



Form LTZD01

This book contains the scored sections of the LSAT administered in February 2024.

LSAT
Law School Admission Test

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

Edward Brunner, “‘Shuh! Ain’t Nothin’ To It’: The Dynamics of Success in Jackie Ormes’s *Torchy Brown*” in MELUS. ©2007 by MELUS.

Adrian Cho, “The Quest for Dark Energy: High Road or Low?” in *Science*. ©2005 by American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Michael Giusti, “Top 5 Most Reliable Cars.” ©2007 by Yahoo! Inc. <http://biz.yahoo.com/brn/071011/23362.html>.

Larissa Katz, “Exclusion and Exclusivity in Property Law” in *University of Toronto Law Journal*. ©2008 by University of Toronto Press.

Imran Matin, David Hulme, and Stuart Rutherford, “Finance for the Poor: From Microcredit to Microfinancial Services” in *Journal of International Development*. ©2002 by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

“The Hidden Wealth of the Poor” in *The Economist*. ©2005 by The Economist Newspaper Limited.

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

Five graphic arts students—Raul, Tara, Van, Yvonne, and Zoe—have been given internships in an advertising firm. Each student will be assigned to exactly one of three projects, one due in September, one due in October, and one due in November. No more than three of the interns will be assigned to any one project. Not all of the projects need to have interns assigned to them. The assignments must be made according to the following conditions:

Yvonne does not work on a project that is due later than the project Zoe works on.

Van works on the same project as Raul or Zoe or both.

Tara works on the project that is due the month before the project Raul works on.

1. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of the months when the projects are due to the students who work on the projects?
 - (A) September: Tara, Yvonne; October: Van, Zoe; November: Raul
 - (B) September: Yvonne, Zoe; October: Tara, Van; November: Raul
 - (C) September: Tara, Yvonne; October: Raul; November: Van, Zoe
 - (D) September: Tara; October: Raul, Van, Zoe; November: Yvonne
 - (E) September: Yvonne, Zoe; October: Raul, Tara, Van; November: nobody

2. If Yvonne works on the project due in November, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Raul works on the project due in October.
 - (B) Raul works on the project due in November.
 - (C) Van works on the project due in October.
 - (D) Van works on the project due in November.
 - (E) Zoe works on the project due in October.

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Analytical Reasoning

3. If Zoe does not work on the same project as any other student, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Raul works on the project due in November.
 - (B) Tara works on the project due in October.
 - (C) Van works on the project due in November.
 - (D) Van works on the project due in September.
 - (E) Yvonne works on the project due in October.
4. Which one of the following **cannot** be a list of three students who work together on one of the projects?
- (A) Raul, Van, Yvonne
 - (B) Raul, Yvonne, Zoe
 - (C) Tara, Van, Zoe
 - (D) Tara, Yvonne, Zoe
 - (E) Van, Yvonne, Zoe
5. If Raul is the only student who works on the project due in November, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Tara works on the project due in September.
 - (B) Van works on the project due in October.
 - (C) Yvonne works on the project due in October.
 - (D) Yvonne works on the project due in September.
 - (E) Zoe works on the project due in October.
6. If none of the students works on the project due in September, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Raul works on the project due in October.
 - (B) Tara works on the project due in November.
 - (C) Van works on the project due in October.
 - (D) Yvonne works on the project due in November.
 - (E) Zoe works on the project due in October.

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Analytical Reasoning

Questions 7–12

A manager is setting the agenda for a staff meeting in which six ongoing projects—Q, R, S, T, V, and W—will be briefly discussed. The projects will be discussed one at a time, exactly once each, in an order conforming to the following constraints:

- R must be discussed earlier than V.
- S must be discussed immediately before T.
- Either Q or R must be discussed fourth.
- W must be discussed either first or sixth.

7. Which one of the following could be the order in which the projects are discussed, from first to sixth?
- (A) Q, S, T, R, V, W
 - (B) R, S, T, Q, W, V
 - (C) R, V, S, Q, T, W
 - (D) R, V, S, T, Q, W
 - (E) W, S, T, Q, V, R
8. If V is discussed sixth, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Q is discussed third.
 - (B) R is discussed third.
 - (C) R is discussed fifth.
 - (D) S is discussed fifth.
 - (E) T is discussed second.

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9. If Q is discussed immediately before S, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Q is discussed third.
 - (B) R is discussed third.
 - (C) S is discussed fifth.
 - (D) T is discussed second.
 - (E) V is discussed sixth.
10. Which one of the following **cannot** be true?
- (A) Q is discussed immediately before V.
 - (B) R is discussed immediately before W.
 - (C) T is discussed immediately before Q.
 - (D) V is discussed immediately before W.
 - (E) W is discussed immediately before R.
11. If R is not discussed immediately before V, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Q is discussed earlier than S.
 - (B) R is discussed earlier than T.
 - (C) S is discussed earlier than Q.
 - (D) V is discussed earlier than Q.
 - (E) W is discussed earlier than R.
12. How many of the projects are there any one of which could be the project discussed second?
- (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six

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Analytical Reasoning

Questions 13–17

Exactly seven new sculptures—*Jupiter*, *Kismet*, *Lily*, *Mirror*, *River*, *Trilobite*, and *Winter*—will be exhibited at an art museum. Each sculpture will be exhibited in exactly one of two rooms, North Hall or South Hall. The following conditions apply:

If *Winter* is exhibited in North Hall, both *Jupiter* and *Lily* must be exhibited in South Hall.

If *Jupiter* is exhibited in North Hall, both *Kismet* and *Lily* must be exhibited in South Hall.

If *Mirror* is exhibited in South Hall, both *Lily* and *River* must be exhibited in North Hall.

River or *Trilobite* or both must be exhibited in South Hall.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate assignment of sculptures to rooms?
- (A) North: *Jupiter*, *Kismet*, *Mirror*
South: *Lily*, *River*, *Trilobite*, *Winter*
 - (B) North: *Jupiter*, *Mirror*, *River*, *Trilobite*
South: *Kismet*, *Lily*, *Winter*
 - (C) North: *Jupiter*, *Mirror*, *Winter*
South: *Kismet*, *Lily*, *River*, *Trilobite*
 - (D) North: *Kismet*, *Lily*
South: *Jupiter*, *Mirror*, *River*, *Trilobite*, *Winter*
 - (E) North: *Mirror*, *River*, *Winter*
South: *Jupiter*, *Kismet*, *Lily*, *Trilobite*
14. If *Jupiter* is exhibited in North Hall, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) *Kismet* is exhibited in North Hall.
 - (B) *Lily* is exhibited in North Hall.
 - (C) *Mirror* is exhibited in South Hall.
 - (D) *River* is exhibited in South Hall.
 - (E) *Winter* is exhibited in North Hall.

