



Form LTDA03

This book contains scored sections of the
LSAT administered in April 2025.

LSAT[®]

Law School Admission Test

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

S. James Anaya, "Maya Aboriginal Land and Resource Rights and the Conflict Over Logging in Southern Belize" in *Yale Human Rights and Development Journal*. ©1998 by Yale Law School.

Timothy Ferris, "On the Edge of Chaos" in *The New York Review of Books*. ©1995 by NYREV, Inc.

Christopher Lasch, "The Corruption of Sports" in *The New York Review of Books*. ©1977 by NYREV, Inc.

Matthew McGough, "The Art of Sport" in *The Boston Globe*. ©2006 by Globe Newspaper Company.

Elisabeth G. Sledziewski, "The French Revolution as the Turning Point" in *A History of Women in the West*. Translated by Arthur Goldhammer. ©1993 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

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. Critic: While the political message in this short story is interesting enough that the author could have based an essay, or a different short story, around that message alone, it should not have been included in this story. The story's primary focus is humor, and the political message distracts from the story's humorous effect.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most strongly supports the critic's reasoning?

- (A) Authors should not convey political messages in their short stories.
- (B) Nothing in a short story should distract from the story's primary focus.
- (C) Writers should not risk alienating readers who disagree with them politically.
- (D) Political messages need to be developed differently in essays than in short stories.
- (E) A short story's political message is irrelevant to its artistic merit.

2. Entertainment reporter: Unlike most major motion pictures, the release of the upcoming film *Escapade II* has not been preceded by free, advance screenings that show the film to select audiences for promotional purposes. With movie research showing awareness of the film at 96 percent, and with around 60 percent of filmgoers indicating "definite interest" in the film, the film's distributors must have decided not to do anything that could reduce interest in the film.

The entertainment reporter's explanation for why there have been no advance screenings of *Escapade II* relies on assuming that the distributors believe that

- (A) advance screenings of *Escapade II* would cost them a significant amount that could much more effectively be spent on advertising
- (B) advance screenings of *Escapade II* might lead to a dampening of the enthusiasm of filmgoers who would otherwise have an interest in seeing the film
- (C) the select audiences who would normally be invited to free, advance screenings of a major motion picture would probably not enjoy *Escapade II*
- (D) if 96 percent of the public is aware of the upcoming release of *Escapade II*, it is probable that 96 percent of the public intends to see the film
- (E) the film *Escapade II* would most likely be viewed by approximately 60 percent of the public if no advance screenings are given

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3. Anthropology professor: The new class I'm offering has been listed in the course catalog as a literature class, but it should be listed instead as an anthropology class. The texts we will study are all novels, but we will be examining them as sources of information about different cultures.

Dean: The class is listed as it should be. All the readings in the class are works of literature.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that the anthropology professor and the dean disagree over whether

- (A) all of the books that will be read in the new class are novels
- (B) a class can be listed as both an anthropology class and a literature class
- (C) the approach taken to the readings should be a crucial determinant of how a class is listed
- (D) the dean has the power to decide how a new class is to be listed
- (E) an anthropology professor should be permitted to teach a literature class

4. Toy manufacturer: Our competitors argue that we should withdraw our KlobberKidz toys from stores because several children have allegedly been injured by them, and manufacturers should voluntarily withdraw toys that can lead to injury. Their allegations, however, have not been proved. Furthermore, even if they were proved, our competitors' argument would still not merit serious attention, because their toys have caused injuries, and they have not volunteered to withdraw them from stores.

The toy manufacturer's argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- (A) attempts to justify a conclusion by offering reasons that are mutually exclusive
- (B) rejects an argument on the grounds that those making it have a vested interest in convincing people of the truth of the conclusion
- (C) assumes that merely because something has not been proved to be true, it must therefore be false
- (D) rejects an argument on the grounds that those making it have failed to abide by what the argument recommends
- (E) takes a necessary condition for a toy's being unsafe to be a sufficient condition for its being unsafe

5. Researcher: Some scholars maintain that the first government other than China to issue any form of paper currency was the Massachusetts colony in 1690. But these scholars are incorrect. During a coin shortage in New France in 1685, its government was unable to use coins to pay soldiers stationed in Quebec. Instead, playing cards were assigned an official value and issued as pay. These cards, which could be used to buy goods, were convertible to coins, which later arrived on supply ships from France.

The researcher's conclusion is properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) The playing cards in use in Quebec in the late 1600s were made of paper.
- (B) The Chinese government did not issue paper currency during the 1600s.
- (C) Playing cards were not available to inhabitants of the Massachusetts colony before 1690.
- (D) The Massachusetts colony's issue of paper currency was not prompted by a coin shortage.
- (E) Every government that issued paper currency in the 1600s left records pertaining to that currency.

6. A tiny crab that lives 550 meters below the surface of the Gulf of Mexico has been found to have eyes that are sensitive to ultraviolet light. But ultraviolet light from the sun cannot penetrate to that depth. If the crab's ultraviolet receptors developed as an adaptation to the depths, they are probably for detecting light from bioluminescent organisms. In that case, since the crab is not itself bioluminescent, it probably hunts bioluminescent prey.

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

- (A) A trait that serves no function tends to be lost over time.
- (B) Prey is not plentiful at the depth at which the crabs are found.
- (C) The crabs can detect each other by nonvisual means.
- (D) It takes many generations to develop sensitivity to ultraviolet light.
- (E) The crab's most dangerous predators are bioluminescent.

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Logical Reasoning

7. Last year a local advertising agency produced many of its television commercials in a studio with improperly installed equipment. As a result, the sound in these commercials was not perfectly synchronized with the picture; this was particularly noticeable when people were shown talking, and it even prompted complaints from some viewers. However, local automobile dealerships that relied on television commercials from this agency tended to have greater sales increases during this period than did local dealerships using television commercials from other agencies instead.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the sales discrepancy described above?

