55	160	17	124
54	159	16	122
53	158	15	121
52	158	14	120
51	157	13	120
50	156	12	120
49	156	11	120
48	155	10	120
47	154	9	120
46	153	8	120
45	153	7	120
44	152	6	120
43	151	5	120
42	151	4	120
41	150	3	120
40	149	2	120
39	148	1	120
38	148	0	120

Individual Performance on the Test: Scores are reported on a 120–180 score scale, with 120 being the lowest possible score and 180 being the highest possible score.



April 2022 LSAT Answer Key
Form LTZB03

Question	Analytical Reasoning	Logical Reasoning	Reading Comprehension
1	D	E	A
2	B	A	B
3	C	E	E
4	A	B	D
5	E	D	A
6	B	E	B
7	D	D	B
8	B	B	E
9	C	C	D
10	D	D	C
11	C	C	D
12	E	B	C
13	B	A	D
14	D	E	A
15	D	D	B
16	B	E	E
17	B	A	C
18	D	C	C
19	A	C	B
20	B	A	A
21	D	E	B
22	C	B	E
23	A	D	B
24		D	C
25		D	B
26			D
27			E