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15. If *Lily* is exhibited in the same room as *Mirror*, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *Jupiter* is exhibited in the same room as *Winter*.
 - (B) *Kismet* is exhibited in the same room as *Mirror*.
 - (C) *Kismet* is exhibited in a different room from *Winter*.
 - (D) *Lily* is exhibited in a different room from *Trilobite*.
 - (E) *River* is exhibited in a different room from *Trilobite*.
16. If more of the new sculptures are exhibited in North Hall than in South Hall, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) *Jupiter* is exhibited in North Hall.
 - (B) *Winter* is exhibited in North Hall.
 - (C) *Kismet* is exhibited in South Hall.
 - (D) *Mirror* is exhibited in South Hall.
 - (E) *River* and *Trilobite* are both exhibited in South Hall.
17. If in one of the rooms exactly one of the seven sculptures is exhibited, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *Jupiter* is exhibited in a different room from *Kismet*.
 - (B) *Jupiter* is exhibited in a different room from *Winter*.
 - (C) *Kismet* is exhibited in a different room from *Lily*.
 - (D) *Kismet* is exhibited in a different room from *Mirror*.
 - (E) *River* is exhibited in a different room from *Trilobite*.

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Analytical Reasoning

Questions 18–23

An antique car show will take place over four days, day 1 through day 4. Six makes of car—Ford, Hudson, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, and Studebaker—will each be featured on exactly one day, although not every day must feature a make. The schedule of makes featured on each day must conform to the following conditions:

More makes are featured on day 3 than on day 4.

Ford is featured on an earlier day than Packard, and

Packard is featured on an earlier day than Hudson.

Hudson and Oldsmobile are featured on different days than each other.

Either Oldsmobile or Studebaker, but not both, is featured on day 2.

Nash is not featured on day 3.

18. If Hudson and Studebaker are featured on the same day as each other, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Ford is featured on day 2.
 - (B) Hudson is featured on day 4.
 - (C) Nash is featured on day 1.
 - (D) Oldsmobile is featured on day 3.
 - (E) Packard is featured on day 3.
19. Of the six makes of car, what is the maximum number featured on day 3?
- (A) five
 - (B) four
 - (C) three
 - (D) two
 - (E) one

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Analytical Reasoning

20. Nash **cannot** be featured on the same day as
- (A) Ford
 - (B) Hudson
 - (C) Oldsmobile
 - (D) Packard
 - (E) Studebaker
21. Which one of the following is a make of car that could be featured on day 4?
- (A) Ford
 - (B) Nash
 - (C) Oldsmobile
 - (D) Packard
 - (E) Studebaker
22. If Nash and Packard are featured on the same day as each other, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) None of the makes of car is featured on day 4.
 - (B) Hudson is featured on day 4.
 - (C) Oldsmobile is featured on day 1.
 - (D) Oldsmobile is featured on day 2.
 - (E) Studebaker is featured on day 2.
23. Which one of the following, if substituted for the condition that Hudson and Oldsmobile are featured on different days than each other, would have the same effect in determining on which days the six makes can be featured?
- (A) If Hudson is featured on day 4, then Studebaker is featured on day 3.
 - (B) If Oldsmobile is featured on day 2, then Studebaker is featured on day 3.
 - (C) If Oldsmobile is featured on day 3, then Hudson is featured on day 4.
 - (D) If Packard is featured on day 3, then Hudson is featured on day 4.
 - (E) If Studebaker is featured on day 3, then Hudson is featured on day 3.

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. Columnist: The dangers of drinking are greatly exaggerated in the medical press. We are always hearing about the extent to which alcohol can shorten one's life, but my grandfather drank heavily his entire life and lived to be 95.

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

- (A) does not address moral objections to alcohol consumption
 - (B) fails to consider factors other than alcohol consumption that can shorten one's life
 - (C) only addresses the length of a life, and not the quality of that life
 - (D) confuses the cause of a phenomenon with an effect of that phenomenon
 - (E) relies merely on anecdotal evidence to challenge a general claim
2. Some have argued that using food crops to produce fuel represents an unprecedented attack on the food supply. It seems immoral to divert crops from the food supply while there is a need for food. But we currently divert crops from the human food supply to feed livestock. So the diversion of food to fuel is not actually a radical break with traditional practices.

The argument proceeds by

- (A) arguing that the bad consequences of a practice are outweighed by the good consequences of that practice
- (B) countering the charge that a practice has a bad consequence by trying to show that the practice does not actually have that consequence
- (C) rebutting a charge that a practice is radical by contending that the practice is analogous with an existing one
- (D) rejecting the charge that a practice is immoral by trying to undercut the moral foundation of the charge
- (E) supporting a moral objection to a practice by trying to show that the practice is actually different from practices that might seem similar

3. Hernandez: Celebrities' public pronouncements can warp a debate because people grant more weight to celebrities' opinions than to ordinary people's. For that reason, celebrities should avoid talking publicly about controversial issues on which they have no expertise.

Liu: But celebrities are full members of their communities. It is not their fault if people give their opinions more credence than they should. So it is absurd that they should not feel free to join controversial debates.

Hernandez and Liu disagree with each other about which one of the following?

- (A) People grant more weight to celebrities' opinions than to ordinary people's.
- (B) Celebrities should avoid talking publicly about controversial issues on which they have no expertise.
- (C) Celebrities' pronouncements on controversial issues can warp debates on those issues.
- (D) The public should disregard what celebrities say about controversial issues.
- (E) Celebrities are responsible for the fact that people give their opinions more credence than they should.

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4. A process of extracting caffeine from coffee without seriously compromising the coffee's taste was introduced a number of years ago. When this decaffeinated coffee first came on the market, however, many coffee drinkers reported that it tasted rather bad.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the statements above?