- (A) Most viewers turned off the sound on their televisions when local automobile-dealership commercials aired during this period.
- (B) People are more likely to recall a television commercial they have seen if the sound and pictures were not properly synchronized.
- (C) Most of the advertisers that relied on commercials produced at the studio with improperly installed equipment were automobile dealerships.
- (D) Not all of the commercials produced for automobile dealerships at this studio contained video of people talking.
- (E) Most of the local automobile dealerships during this time did not rely heavily on television advertising.

8. Sinking large, obsolete pieces of equipment in coral areas is said to provide much-needed habitats for marine life. This, proponents say, shows that the practice is ecologically sound. However, it may be that this practice is ecologically unsound even if it does provide much-needed habitats, for the practice may upset an area's ecological balance in unknown ways.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that the practice of sinking large, obsolete pieces of equipment in coral areas may upset an area's ecological balance in unknown ways?

- (A) It is intended to be a summary of the argument.
- (B) It is a claim that the argument purports to refute.
- (C) It is a claim that the argument contends is insufficient to show what some have taken it to show.
- (D) It is the main conclusion of the argument.
- (E) It is a premise of the argument.

9. Having cameras at traffic intersections to automatically ticket cars that run red lights might raise revenue for municipalities but does not increase traffic safety. Accidents actually increase at intersections that have cameras: There are fewer side-impact collisions but significantly more rear-impact collisions.

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

- (A) The revenue raised through automatically generated tickets can be used to address issues other than traffic safety.
- (B) Automatically generated tickets for running red lights have been shown to generate some undeserved tickets.
- (C) Side-impact collisions are generally the fault of the driver who drives through the red light.
- (D) Side-impact collisions are a much greater safety threat than rear-impact collisions.
- (E) Automatically generated tickets can punish the owner of the car rather than the driver of the car at the time of the infraction.

10. For years, Glenville had the highest apartment rents in the metropolitan region in which it is located. This year, Glenville has only the third highest apartment rents in the region. Therefore, it must cost less to rent an apartment in Glenville now than it used to.

Which one of the following arguments demonstrates most effectively by parallel reasoning that the argument above is flawed?

- (A) Because Brenda's kitten's veterinary bills are lower than her puppy's veterinary bills, the kitten must be healthier than the puppy.
- (B) Because Brenda's kitten was larger than her puppy a while ago but is now smaller than the puppy, the kitten must have shrunk.
- (C) Because Brenda's kitten was born a week before her puppy was, Brenda must have gotten the kitten first.
- (D) Because Brenda's kitten eats less than her puppy does, the kitten is unlikely to become overweight.
- (E) Because Brenda's kitten has become more friendly toward her puppy recently, the puppy must have become more friendly toward the kitten.

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11. The crocodiles of Lake Victoria, in East Africa, sometimes attack humans that venture into their habitat. The number of attacks on people by these crocodiles has increased significantly in the last 20 years. This is despite the fact that the number of crocodiles in the lake has not increased in that time and the crocodiles have no less food available.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increase in the incidence of crocodile attacks on humans?

- (A) Wildlife authorities on Lake Victoria sometimes destroy crocodiles that they believe to be responsible for attacks on humans.
- (B) About 100 crocodiles inhabit the part of Lake Victoria where most of the attacks on humans have occurred.
- (C) More attacks on humans by crocodiles occur in Lake Victoria than in any other part of Africa.
- (D) Adult crocodiles in Lake Victoria are generally unafraid of humans or their boats.
- (E) People now fish in more parts of Lake Victoria than they did in previous decades.

12. When the annual period of daylight saving time begins, and clocks are set forward one hour, many people lose an hour of sleep. On the following day, according to government statistics, the incidence of traffic accidents is 7 percent greater than the average for that time of year. It is therefore likely that sleep deprivation is responsible for this spike in traffic accidents.

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

- (A) Many people forget to set their clocks forward when daylight saving time begins and are late for appointments on the following day as a result.
- (B) Traffic accidents are less common in the spring, when the annual period of daylight saving time begins, than they are in the winter.
- (C) The traffic accidents that occur on the day after daylight saving time begins are no more severe than normal.
- (D) The higher incidence of accidents is most pronounced later in the day, when sleep-deprived people tend to be most drowsy.
- (E) The effects of sleep deprivation can linger for several days.

13. Every human's brain contains a mental representation of the external world. Yet, this representation necessarily leaves out much detail. After all, the external world is much larger and more complex than the human brain, and there is no way an object could completely represent something larger and more complex than itself.

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

- (A) The human brain's representation of the external world leaves out much detail.
- (B) The external world is much larger and more complex than a human brain.
- (C) The human brain cannot completely represent something larger and more complex than itself.
- (D) The human brain contains a mental representation of the external world.
- (E) It is impossible for any entity to completely represent anything larger and more complicated than itself.

14. Generally, open discussion of a false and pernicious idea diminishes its appeal. Even in a flourishing democracy, however, certain misconceptions are so alluring that they tend to gain in popularity when they are debated.

Which one of the following principles is most clearly illustrated by the statements above?

- (A) Democratic governments should be allowed on occasion to suppress debate regarding certain misconceptions.
- (B) Sometimes it is better to openly discuss an idea even though doing so will increase the popularity of a misconception.
- (C) Not all pernicious ideas are misconceptions.
- (D) Discussion and debate do not necessarily lead to a greater acceptance of the truth.
- (E) One of the reasons some ideas are appealing is that they are false.

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Logical Reasoning

15. Schmidt: In enforcing township rules on how homeowners maintain their property, it is a mistake to encourage residents to report violations by their neighbors. Doing so engenders bad feelings among neighbors and leads to tips based on spite.

Chandha: It's not a mistake. Without rules on how homeowners maintain their property, a single homeowner could degrade the appearance of an entire neighborhood.

Chandha's response is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) takes a criticism of the way in which certain rules are enforced to be a criticism of the rules themselves
- (B) challenges the motivation behind Schmidt's argument rather than Schmidt's reasoning
- (C) confuses a criticism of the consequences of having a set of rules with a criticism of the detailed provisions of the rules
- (D) takes for granted that just because something is likely to happen on some occasions, it will always happen
- (E) confuses the cause of bad feelings among neighbors with a consequence of bad feelings among neighbors

16. Some have argued that once it becomes necessary for us to think about computers in terms of beliefs and desires in order to understand how they function, we can rightly say that computers have beliefs and desires. However, we already need to think about what computers believe and desire in order to understand how they function, and thus the suggested criterion for ascribing beliefs and desires to computers implies that the computers that exist now have beliefs and desires. So the suggested criterion is obviously flawed.

The claim that the computers that exist now have beliefs and desires plays which one of the following roles in the argument above?

- (A) It is held to be an unacceptable conclusion to which the suggested criterion would lead.
- (B) It is a view the argument assumes is uncontroversial.
- (C) It is an example given to clarify the criterion in question.
- (D) It is the conclusion of the argument.
- (E) It is a premise whose truth is necessary to the success of the argument.

17. Manufacturer: If our biggest competitor were to go out of business, some of the specialized suppliers that we both use would be bankrupted. So, in order for us to stay in business, our biggest competitor must stay in business.

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

- (A) The manufacturer's specialized suppliers will not be bankrupted.
- (B) The manufacturer will stay in business if its biggest competitor stays in business.
- (C) If the manufacturer goes out of business, its biggest competitor will go out of business.
- (D) The manufacturer will stay in business if its specialized suppliers are not bankrupted.
- (E) The manufacturer will stay in business only if its specialized suppliers are not bankrupted.

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18. Jack's dog howls whenever a train goes by. Occasionally a train goes by while Jack is washing his dog. So Jack's dog must sometimes howl while he is washing it.

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

- (A) Every serious jogger can benefit from good running shoes. But there must be a few serious joggers who prefer to run in ordinary sneakers, since some people who can benefit from good running shoes prefer to run in ordinary sneakers.
- (B) Most serious joggers can benefit from good running shoes. But some serious joggers prefer to run in ordinary sneakers. So some people who prefer to run in ordinary sneakers can benefit from good running shoes.
- (C) Any serious jogger can benefit from good running shoes. But a few serious joggers prefer to run in ordinary sneakers. So some people who can benefit from good running shoes prefer to run in ordinary sneakers.
- (D) At least some serious joggers can benefit from good running shoes. But there are serious joggers who prefer to run in ordinary sneakers. So some people who prefer to run in ordinary sneakers can benefit from good running shoes.
- (E) Any serious jogger can benefit from good running shoes. But some serious joggers occasionally prefer to run in ordinary sneakers. So anyone who can benefit from good running shoes occasionally prefers to run in ordinary sneakers.

19. When plants are growing quickly, they take more carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere than they release into it. But when they are growing very slowly, the reverse is true. Any substantial increase in the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere causes temperatures to increase in the tropics, where the bulk of Earth's plants are found. And the more temperatures increase in the tropics, the more slowly, on average, the plants there grow.

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

- (A) The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere will inevitably increase at a gradually accelerating rate of speed.
- (B) If the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere increases substantially, the bulk of Earth's plants will release more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than they take out of it.
- (C) Plants in the tropics will grow more slowly, on average, if they release enough carbon dioxide to increase substantially the total amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.
- (D) If the plants in the tropics begin to grow more slowly, on average, the temperatures in the tropics will increase substantially as a result.
- (E) Any increase in temperatures in the tropics will be associated with a substantial increase in the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.

20. Essayist: Since ancient times humans have relied on myths to try to explain our place in the cosmos. In this respect the claims of science are not different from stories about the gods of Homer. The question of the truth of science, as with myth, is merely the question of how well it helps us to cope with the human condition. So while science undoubtedly can count some successes, that it falls short of complete truth is amply demonstrated by the degree to which science is responsible for the breakdown of society's key institutions.

Which one of the following most accurately states the main conclusion of the essayist's argument?

- (A) Science is at least in part responsible for the breakdown of key institutions in society.
- (B) Science is no more true than the myth of the gods of Homer.
- (C) Science is only partially true.
- (D) Science is merely a myth.
- (E) Science, like stories about the gods of Homer, attempts to explain our place in the cosmos.

Logical Reasoning

21. Sodium nitrate is frequently added to sausages to make them pink. However, sodium nitrate does not contribute to preventing spoilage of the meat, and excessive use of it increases the level of sodium in the sausages beyond what is necessary for good taste. Because consumption of an excessive level of sodium can lead to health problems, clearly sodium nitrate should never be added to sausages.

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

- (A) The argument makes a recommendation based on evidence from an insufficient sample.
- (B) The argument does not address possible risks associated with the proposed recommendation.
- (C) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that it is appropriate for the government to protect people from possible health threats without their consent.
- (D) The argument does not provide sufficient justification for preferring the solution it recommends over more moderate alternatives.
- (E) The argument does not distinguish adequately between medical and economic justifications for a policy.

22. For a zoo to make a valuable contribution to the community, it must be well run. All large zoos that are well run have some full-time veterinarians on staff, but many small zoos that are well run have only part-time veterinarians. In addition, there are many large zoos that make valuable contributions to their communities and are open all year, while most small zoos are closed in winter.