- (A) The percentage of coffee drinkers who drink only decaffeinated coffee is much larger today than it was at the time the process was introduced.
 - (B) Many coffee drinkers would not drink decaffeinated coffee even if they believed that it tasted as good as regular coffee.
 - (C) The taste of any kind of coffee can be affected by the foods that are consumed along with it.
 - (D) Coffee that is decaffeinated through this process generally costs more than regular coffee.
 - (E) During the years in which the process was introduced, coffee processors used only low-quality coffee beans for their decaffeinated products.
5. Researchers gave each of eighteen subjects a playing card, then offered them money to lie to a computer about the identity of the card while undergoing a scan by functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). When subjects lied, the scans revealed increased activity in several regions of the brain known to be stimulated by stress. This supports the idea that fMRI can eventually form the basis of an effective lie detector.

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

- (A) Existing methods of lie detection, including the polygraph, have not been shown to be reliable.
- (B) The majority of people regard lying in an experimental situation as unethical.
- (C) The amount of stress that accompanies lying varies widely from person to person and is also affected by the circumstances in which the lie is told.
- (D) Telling a carefully planned lie causes less stress than telling a lie spontaneously.
- (E) Stress reactions in the brains of subjects who are being truthful are similar to those that occur in the brains of subjects who are lying.

6. Prominent government officials have denied that their policies have produced serious environmental degradation. But the facts show otherwise. Last year, at the urging of certain mining companies, the government repealed a long-standing provision prohibiting the dumping of mining wastes into streams. Since that time, hundreds of miles of vital streams have been buried under bulldozed mining wastes.

The argument relies on which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) Without the urging of certain mining companies, the government would not have lifted the ban on dumping mining wastes into streams.
- (B) The prominent government officials who deny that government policies have produced serious environmental degradation do not really believe what they are claiming.
- (C) The mining companies that urged repeal of the ban on dumping mining wastes in streams were among those that buried hundreds of miles of streams under mining wastes.
- (D) The government is generally more responsive to pressures from the mining industry than from environmentalists.
- (E) If the ban on dumping mining wastes in streams had not been repealed, considerably less mining waste would have found its way into streams.

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Logical Reasoning

7. Critic: It generally holds true of concert pianists that the more famous the musician, the greater the pleasure of his or her audience. In my view, this is only fair and should give no cause for cynicism about the ability of audiences to distinguish good playing from bad.

Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the critic's view?

- (A) The fame of concert pianists usually reflects their talent as musicians.
 - (B) Some of the finest concert pianists are unknown to the general public.
 - (C) In general, the more famous the pianist, the larger the audiences that he or she can draw.
 - (D) Even the finest concert pianists cannot play consistently well at every performance.
 - (E) The very best concert pianists often perform works that are difficult for audiences to appreciate.
8. Scientists found the remains of several species of mites trapped in rocks in a high-altitude cave. Radioactive dating shows that the mites were trapped about 2,000 years ago. The mite species in the rocks no longer live in the vicinity of the cave, but they are found a few miles away in a cooler area. Therefore, the area around the cave was probably cooler 2,000 years ago, since _____.

The conclusion of the argument is most strongly supported if which one of the following completes the passage?

- (A) the mite species found in the rocks can only survive in very specific climates
- (B) the cooler area a few miles away from the cave also has a somewhat wetter climate
- (C) the mite species that were trapped in the rocks did not live in the vicinity of the cave much earlier than 2,000 years ago
- (D) the mite species found in the rocks only live at high altitudes
- (E) there are fewer mite species living in the vicinity of the cave today than there were 2,000 years ago

9. Market studies confirm that consumers shopping for automobiles primarily seek those that are most reliable. An automobile is reliable if it very rarely breaks down and it does not require significantly more maintenance than average. Strangely enough, however, some of the most reliable models do not sell well with those who say they care most about reliability.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the information above?

- (A) Consumers who are shopping for an automobile claim to care more about reliability than about fuel efficiency.
- (B) Consumers often choose automobile models based on a reputation for reliability, and reputations can be out of date.
- (C) Some owners of reliable automobiles are reluctant to trade them in for newer vehicles and tend to hold on to them for the life of the automobile.
- (D) Some automobile models that have been shown to require a lot of maintenance very rarely break down.
- (E) Some of the most stylish automobiles are some of the most unreliable.

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10. A recent study found that most individuals believe that they sleep less than most other people. However, it is obviously not possible that most people sleep less than most other people. Therefore, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) some people believe things that could not possibly be true even in principle
- (B) most people are not aware of how much they sleep
- (C) most people underestimate how much they sleep in comparison to others
- (D) most people think that they do not sleep as much as they should
- (E) some people incorrectly believe that they sleep less than most other people

11. Ross: Many governments have attempted to regulate strictly or even outlaw theater because of its subversive power. Such strategies have rarely succeeded, probably because people strongly desire theater for entertainment and dramatists always find subtle ways to criticize authorities who treat them harshly. Thus, since dramatists will not criticize governments of which they are honored employees, an effective strategy for controlling theater and satisfying the public is to make dramatists and performers honored employees of the government.

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

- (A) Few governments are willing to shoulder the expense of employing dramatists and performers.
- (B) Even when completely unregulated, theater rarely leads to the overthrow of a government.
- (C) Some dramatists criticize their governments even though those governments do not treat them harshly.
- (D) Most theatrical productions neither criticize government nor support it.
- (E) The public generally dislikes plays written or performed by government employees.

12. Many hikers now carry cell phones so they can call for emergency assistance from remote areas. Many also use their cell phones to call wildlife offices when they see poachers breaking game laws, enabling wildlife agents to reach the scene before the lawbreakers leave. Poachers, however, avoid areas they know to be frequented by hikers.

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

- (A) Most hikers can afford cell phones.
- (B) Poaching has decreased as cell phone use has increased.
- (C) Wildlife agents do not usually carry cell phones.
- (D) Some hikers hike in areas that are not known by poachers to be frequented by hikers.
- (E) Cell phones are becoming one of the most effective tools in the effort to protect wildlife from poachers.

13. A cognitive psychologist has claimed that intelligence is the ability to figure out how things work in order to overcome obstacles. If, however, we were to become convinced that a particular being had acquired an understanding of how things work, we would certainly not deny that that being possessed intelligence, even if we were sure that its acquisition of this understanding was not prompted by the desire to overcome some specific obstacle. Clearly, then, the cognitive psychologist's definition is inadequate.

In the passage the author does which one of the following?