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

- (A) Most large zoos are well run.
- (B) No large, well-run zoos have any part-time veterinarians on staff.
- (C) Some zoos that make valuable contributions to their communities have only part-time veterinarians on staff.
- (D) Some zoos that are open all year have full-time veterinarians on staff.
- (E) Most small zoos make valuable contributions to their communities.

23. Principal: All of our school's rural students participate in the school's lunch program because they live too far away to go home for lunch, while roughly one half of their urban counterparts also take part in the program. Some participants in this program, including some of the school's strongest academic achievers, also participate in extracurricular activities such as sports and drama. Therefore, we know that some of the participants in extracurricular activities are rural students and some are urban students.

The reasoning in the principal's argument is flawed because this argument

- (A) takes for granted that a greater number of strong academic achievers than those who are not strong academic achievers participate in extracurricular activities
- (B) takes for granted that a greater number of rural students than urban students participate in extracurricular activities
- (C) ignores the possibility that those who participate both in the lunch program and in extracurricular activities do not include both urban and rural students
- (D) ignores the possibility that both rural and urban students have many other ways of occupying their time besides extracurricular activities
- (E) at first uses the word "participate" in one sense and then illicitly allows the word's meaning to change

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24. Principle: An author of an article that has appeared in a magazine should be allowed to respond in that magazine to harsh criticism of the article if the criticism was published in the same magazine, or, alternatively, if the criticism was published in another magazine and is unfair.

Application: McFinton should be allowed to publish a response in *Speculator's Digest* to Wallace's most recent article, because Wallace's article is harshly critical of McFinton's essay on self-deception.

Which one of the following, if true, justifies the above application of the principle?

- (A) McFinton's essay on self-deception appeared in *Speculator's Digest* as well as in other magazines.
- (B) Wallace's most recent article was published in *Speculator's Digest* as well as in other magazines.
- (C) McFinton's essay on self-deception appeared only in *Speculator's Digest*, while Wallace's article has been published in a wide array of other magazines.
- (D) Both McFinton's essay on self-deception and Wallace's most recent article were published in *Speculator's Digest*.
- (E) Wallace's most recent article appeared in *Speculator's Digest* and was unfair in its harsh criticism of McFinton's essay on self-deception.

25. Paleontologist: Most biologists accept that birds evolved from dinosaurs known as maniraptors. Some biologists have not accepted this theory, because the oldest known bird fossils predate the oldest known maniraptor fossils by several million years. This reasoning is misguided, however; the fact that no maniraptor fossils of a certain age have been discovered hardly rules out the possibility that such fossils exist.

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

- (A) It overlooks the possibility that even if a particular argument against a theory is misguided, that theory may nonetheless be untrue.
- (B) It fails to address adequately the possibility that even if maniraptors existed before the first birds did, there may not be any maniraptor fossils older than the oldest known bird fossils.
- (C) It takes for granted that if there are any maniraptor fossils older than the oldest known bird fossils, this itself proves that birds evolved from maniraptors.
- (D) It overlooks the possibility that there may be substantial evidence that birds did not evolve from maniraptors, but that this evidence may be unrelated to the ages of any known or unknown bird and maniraptor fossils.
- (E) It fails to address adequately the possibility that it can be reasonable to refuse to accept a theory solely on the grounds that the evidence yet discovered for the theory appears to be insufficient.

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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. Parikh: Jon has at least three unpaid parking tickets, so it's clear that he has no respect for the law.

Atler: Although Jon does have too many unpaid parking tickets, these few minor infractions indicate nothing more than that he might be lazy or careless.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Parikh and Atler disagree over whether there is evidence that Jon

- (A) has at least three unpaid parking tickets
- (B) has no respect for the law
- (C) has committed a few minor infractions
- (D) has too many unpaid parking tickets
- (E) might be lazy or careless

2. The nests inhabited by wood rats often contain nibbled bay and oak leaves. Since only the oak leaves are a known food source, the bay leaves are probably placed there to act as a fumigant to reduce parasites such as fleas. This view is backed by an experiment in which some flea larvae were incubated with torn bay leaves and some with torn oak leaves. The survival rate with oak leaves was close to 100 percent, but with bay leaves just one in four larvae survived.

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

- (A) Wood rats that live near oak trees almost invariably have oak leaves in their nests.
- (B) Wood rats are the only rodents that have been found to keep nibbled bay leaves in their nests.
- (C) Most wood rat nests that do not contain nibbled bay leaves are infested with fleas.
- (D) Fleas more commonly live on wood rats themselves than in the nests of wood rats.
- (E) Bay leaves are generally more difficult for wood rats to gather than oak leaves are.

3. Of all the commonly consumed foods, eggs contain the highest amount of dietary cholesterol, which contributes to people's blood cholesterol levels. Yet when people who stop eating eggs for breakfast are monitored over the course of a year, their blood cholesterol levels are often found to increase.

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

- (A) Although eggs are high in dietary cholesterol, they also contain substances such as protein and vitamins, which are beneficial to overall health.
- (B) Among people with certain health conditions, there is a high correlation between egg consumption and elevated blood cholesterol.
- (C) People who stop eating eggs for breakfast generally do so because of concern about their cholesterol levels.
- (D) Many people who regularly eat eggs for breakfast have about the same level of cholesterol in their blood as people who have never eaten eggs for breakfast.
- (E) Many people who stop eating eggs for breakfast start eating breakfast foods that are high in saturated fat, which has a greater effect on blood cholesterol than dietary cholesterol does.

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4. An enormous, recently completed resort is the largest project ever built to environmental building standards. However, the resort is an economic failure—most of its many hotel rooms are empty—and it is thus no great achievement in environmental sustainability either.

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

- (A) Environmental sustainability is no less difficult to achieve with resort facilities than with other kinds of facilities.
- (B) Using resources to build things that the market does not demand compromises environmental sustainability.
- (C) Buildings designed for recreational uses should be built to the same standards as buildings designed for industrial uses.
- (D) To minimize risk, large construction projects should not be undertaken during a time of economic instability.
- (E) Reducing energy used during operation of a building is more important than reducing energy used to construct the building.

5. IlluminCo should focus its efforts on developing affordable light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs for widespread use. LED bulbs have many advantages over incandescent and fluorescent bulbs. Because their design is simpler, LED bulbs undergo less wear and tear than other bulbs and consequently last much longer. In addition, LED bulbs use significantly less energy than do other bulbs. However, because of their cost, LED bulbs are currently used only in limited applications.

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

- (A) IlluminCo should focus on developing affordable LED bulbs for widespread use.
- (B) LED bulbs have many advantages over incandescent and fluorescent bulbs.
- (C) LED bulbs last much longer than incandescent and fluorescent bulbs.
- (D) LED bulbs use significantly less energy than do other bulbs.
- (E) Because of their cost, LED bulbs are currently used only in limited applications.

6. Nguyen: The recently discovered structure at Aila, which dates from about 300 A.D., has been labeled “the oldest Christian church.” But it is not the oldest, for the Christian church at Doura-Europos, a city destroyed in 250 A.D., is at least half a century older.

Parker: Well, the earliest Christians worshiped in private houses, not churches as such, and the Doura-Europos structure was a private house converted into a structure for Christian worship, whereas the Aila structure was built expressly as a Christian church.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the grounds on which Parker criticizes Nguyen’s reasoning?

- (A) The term “church” can refer to an organization rather than a structure.
- (B) The term “church” cannot be appropriately applied to the structure at Doura-Europos.
- (C) Nguyen uses the term “church” to mean two different things.
- (D) There is insufficient evidence for the existence of the structure at Aila.
- (E) There is no evidence that the earliest Christians worshiped in structures built expressly as churches.

7. Judith usually eats in Thai restaurants, because Thai food is her favorite kind. Thus, since Pablo usually eats in Italian restaurants, evidently Italian food is his favorite kind.

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

- (A) takes what is evidently a difference of degree to be a difference of kind
- (B) infers from the effect an action has that the action is intended to have that effect
- (C) infers that simply because a set of things taken as a whole has a certain property, each member of that set has the property
- (D) confuses an absence of evidence against a claim with the existence of evidence in support of that claim
- (E) proceeds as if a given kind of causal explanation can be generalized on the basis of a single instance

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Logical Reasoning

8. Plaintiff's lawyer: The judge in this case recently went on a skiing weekend with a small group that included the defendant. Moreover, before the case arose, the judge's family occasionally received complimentary tickets to theater and sporting events from the defendant's company. So, even if the judge's avowal that the case was never discussed during the skiing weekend is accurate, her connections with the defendant raise doubts about whether she can decide it impartially. She should do the right thing and step down from the case.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning in the plaintiff's lawyer's argument?

- (A) Because they are human, judges should not ever be expected to be completely impartial in deciding a case.
- (B) Judges should always disqualify themselves from cases in which any reasonable question can be raised about their impartiality.
- (C) A judge's claim that she has not discussed a case with one of the parties to it should be viewed with suspicion if the judge has received something of value from that party.
- (D) A judge should step down from a case if there is clear evidence that the judge has been unfairly influenced by one of the parties to it.
- (E) A judge should never accept items of value from someone who is a defendant in a case over which she is presiding.

9. A recent experiment shows that chimpanzees sometimes act not out of self-interest, but altruistically. In this experiment, chimpanzees watched a person unknown to them reach through the bars of their enclosure for a stick. When the person was unable to reach it, most of the chimpanzees handed the stick to the person even though they had to make an effort to reach it. Since no reward was offered to the chimpanzees in the experiment, what it revealed was clearly altruism.

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

- (A) The chimpanzees in the experiment did not have an expectation that they would be rewarded.
- (B) If a reward had been offered in the experiment, the chimpanzees would have behaved differently.
- (C) Chimpanzees are the only nonhumans that have been shown to exhibit altruistic behavior.
- (D) The chimpanzees in the experiment considered retrieving the stick to be a form of play.
- (E) The chimpanzees would have behaved differently had they been familiar with the person who reached through the bars of their enclosure.

10. Dr. Cortez: Dr. Brady claims her research shows that the best choice for people at risk for a heart attack is to avoid exercising outdoors on days when there are high levels of air pollution. This conclusion is obviously wrong. It would be far better to remove pollution from the air than to just avoid it.

Dr. Cortez's reasoning is questionable in that it

- (A) criticizes an argument by attacking the person making the argument rather than the content of the argument being made
- (B) mistakes what is meant to be advice directed at individuals for a recommendation about public policy
- (C) infers that something is best for a group as a whole simply on the grounds that it is best for individual members of that group
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that only those at risk for a heart attack should avoid exercising outdoors on days when there are high levels of air pollution
- (E) takes for granted that the removal of pollution from the air would be a good thing when that is one of the issues in dispute

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11. When campaigning for office, politicians sometimes promise to do things that they believe would be contrary to the interests of the public. Once in office, however, a politician who gets elected should try to keep any campaign promises that the politician believes would not make the public worse off.