- (A) rejects a definition on the grounds that the terms employed in the definition would make it impractical to determine which cases it covers
- (B) uses a hypothetical application of a definition to argue that the definition would have unacceptably counterintuitive consequences
- (C) argues that a proposed definition does not specify the meaning of the concept being defined narrowly enough for the definition to be applied
- (D) rejects a definition on the grounds that if it were accepted as correct, the term being defined would apply to things to which it normally does not apply
- (E) argues against a proposed definition on the grounds that those who support it do so at least partly on an inappropriate appeal to authority

Logical Reasoning

14. Environmentalist: The adoption of genetically engineered crops in agriculture is moving so rapidly and is monitored so loosely that it poses a significant risk of damaging sensitive ecosystems. One such crop had already been widely planted when a study found that it could threaten monarch butterflies. Therefore, before any new genetically engineered crop is put into agricultural production, rigorous testing of its safety should be required.

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

- (A) A genetically engineered crop should not be put into agricultural production if rigorous testing has shown it to be risky.
- (B) If a crop has no potential for posing environmental risks, it may be put into agricultural production without testing of its safety.
- (C) No crop that might present risks to the environment should be allowed into agricultural production unless its safety has been thoroughly tested.
- (D) If rigorous testing of any genetically engineered crop that is in agricultural production shows that that crop poses environmental risks, production of that crop should be discontinued.
- (E) If rigorous studies do not find evidence that a crop would present risks if it is brought into agricultural production, no further testing of that crop's safety is required.

15. Faculty member: The university's financially minded president holds that some academic programs should be eliminated because they do not serve student demands. According to him, the university is a business and the students are consumers, and it is the responsibility of any business to satisfy consumer demand. But the education of students is not analogous to the providing of consumer goods. Therefore, the president is mistaken in claiming that academic programs should be tailored to suit student demand.

The faculty member's argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- (A) argues for a view without showing that an argument against that view fails
- (B) appeals to popular opinion to justify a conclusion
- (C) treats merely analogous things as identical
- (D) improperly attacks the university president's moral character
- (E) rejects a view on the grounds that someone has given inadequate reasons for accepting that view

16. A recent study carefully tracked the specific behaviors of five East African chimpanzee groups of one subspecies, and of two West African groups of another subspecies, in activities such as grooming and foraging. The study found that one of the East African groups was behaviorally more similar to the West African groups than to the other East African groups. It is therefore likely that these behaviors are determined by cultural factors rather than by genetics.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the argument?

- (A) Chimpanzees sometimes copy the behavior of other chimpanzees, whether or not they are closely related genetically.
- (B) Chimpanzees that are new to a group sometimes bring with them new behaviors as well as new genetic characteristics.
- (C) The chimpanzee groups studied face different environmental challenges due to their different locations in Africa.
- (D) The behavioral differences in the chimpanzee groups studied are sufficient to make each group recognizably distinct from all the others.
- (E) Of the chimpanzee groups studied, the five East African groups live in closer proximity to each other than do the two West African groups.

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17. Essayist: It would be wrong to defend current testing procedures for new medications simply by appealing to the fact that test subjects are volunteers who are both apprised of and compensated for the risks involved. For while it is not wrong to pay people to do something if they are freely choosing to do it, the same cannot be said if the choice is made under duress.

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

- (A) Possessing information about the possible consequences of the choices one makes does not ensure that one's choices are free.
 - (B) No transaction can be justified merely on the grounds that those participating in the transaction do so voluntarily.
 - (C) Anyone who acts without complete freedom is acting under some form of externally imposed duress.
 - (D) There is nothing wrong with accepting money for putting oneself at risk.
 - (E) People should be permitted to perform any action so long as that action is freely chosen.
18. Putting a tap in a healthy maple that has a trunk 12 or more inches in diameter will not harm the tree. Silver maples, red maples, and Manitoba maples can all be tapped for making maple syrup. The sugar maple, however, is best for syrup making, because of all the maples its sap has the highest concentration of sugar.

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

- (A) A maple whose trunk is more than 12 inches in diameter is unhealthy if it is harmed by tapping.
- (B) The healthiest maple trees are usually those with the largest trunks.
- (C) A maple tree that has been harmed will produce very little sap.
- (D) Putting a tap into an unhealthy maple tree that is less than 12 inches in diameter will harm it.
- (E) The maple trees most commonly used for making syrup are sugar maples.

19. Company spokesperson: Although our products are the most expensive in our industry, they are also the best available. After all, consider any less expensive product made by one of our competitors. If it were as good as, or better than, our product, it would cost as much, or more.

The reasoning in the company spokesperson's argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) contains a premise that presupposes the truth of the conclusion
 - (B) fails to make a needed distinction between the best product currently available and the best product that could be produced
 - (C) treats a cause of a product being the most expensive as an effect of its being the most expensive
 - (D) presumes that because something is true of each of a company's products it is also true of the company as a whole
 - (E) bases a conclusion on claims that are inconsistent with each other
20. It should be illegal to patent an organism's genes, for a person should not be regarded as the inventor of something he or she merely discovered. Moreover, exploitation of genetic information for profit is selfish and irresponsible.

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

- (A) Any person who exploits genetic information for profit should be considered selfish.
- (B) Discovering something should not entitle one to patent it.
- (C) Discovering something does not always constitute inventing it.
- (D) No person should be allowed to profit from something that was invented by another person.
- (E) A person or corporation who invents something should be entitled to patent it.

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Logical Reasoning

21. Professor O'Brien: Any of my students who heard Mercado's lecture from the beginning would have thought it was fascinating, and I know that some of my students did think it was fascinating, so some of my students must have heard it from the beginning.

Professor O'Brien's argument does not follow logically from its premises because of the possibility that

- (A) some of Professor O'Brien's students are very interested in Mercado's work but were unable to attend the lecture
 - (B) many people who are not Professor O'Brien's students did not think that the lecture was fascinating, even though they heard it from the beginning
 - (C) some of Professor O'Brien's students were a few minutes late for the lecture and did not find the lecture fascinating
 - (D) no one who heard the lecture from the beginning and thought that it was fascinating was one of Professor O'Brien's students
 - (E) not everyone who arrived at the lecture on time was able to hear the entire lecture because of disruptions caused by those who were late in arriving
22. Some moral virtues, such as honesty, tend to benefit one who has them; others, such as generosity, do not. A personal characteristic is not a moral virtue if it tends to be detrimental to other people.

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

- (A) A person totally lacking in moral virtue will tend not to have characteristics that benefit others.
- (B) Being honest tends not to be detrimental to other people.
- (C) A morally virtuous person tends to be a greater benefit to other people than a person who is not morally virtuous.
- (D) Being generous tends to be to one's own detriment but not to the detriment of others.
- (E) If a personal characteristic that one has tends to benefit others, then that personal characteristic is a moral virtue.