The principle stated above, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) Greeley was elected to office on the promise to reduce taxes. Upon taking office it became apparent to Greeley that reducing taxes would require cuts in services that would be unpopular with the public. Thus, Greeley should not try to reduce taxes.
- (B) Zamora believes that building the water treatment plant will not make the public better off, but that promising to do so will help Zamora get elected, and that electing Zamora will be in the public's best interest. Thus, it is not wrong for Zamora to make the promise.
- (C) Najera campaigned on a promise to preserve funding for a new recycling center. Once in office, Najera came to doubt that fulfilling the promise would provide any benefit to the public. Thus, Najera should break the promise.
- (D) Yan campaigned on the promise to increase spending on road maintenance despite believing that fulfilling the promise would be to the detriment of the public. But once elected, Yan concluded that fulfilling the promise would benefit the public. So Yan should keep the promise.
- (E) Kourik campaigned on the promise to restructure the Housing Department. Once in office, Kourik concluded that attempting to restructure the Housing Department would be to the public's detriment. Thus, Kourik never should have promised to restructure the Housing Department.

12. Suvaine is a drug that is prescribed to alleviate symptoms associated with a skin disorder. When it became known that the incidence of certain cancers is higher among people taking Suvaine than it is for people of the same age in the general population, some physicians hypothesized that taking Suvaine contributes to cancer risk.

Which one of the following would be most useful to know in order to assess the support for the physicians' hypothesis?

- (A) whether the incidence of the cancers is the same among people with the skin disorder as it is for people who do not have the skin disorder
 - (B) whether any other drugs alleviate the symptoms of the skin disorder as well as Suvaine does
 - (C) whether the number of people taking Suvaine increased significantly just before the discovery about the incidence of the cancers
 - (D) whether there has recently been an increase in the overall incidence of the types of cancer found to have a relatively high incidence among people taking Suvaine
 - (E) whether people ever use Suvaine for any purpose other than alleviating symptoms associated with the skin disorder
13. Many toll roads have added methods of collecting tolls by automatically debiting the prepaid accounts of drivers whose vehicles pass by an electronic sensor rather than by making drivers stop to pay. Promoters claim that the savings involved allows tolls to remain lower than they otherwise would be. However, a recent study shows that when electronic payment systems are in place toll increases are 30 percent higher than they are on roads without electronic payment systems.

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

- (A) Electronic payment systems have environmental advantages because they reduce the traffic delays associated with traditional toll collection.
- (B) Not all drivers who use toll roads use them enough to make it worth their while to set up an account and acquire the equipment needed to use an electronic system.
- (C) When drivers do not take time to pay the cost of each trip on a toll road separately, they are less likely to put pressure on the road's managers to keep toll charges down.
- (D) By taking payment in advance of actual trips, electronic payment systems have a financial advantage through the accrual of interest.
- (E) Toll increases are an effective strategy for encouraging drivers to carpool, thereby reducing congestion.

Logical Reasoning

14. By inserting genes from a certain common vegetable into the vines of wine grapes, researchers have created grapevines that survive very cold winters. This research is useless, however. Even if good wines can be made from these grapes, consumers will not accept wine made from grapes with vegetable genes.

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

- (A) Techniques developed in the course of the research could also be used to make wine grapes more cold tolerant by inserting genes from cold-tolerant wild grapes.
- (B) Grapes from the vines that the researchers developed have not been tested to determine their suitability for wine making.
- (C) Every year, grapevines at many vineyards are destroyed by cold weather.
- (D) If winemakers ever make wine from grapes with genetic material from another type of fruit or vegetable, they will be obligated to disclose that information on their labels.
- (E) Some very good wines are made from grapes grown in grape-growing regions with cool winters.

15. Stephanie: The historic district should be expanded by several blocks immediately. The beauty of the nineteenth-century architecture on these blocks would draw more tourists to the city, and increased tourism would benefit all the residents due to the extra money coming into the community.

Shirley: Caution needs to be exercised. Rents would go up in apartment buildings on the fringes of the present historic district if it is expanded. This increase would seriously disrupt the lives of the people affected.

On the basis of their statements, Stephanie and Shirley are committed to disagreeing about the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) The increased tourism in the expanded historic district would be a benefit to the city.
- (B) Some of the residents of the expanded historic district would see their rents increase.
- (C) Some people would be adversely affected by the expansion of the historic district.
- (D) The historic district should not be expanded.
- (E) The expansion of the historic district should be done without hesitation.

16. Lawyer: In concluding that there were no witnesses to the crime, the investigators relied almost entirely on unverifiable claims. Thus, there is good reason to doubt the truth of their conclusion. But treating that reason for doubt as though it were proof that there were witnesses to the crime is equally unacceptable.

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

- (A) A newspaper published an in-depth report of both sides of a dispute, without questioning the validity of either view. So, although the newspaper allowed each side to make its case, the report did not favor one side over the other.
- (B) Although Ventola's proposal appears to be a viable solution to the problem, we should not yet adopt her solution. There are undoubtedly many other solutions available, and we cannot know which solution is best until we have considered all of them.
- (C) If a salesperson would receive a commission from selling a product, then it is reasonable to assume that the salesperson's attitude toward the product might be biased. However, the mere possibility of bias should not be confused with actual bias.
- (D) Ross has stated that he will never tell a lie, but that cannot be proven while Ross is still alive. After all, the truth of such a statement must be measured against actual events. Nonetheless, it would also be a mistake to take this to indicate that Ross will tell a lie.
- (E) The makers of Ever Clean claim that Ever Clean is a better household cleaner than Total Clean because Total Clean is ineffective. It may be true that Total Clean is ineffective, but claims about Ever Clean's efficacy should be based on Ever Clean's performance.

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17. Gala award ceremonies for theater and film artists can never succeed at their most obvious purpose—rewarding the best artists of a particular year. After all, judgments about an artist’s work are based largely on subjective preferences, and some brilliant artists who work outside the mainstream are not even considered for awards. Yet award ceremonies bring art to public awareness, a requirement for the advancement of culture in any society.