23. During last year's flu season no one who was vaccinated contracted the flu. This year every student at South High School has been vaccinated. So this flu season none of the students at South High School will contract the flu.

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

- (A) No camper who used insect repellent last month was disturbed by mosquitoes. Since everyone in our campsite has applied insect repellent tonight, none of us will be disturbed by mosquitoes tonight.
- (B) Last year, Marie purchased a car that had been well maintained. Since Marie will certainly continue to maintain the car this year, the car is unlikely to have mechanical problems this year.
- (C) Last year, no student with perfect attendance failed a class, and all students in advanced history had perfect attendance. So no student in advanced history last year failed the class.
- (D) All the fruit we purchased yesterday was fresh. All the fruit we bought yesterday is in the refrigerator. Therefore, all the fruit in the refrigerator is fresh.
- (E) No sparrow eats seeds with hard shells. All seeds of this tree have hard shells. So no sparrow will eat the seeds of this tree.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Advertising agencies are often wrongly criticized for causing people to desire, and thus purchase, products they do not really need. People actually buy what they buy mainly because they believe the product will satisfy their desires—a belief that, admittedly, it is the purpose of advertising agencies to induce. It is clear then that the desires that people believe products will satisfy _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) can be classified as needs if they actually prompt people to make a purchase
- (B) are created by false, but not by true, advertising claims
- (C) will rarely be satisfied by the purchases they prompt
- (D) are exploited rather than created by advertisers
- (E) are generally what induce people to believe claims made by advertisers

25. Artist: I have never won a prize at the Art Competition, even though several of my submitted paintings have received widespread recognition and have sold thousands of copies as posters. I know six other popular artists who have submitted works to that competition and fared no better. Thus, winning the Art Competition proves that an artist is no good.

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

- (A) Researcher: I have never won a prize at the Science Competition, although I have obtained patents for several of my inventions and they have been extremely lucrative. Other scientists have had similar experiences. Therefore, the judges are using some criterion other than marketability to judge the inventions.
- (B) Cook: I always win a prize at the Cooking Competition, even though my entries are regarded by the general public as unusual and unappealing. Other cooks have reported similar experiences. Thus, winning proves that one's culinary creation is not to most people's taste.
- (C) Professor: The same essays that have won nothing in some years at the Philosophical Essay Competition have won the grand prize in other years. So the essays are not judged entirely on quality.
- (D) Student: The student government never takes my proposals seriously, even when these proposals have the support of most students. Others have also introduced widely supported proposals, but the student government has not seriously considered theirs either. So the student government takes only bad proposals seriously.
- (E) Travel agent: When I do my most creative and dedicated work, the airlines reduce my commissions. And when I do rushed work, they send me fruit baskets in gratitude. I conclude that airlines want to discourage good ideas and hard work.

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 1937–1938 comic strip *Torchy Brown, in “Dixie to Harlem”* by Jackie Ormes would have been distinctive if only for its heritage—it was almost certainly the first strip to be written and drawn by an African American woman. In 53 weekly episodes, Ormes sketched the experiences of a glamorous heroine who moves from her home in the South to a new life and career at New York’s famed Cotton Club.

At first glance, Torchy’s adventures might seem as incredible as a fairy tale. The opening panels present a rural Southern community that is nearly idyllic, as Torchy is cared for by a loving aunt and uncle, and freely moves through a pastoral terrain. While journeying to the North, the character is, in the best fairy tale tradition, beleaguered by ominous predators and aided by mysterious helpers. Once in New York, she instantly achieves success as a performer at the Cotton Club, where she mingles comfortably with such African American musical legends as Duke Ellington and Cab Calloway.

Despite the strip’s gestures in the direction of the fantastic, *Torchy Brown* clearly reflects significant cultural concerns. Through her exploration of an entertainer’s lifestyle in the almost mythic setting of the Cotton Club, Ormes celebrated and amplified the success of real African Americans who had achieved wide respect for their skill as hardworking and talented professionals. Indeed, so many sequences take place in or around the Cotton Club with Torchy in rehearsal or performance that the Club becomes a symbol for a place where African Americans are measured by what they have to offer, where they are looked upon by a white audience as admirable, instead of being overlooked or looked through. In several episodes, moreover, Ormes explicitly and provocatively likened the artistry of improvisation found in swing music and tap dance with the form of her own comic strip. In the process, Ormes left a record of a moment in the evolution of jazz that also aligned the comic strip, as a mass culture form, with another popular art.

Ormes clearly enjoyed Torchy’s triumphs at the Cotton Club, which mirrored her own success as a cartoonist, but she never shied away from the darker possibilities that made Torchy’s victories so important. Even during Torchy’s “fantastic” journey to New York, the all-too-real world of segregation laws intrudes when Torchy must decide which train car to board. Ormes knew how quickly a newcomer can misread signs and fall into danger. By placing her character in authentic

situations where much depends on the courage of the individual, she expanded her social commentary to offer real-life lessons for her audience.

- The passage is primarily concerned with
 - discussing the influence and legacy of a little-known cartoonist
 - exploring a moment in the evolution of jazz as recorded in a comic strip
 - comparing the techniques of a cartoonist’s art with the improvisational methods of jazz
 - showing how the narrative of one comic strip bears a resemblance to the genre of fairy tales
 - analyzing the significance of a comic strip that was unusual because of both its author and its themes
- Which one of the following is most strongly suggested by the passage?
 - Torchy Brown* might have achieved greater popular success if it had not tackled troubling social issues such as segregation laws.
 - The value of *Torchy Brown* as a work of art is diminished by its heavy emphasis on fantastic elements.
 - Popular comic strips often make use of the fairy tale tradition of storytelling.
 - Music was a cultural arena in which African American artists in the 1920s and 1930s enjoyed success and wide recognition of their talents.
 - The African American migration from the South to the North in the 1920s and 1930s was documented in numerous works of popular art from the period.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Reading Comprehension

3. According to the passage, Ormes likened the form of her comic strip to the artistry of which one of the following?
- (A) fairy tales
 - (B) tap dance
 - (C) poetry
 - (D) painting
 - (E) acting
4. Which one of the following aspects of *Torchy Brown* does the author of the passage appear to value most highly?
- (A) its idyllic portrayal of the rural South in the 1920s and 1930s
 - (B) its focus on music and dance as symbolic of African American achievement
 - (C) its glamorous heroine, whose exciting experiences provided entertainment for Ormes's readers
 - (D) its engagement with genuine African American cultural concerns of the time period
 - (E) its interpretation of the South-to-North migration experience of many African Americans during the 1920s and 1930s
5. The author cites each of the following as a fairy-tale-like element of *Torchy Brown* **except**:
- (A) instant success
 - (B) magical symbols
 - (C) mysterious helpers
 - (D) ominous predators
 - (E) pastoral terrain
6. The passage most strongly suggests that Ormes would agree with which one of the following statements about her character, Torchy Brown?
- (A) She personified the complexity of the traditional fairy tale heroine.
 - (B) Her options were severely limited by her time and place.
 - (C) She was courageous and could serve as a role model for the audience.
 - (D) Her life as a performer was shaped by her struggle to achieve artistic recognition.
 - (E) Her experiences were important precisely because they were so improbable.