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

- (A) The advancement of culture in any society requires that there be award ceremonies for theater and film artists.
- (B) Some subjective judgments interfere with the advancement of culture in a society.
- (C) An award ceremony for artists who work outside the mainstream would not advance culture in a society.
- (D) Gala award ceremonies for theater and film artists are justified only if they reward the best artists of the particular year.
- (E) The most obvious purpose behind gala award ceremonies for theater and film artists is not the best reason for holding them.

18. Can everything be reduced to what is studied by physics? Many scientists think that such a reduction is only a matter of time. They argue that all phenomena can be adequately explained by the laws of physics alone. However, the science that is often mentioned as affording the best evidence for physical reductionism—psychology—also furnishes the critics of physical reductionism with their best examples of heretofore unreduced phenomena.

Which one of the following most accurately and completely characterizes the role of the reference to psychology in the passage?

- (A) It is presented as evidence that only in the distant future are reductions to what is studied by physics possible.
- (B) It is given as an example of an area of science where reductions to what is studied by physics are common.
- (C) It is used to show that attempts to effect a reduction to what is studied by physics, even in the best cases, are questionable.
- (D) It is presented as an example of a scientific discipline that refutes the claims of the physical reductionists.
- (E) It is used to illustrate the claim that the human sciences contain examples of unreduced phenomena.

19. A minority political faction will gracefully accept the electoral victory of a majority if the two factions share many fundamental values. In such a case, the loss does not constitute a complete surrender of the losing faction’s vital interests. Hence, the cases in which majority rule works best include those in which each minority faction shares many fundamental values with the majority.

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

- (A) Majority rule is most successful when the political issues that are most widely discussed are not issues of fundamental values.
- (B) If a minority political faction gracefully accepts the electoral victory of a majority, then the two factions share many fundamental values.
- (C) Only if an electoral loss constitutes a complete surrender of a minority faction’s vital interests does majority rule work poorly.
- (D) The cases in which majority rule works best include those in which every minority faction gracefully accepts the majority’s victory.
- (E) Whenever minority and majority factions do not share many fundamental values, a minority faction’s electoral loss will constitute a complete surrender of its vital interests.

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Logical Reasoning

20. Advertisement: If you own a car, you need collision insurance. And anyone who needs collision insurance wants the best insurance bargain available. So if you own a car, you will want to take advantage of Acme's great rates on collision insurance.

The questionable pattern of reasoning in which one of the following arguments is most similar to that in the advertisement?

- (A) Columnist: If you are unhappy with your career, you should pursue a new one. Anyone whose career does not provide interesting challenges should pursue a new one. Hence, if you are unhappy with your career, you should go into computer programming.
- (B) Columnist: If you are pursuing a new career, you should consider one that provides interesting challenges. Anyone who goes into computer programming will have interesting challenges. So if you are pursuing a new career, you should consider computer programming.
- (C) Columnist: You do not need to pursue a new career if you are happy with your current one. Everyone who pursues a new career should consider the challenging career of computer programming. Therefore, if you are happy with your current career, you should not consider computer programming.
- (D) Columnist: Everyone who pursues a new career should seek one that provides the most interesting challenges. If you are unhappy with your career, you should pursue a new one. Thus, if you pursue a new career, you should go into computer programming.
- (E) Columnist: You should pursue a new career if you are unhappy with your current one. Everyone who pursues a new career should seek the one that provides the most interesting challenges. So if you are unhappy with your current career, you should go into the challenging career of computer programming.

21. Editorial: Politicians who accept large contributions from corporations are very likely to show favoritism toward those corporations. Mayor Thompson has consistently shown clear favoritism toward the Wycombe Corporation. So the mayor very likely accepted one or more contributions from that corporation.

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

- (A) It proceeds as if the fact that people in a certain category are likely to be in another category establishes that a person in the latter category is likely to be in the former category.
- (B) It fails to address the possibility that a specific member of a group is unrepresentative of that group in relevant respects.
- (C) It treats a condition that is sufficient to establish the truth of the argument's conclusion as a condition that must hold in order for the conclusion to be true.
- (D) It fails to distinguish between the claim that two phenomena are consistently associated with each other and the claim that one of those phenomena is always causally responsible for the other.
- (E) It rejects a claim by attacking a proponent of the claim rather than by addressing the claim itself.

22. Economist: Antagonism toward free trade and resulting attempts to restrict trade are on the rise in many countries of the world, primarily due to substantial increases in the inequality of incomes in those countries. Since free trade brings tremendous benefits to the economies of all participating countries, these countries should introduce reforms like more progressive income tax rates to achieve a significant redistribution of income.

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

- (A) Substantial increases in inequality of incomes in countries are not directly due to free trade.
- (B) In countries with substantially unequal incomes, people with lower incomes receive little or no benefit from free trade.
- (C) Restrictions on trade are one effective way to bring about significant redistribution of income in a country.
- (D) The proposed policies to redistribute income in certain countries will not significantly undermine the economic benefits of free trade to those countries.
- (E) Substantial redistribution of income in a country will increase the economic benefits that country receives from free trade.

23. Overall ketchup sales rose significantly when ketchup began to be sold in squeezable plastic containers, which made ketchup much easier to use. A paint manufacturer is considering packaging paint in plastic jugs. As was the case with ketchup in plastic containers, this is a smart marketing move.

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

- (A) Before the introduction of squeezable ketchup containers, surveys showed that customers were dissatisfied with the difficulty of getting ketchup from the bottle.
- (B) Many users find traditional paint cans difficult to store.
- (C) Previous attempts to change paint packaging have often been well accepted by consumers.
- (D) Changing the packaging of paint will create no greater manufacturing difficulties than were created by changing the packaging of ketchup.
- (E) Packaging paint in plastic jugs will make paint easier to use.