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Reading Comprehension

The following two passages were adapted from articles published in 2005 and 2002, respectively.

Passage A

There have been two notable efforts to supply credit to self-employed poor people in developing countries. One has been the creation by developing-country governments of state banks, particularly to provide financing to the rural poor. These have mostly been a disaster. The other, much more successful effort involved a number of organizations extending uncollateralized loans to very poor borrowers. One such organization, Bangladesh's Grameen Bank, started in 1976 and soon became famous for its "microcredit" business model.

To qualify, Grameen's customers had to be extremely poor, typically earning less than a dollar a day. To overcome the lack of collateral or data about creditworthiness, customers were required to join small groups whose members monitor each other at weekly meetings, applying varying degrees of pressure to ensure repayment. As loans were repaid, people were allowed to borrow more. The group replaced the security that collateral provides. The model is not perfect, but it does have real virtues and has since spread around the world.

Why did microfinance organizations like Grameen originally limit themselves to providing credit? They assumed that poor people were unable to save and that their sole need was for capital. This assumption, however, was probably faulty at the outset. When BRI, a failing state-controlled rural lender in Indonesia, was transformed into a bank serving poor customers in 1984, it offered not only the usual loan products but also a government-guaranteed savings account with no minimum deposit. This has been an extraordinary success: BRI now has 30 million savings accounts.

Passage B

SafeSave is a financial services provider operating in the slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh. With fewer than 5,500 clients, SafeSave is still a small organization, but it is attracting attention because of its unique products. These products are designed to enable very poor urban residents to turn their capacity to save into usefully large lump sums as conveniently and in as many ways as possible.

In essence, SafeSave offers its clients a full banking service on their doorstep, without asking them to form groups. Bank workers, called collectors, visit each client every day, six days a week. On each visit clients may save, or withdraw, or repay loans in any amount they choose. They may also take loans on their doorstep in values based on their proven capacity to save and repay. Given this flexibility, many clients transact very regularly, in volumes that exceed those of more conventional schemes for poor people. This helps explain why SafeSave's clients tend to pay back loans more quickly than do those of Grameen Bank.

The low interest rate it charges for loans is enough to cover SafeSave's operational costs, in part because

of cost-cutting devices such as recruiting collectors from among the urban poor themselves, and full computerization. With growth, SafeSave promises to become fully economically sustainable.

7. Both passages are primarily concerned with
- (A) arguing that financial services providers for poor people in developing countries should offer more than just loans
 - (B) describing successful approaches to providing financial services to poor people in developing countries
 - (C) exploring the roles that can be played by microfinance organizations in improving employment opportunities for poor people in developing countries
 - (D) comparing successful and unsuccessful approaches to supplying credit to self-employed poor people in developing countries
 - (E) demonstrating that microfinance organizations can both do good work and be economically sustainable
8. Which one of the following is mentioned in passage B but not in passage A?
- (A) a way in which a financial services provider minimizes the costs involved in doing business
 - (B) the demand for savings accounts among poor people in developing countries
 - (C) ways in which private financial services providers compare favorably with state-controlled providers
 - (D) the competitive advantage enjoyed by microfinance organizations that offer savings accounts as well as providing credit
 - (E) means by which a financial services provider can motivate customers to repay their loans on time

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Reading Comprehension

9. By describing BRI as having been a “failing state-controlled rural lender” (middle of the third paragraph), the author of passage A does which one of the following?
- (A) deliberately contrasts BRI’s organizational history with the organizational histories of Grameen Bank and SafeSave
 - (B) supports the contention in passage A that it is particularly difficult to provide financial services to poor people in rural areas
 - (C) provides the basis of an explanation of why BRI offers savings accounts in addition to loan products
 - (D) counters the view implied in passage B that microcredit institutions will not be successful if they are not built at the grassroots level
 - (E) identifies BRI as emerging out of what passage A elsewhere characterizes as an unsuccessful approach to providing financial services to poor people
10. Which one of the following, if true, would pose the most serious challenge to the explanation offered in the last two sentences of the second paragraph of passage B?
- (A) SafeSave generally extends its clients larger loans than Grameen Bank does.
 - (B) SafeSave has far fewer clients than more established microfinance organizations such as Grameen Bank have.
 - (C) Urban poor people in Bangladesh generally borrow larger amounts than do rural poor people.
 - (D) The customers that SafeSave takes on tend to be financially better off than those that Grameen Bank takes on.
 - (E) Loan repayment rates at most banks in Bangladesh are higher than those at either SafeSave or Grameen Bank.
11. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by both passages?
- (A) To be economically sustainable, a financial services provider serving poor people must offer unique products.
 - (B) Holding collateral is the most effective means of ensuring the repayment of loans.
 - (C) There is significant demand for savings accounts among poor people in developing countries.
 - (D) A microfinance organization should be economically sustainable but should not make a profit.
 - (E) Microfinance organizations tend to have more success among urban poor people than among rural poor people.
12. The authors of the passages would be most likely to agree that microfinance organizations
- (A) must remain small operations if they are to be viable over the long term
 - (B) are run more efficiently than are the regular banks in developing countries
 - (C) contribute to economic progress among poor people in developing countries
 - (D) should not require potential borrowers to form small groups before they can receive loans
 - (E) should work entirely without assistance from governments
13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of passage A?
- (A) Microfinance organizations like Grameen Bank are in decline because they failed to fully understand the financial needs of their customer base.
 - (B) Bangladesh’s Grameen Bank developed an innovative business model that has been emulated by financial services providers around the world.
 - (C) If Grameen Bank does not begin to offer innovative savings products to its customers, it will likely be supplanted by financial services providers who follow the model established by Indonesia’s BRI.
 - (D) Nongovernmental organizations such as Grameen Bank have done a far better job of supplying credit to self-employed poor people than government-run banks have.
 - (E) Microfinance organizations like Grameen Bank have succeeded in finding ways to provide loans to poor people and can serve their customers better still by offering additional products.
14. The relationship between Grameen’s business model and those of BRI and SafeSave is most analogous to the relationship between
- (A) an inspiring teacher and the students who carry the teacher’s lessons to new audiences
 - (B) a highly original architect and the engineers who find practical, new means of implementing the architect’s ideas
 - (C) a successful, classic version of a device and competing versions that incorporate a new component that improves overall performance
 - (D) a mayor who implemented a successful program in one city and mayors elsewhere who adapted that program to make it work in their cities
 - (E) a simple, inexpensive product intended for low-income buyers and upgraded varieties of that product intended for wealthier buyers

Reading Comprehension

Since 1929, cosmologists have known that the universe is expanding. Until recently, they assumed that the expansion is slowing as the universe's own gravity tugs against it. In the late 1990s, astronomers set out to observe the slowing by measuring the distances to exploding stars known as supernovas. To their surprise, the farthest supernovas were much more distant than expected. These findings meant that the expansion of the universe is actually accelerating.

Cosmologists have proposed two explanations for the accelerated expansion of the universe, each one a challenge to the current conception of the universe. The first and more widely accepted theory posits a kind of "dark energy" that causes space itself to stretch. Recent studies of the afterglow of the big bang have bolstered the case for dark energy, suggesting that it might even account for a whopping two thirds of the universe's contents. The simplest version of the dark energy theory postulates that dark energy is an inherent part of the vacuum of space, and that it exerts a constant pressure. The basic notion dates back to 1917, when Einstein proposed such a quantity of pressure, which he labeled the "cosmological constant," in order to explain why the universe is not shrinking under its own gravity. He later abandoned the notion as unnecessary when astronomers found that the universe is in fact expanding, but Einstein's orphaned idea may in fact point to what drives the acceleration.

Some cosmologists postulate that the dark energy that drives the accelerated expansion of the universe is created by a class of "virtual" particles. Particle physicists have known for many decades that, thanks to quantum mechanics, the so-called "vacuum" roils with virtual subatomic particles popping in and out of existence, a process that generates a constant vacuum energy. According to the dark energy theorists, this vacuum energy constitutes the dark energy on which their theory depends. Unfortunately, however, there is a large discrepancy between the predicted value of the vacuum energy and the amount of energy needed to explain the accelerated expansion.

This discrepancy is not an issue for the second theory, as it does not invoke the concept of dark energy at all. Instead, it explains the accelerated expansion of the universe by positing that across very large distances—billions of light-years—gravity no longer works as Einstein's general theory of relativity predicts. Such a change to the theory of gravity would be quite radical, and it would presumably have significant implications for the way gravity works even at short distances. Because these implications could be tested in our own solar system, this might actually be an advantage for the radical theory, since it means that this theory may be easier to test than the dark energy theory.

15. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Researchers hypothesize the existence of dark energy to explain the unexpected accelerated expansion of the universe.
 - (B) Though there is good observational evidence for the accelerated expansion of the universe, there is thus far little evidence for dark energy itself.
 - (C) The current proposals about the nature of dark energy entail that Einstein's general theory of relativity is incomplete or flawed in some manner.
 - (D) Scientists have proposed two explanations of the accelerated expansion of the universe, but neither fits perfectly with accepted science.
 - (E) The best explanation of the accelerated expansion of the universe is one that rejects the notion of dark energy.
16. The passage indicates which one of the following?
- (A) Quantum mechanics reveals that the so-called vacuum is not actually empty.
 - (B) Prior to 1929, astronomers believed that the universe was infinite in size.
 - (C) Supernovas may be partly responsible for the expansion of the universe.
 - (D) Dark energy was first proposed by Einstein in 1917.
 - (E) Virtual particles are not subject to the general theory of relativity.
17. The primary function of the third paragraph is to
- (A) argue that the recent empirical measurements described in the first paragraph must be flawed in some way because they conflict with certain other well-established phenomena
 - (B) assert that any successful explanation of the phenomenon identified in the first paragraph must make use of key theoretical concepts derived from particle physics
 - (C) describe one approach scientists have used in seeking to develop the theory described in the second paragraph, and to point to a significant problem with that approach
 - (D) suggest that the theory outlined in the second paragraph will enable scientists to resolve a long-standing conflict between two sets of empirical data
 - (E) maintain that a concept developed by Einstein, as described in the second paragraph, offers the most promising means of solving the empirical problem outlined in the first paragraph

Reading Comprehension

18. The primary purpose of the last sentence of the passage is to
- (A) summarize the results of experimental tests of the second theory of the accelerated expansion of the universe
 - (B) indicate a criterion for evaluating theories that seems to favor the second theory
 - (C) illustrate the significant obstacles to questioning a well-entrenched theory in physics
 - (D) propose an experiment whose results could potentially undermine the dark energy hypothesis
 - (E) outline the technical requirements for testing the second theory of the accelerated expansion of the universe
19. Which one of the following describes a theory whose status is most analogous to that of the theory described in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) A historian proposes a sweeping new theory of the nature of war, but it cannot be confirmed or disconfirmed by examining the particulars of any particular war.
 - (B) A theory in economics depends upon the claim that all humans are essentially self-interested and explains violations of this claim by appealing to special circumstances.
 - (C) A bizarre astronomical body is discovered in the solar system, but its existence is shown to be compatible with the currently dominant theory regarding the composition of the solar system.
 - (D) A current nutritional theory classifies certain foods as unhealthy, but a new longitudinal health study proves that those foods are in fact benign.
 - (E) A new theory in biology requires drastic modifications to the theory of evolution, but it can be confirmed or disconfirmed by currently observable biological phenomena.
20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Physicists can use local observations of phenomena in our solar system to determine whether Einstein's general theory of relativity correctly predicts the way gravity works.
 - (B) From 1929 until the late 1990s, astronomers believed that the universe was fixed in size.
 - (C) Particle physicists originally postulated the existence of virtual particles in order to explain dark energy.
 - (D) The best available evidence suggests that Einstein's general theory of relativity makes incorrect predictions about gravity across very large distances.
 - (E) Einstein proposed the cosmological constant in order to describe the constant vacuum energy created by virtual particles.
21. Which one of the following, if true, would lend the most support to the first theory of the accelerated expansion of the universe discussed in the passage?
- (A) Something like Einstein's cosmological constant is necessary to make sense of a wide range of other astronomical phenomena.
 - (B) Quantum mechanics reveals that any possible effects of the vacuum energy are cancelled by the effects of gravity.
 - (C) Virtual particles exist for such a brief time that they cannot interact in any way with nonvirtual particles.
 - (D) Observations of distant galaxies show that the velocity with which objects in the universe move away from each other is directly proportional to their distance from one another.
 - (E) Recent studies of the afterglow of the big bang cast doubt on the universality of Einstein's general theory of relativity.

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Reading Comprehension

For most of the past century, scholars in the Anglo-American legal tradition have been skeptical of the view that legal ownership is a matter of possessing any single right. They have advocated the view that ownership is a “bundle of rights” arising from individual judicial decisions in widely diverse cases (e.g., the rights to lease, sell, subdivide, and tax). Accordingly, the concept of ownership per se does not constrain judges’ decisions in the resolution of conflicts regarding property use, since the set of rights corresponding to ownership is itself a product of earlier judicial decisions and is open ended. This theory has been criticized by recent proponents of an older view—that ownership is a basic right to exclude others from a particular thing. According to this “boundary theory,” appealing, in judicial reasoning, to the right to exclude others is by definition equivalent to appealing to ownership, and so the concept of ownership constrains judicial reasoning.

But while the boundary theory properly recognizes that there is a concept of ownership that constrains legal decisions, it fails to explain crucial features of ownership. Indeed, we might better characterize the view as a theory of nonownership. Its focus is on the position of nonowners, defined in terms of a general duty not to cross the boundaries of objects one does not own. The boundary theory, in effect, relies on a process of elimination to distinguish owners from nonowners: an owner is the last person left after the exclusion of everyone else from the object owned. But this provides only the weakest possible account of the owner’s special position: by default the owner is the only one at liberty to use the object after the exclusion of others.

While there is a grain of truth in the boundary theory inasmuch as ownership is an exclusive right, the boundary theory wrongly assumes that what it means for ownership to be exclusive is just that others generally have a duty to exclude themselves from the object owned. However, there is a distinction between a right’s being exclusive in the sense that it excludes others from the object of the right and its being exclusive in the sense that its holder occupies a special position that others do not share. A third theory, the “agenda-setting theory,” regards ownership as an exclusive right in the second sense but not the first. What it means for ownership to be exclusive is that owners are in a special position to set the agenda for a resource (e.g., farm owners determining the specific uses of their land). The law preserves the exclusivity of ownership not by excluding others, but by harmonizing their interests with the owner’s agenda-setting authority. This, rather than the boundary theory’s “exclusivity,” is the essence of ownership.

22. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The bundle-of-rights theory of legal ownership is flawed because it fails to recognize the proper role of ownership in judicial reasoning.
 - (B) The bundle-of-rights theory views legal ownership as a group of diverse rights, whereas the boundary and agenda-setting theories view legal ownership as a single right.
 - (C) The agenda-setting theory more adequately captures the essence of legal ownership than does either the bundle-of-rights theory or the boundary theory.
 - (D) The boundary theory of legal ownership, while superior to the bundle-of-rights theory, fails to definitively distinguish between owners and nonowners.
 - (E) The agenda-setting theory of legal ownership is superior to the boundary theory because the agenda-setting theory focuses solely on excluding others from the owned thing.
23. According to the author, the boundary theory’s method for distinguishing owners from nonowners
- (A) exaggerates the rights and responsibilities of nonowners while unfairly placing the burden of proof of ownership on the owner
 - (B) entails that owners can be definitively distinguished from nonowners in every case
 - (C) leaves the rights and responsibilities unique to the position of ownership unexplained
 - (D) allows that some cases of judicial reasoning about ownership may be flawed
 - (E) uses one sense of “boundary” for owners and a different sense of “boundary” for nonowners

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Reading Comprehension

24. Which one of the following is most strongly implied by the bundle-of-rights theory expressed in the passage?
- (A) Two owners of distinct properties might not possess the same rights regarding those properties.
 - (B) An owner is required to possess the material means of excluding others from the owned property.
 - (C) The agenda for an object owned must exclude nonowners from the use of the object.
 - (D) Ownership is an exclusive right because the concept of ownership is well defined.
 - (E) Ownership is an exclusive right because the concept of ownership is open ended.
25. The author distinguishes two senses of “exclusive right” in the third paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) offer an additional critique of the bundle-of-rights theory
 - (B) provide a way to distinguish the boundary theory from the agenda-setting theory
 - (C) suggest that the boundary theory is unintelligible despite having the appearance of truth
 - (D) explain the fundamental difference between the bundle-of-rights theory and the boundary theory
 - (E) show that all theories of ownership other than the agenda-setting theory are confused about the meaning of “exclusive”
26. Which one of the following most accurately defines “agenda” as it is used in the third paragraph?
- (A) plan for use
 - (B) list of topics
 - (C) timetable of events
 - (D) task to be completed
 - (E) hidden motives
27. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the boundary theory?
- (A) It correctly identifies a key responsibility of owners but does not correctly analyze the nature of ownership itself.
 - (B) It was the chief target of criticism by the first legal scholars who promoted the bundle-of-rights theory.
 - (C) It correctly identifies a concept that is necessary for a valid theory of ownership but misinterprets that concept.
 - (D) It holds that ownership necessarily entails the right to sell the owned thing.
 - (E) It is derived from a more general theory of rights that is itself substantially correct.

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.



**February 2024 LSAT Conversion Table
Form LTZD01**

The table below should be used for converting raw scores to their corresponding 120–180 scaled scores for the February 2024 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	146
72	177	34	145
71	176	33	144
70	174	32	143
69	173	31	142
68	172	30	141
67	171	29	140
66	170	28	139
65	169	27	139
64	168	26	138
63	167	25	137
62	166	24	135
61	165	23	134
60	164	22	133
59	163	21	132
58	163	20	131
57	162	19	129
56	161	18	128
55	160	17	126
54	160	16	125
53	159	15	123
52	158	14	121
51	158	13	120
50	157	12	120
49	156	11	120
48	155	10	120
47	155	9	120
46	154	8	120
45	153	7	120
44	152	6	120
43	152	5	120
42	151	4	120
41	150	3	120
40	149	2	120
39	149	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.



**February 2024 LSAT Answer Key
Form LTZD01**

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