24. Researchers have found that when rivers are dammed, the number of plant species along their banks falls by an average of 15 percent. Thus it follows that if the Chiawatchee River is dammed, some plant species will disappear from its banks as a result.

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

- (A) It overlooks the possibility that even if damming rivers inevitably contributes to reductions of an average of 15 percent in plant species, other factors may counteract the reductions in this number in specific instances.
- (B) It fails to address adequately the possibility that the total number of plant species along the banks of a river need not fall even if some individual plant species disappear from the banks of that river.
- (C) It fails to address adequately the possibility that it is inevitable that at least some plant species on the banks of the Chiawatchee River will eventually disappear even if the river is not dammed.
- (D) It overlooks the possibility that the number of plant species along riverbanks could fall an average of 15 percent when those rivers are dammed even if the banks of some rivers lose no plant species after being dammed.
- (E) It takes for granted that the dammed rivers studied by the researchers generally resembled one another with respect to the number and kinds of plant species along their banks.

25. User's manual: If the main indicator light is either green or blue when every switch on the control panel is turned on, this indicates both that the system is functioning properly and that the pressure in the chamber is less than 170 kilopascals.

Observation: The main indicator light is blue and the pressure in the chamber is 210 kilopascals.

If the statement from the user's manual is true and the observation is accurate, which one of the following **cannot** be true?

- (A) Every switch on the control panel is turned on.
- (B) One switch on the control panel is not turned on.
- (C) The system is functioning properly.
- (D) The system is not functioning properly.
- (E) The pressure in the chamber is rising.

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.

In France in the early 1790s, the French Revolution, which sought to establish universal individual rights in French society, inspired several arguments for women's rights. Two such arguments, articulated by Marquis de Condorcet and Olympe de Gouges, both active supporters of the Revolution, are especially noteworthy because they constitute radically opposed courses of action in confronting the question of women's rights. Where Condorcet believed that women's rights were a specific instance of rights in general and that these rights would therefore be established through the establishment of universal equal rights, Gouges argued that the political inequalities to which women were subject formed the wellspring of all injustice experienced by women and should therefore be battled through direct political action.

Condorcet, a mathematician and member of the Academy of Sciences with an interest in social equality, did not separate the question of women's rights from the more general one of equal rights for all members of society, believing that all discrimination was an oversight, the result of not reasoning consistently or not fully using one's rationality to guide one's actions. He felt that all people, women and men, were entitled to equal rights because they were thinking, feeling beings, capable of developing moral ideas and reasoning from those ideas. Condorcet thus maintained that women's rights need not be addressed through vigorous political action. Since no reasoning could justify the perpetuation of any inequality, he argued, this intellectually untenable situation of women's inequality was historically condemned to disappear soon.

Where Condorcet's arguments were purely theoretical and did not include specific legislative proposals to end the exclusion of women from politics, the tone and content of Gouges's proposals reflected her objective that women should become politically mobilized in a war against the injustices that she saw men stubbornly perpetuating. Gouges, a writer and an activist for women's rights, exposed harmful inconsistencies in the period's revolutionary universalism, noting that after the Revolution women's political rights were still limited. She believed that women's political inequality was not just another form of inequality but rather the source of women's unequal position in society, and maintained that only the political vigilance of women could prevent men from appropriating the benefits of the Revolution. She argued that the prevailing political inequality kept women at a disadvantage in all their dealings with men, including

marriage, and that this ubiquitous disadvantage would continue until women were granted full political rights, equal access to property, and public employment. Gouges, unlike Condorcet, developed her arguments from the details of the inequality that women were experiencing, but unfortunately, even in the atmosphere of the French Revolution, neither's views were widely accepted.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Because of the conflicting ideas about universal individual rights, arguments in favor of equal rights for women were not easy for most members of society to evaluate.
 - (B) Of the arguments advanced for equal rights for women, Condorcet's and Gouges's were not as radically opposed as they initially seemed.
 - (C) Because neither Condorcet nor Gouges proposed specific legislation to address women's inequality, their views were not widely accepted.
 - (D) While both advocated equal rights for women, Condorcet argued that such rights did not have to be established through explicit political action, and Gouges, in contrast, argued that women needed to engage in a direct political battle for their rights.
 - (E) While both advocated equal rights for women, Gouges held that women could win their rights only while revolution was still raging, and Condorcet, in contrast, counseled patience.

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Reading Comprehension

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2. According to the passage, Gouges believed that each of the following would aid women in achieving equality **except**:
- (A) revolutionary universalism
 - (B) political involvement
 - (C) equal access to property
 - (D) direct action
 - (E) public employment
3. On the question of extending equal rights to women, which one of the following most accurately summarizes the position of Gouges?
- (A) Extending equal rights to women requires a struggle waged by women against men not willing to engage in reasonable discussion.
 - (B) Extending equal rights to women requires that women and all others who are disempowered wage a political struggle against the status quo.
 - (C) Extending equal rights to women requires a political struggle waged by women against men and their position of power over women in both the public and private spheres.
 - (D) Extending equal rights to women would be brought about primarily by women, but choosing key allies among men in positions of power is essential to the success of the struggle.
 - (E) Extending equal rights to women would be brought about not by direct action but as an inevitable consequence of the Revolution.
4. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the author's primary purpose in using the terms "battled" (last sentence of the first paragraph) and "war" (first sentence of the last paragraph)?
- (A) to underscore the fact that Gouges was a supporter of the French Revolution
 - (B) to indicate the propaganda Gouges used to rally women to action
 - (C) to emphasize Gouges's views that extending equal rights to women involved a power struggle
 - (D) to suggest Gouges's support of women bearing arms during war
 - (E) to stress Gouges's belief that the Revolution furthered the cause of equal rights for women
5. Based on the passage, Gouges would most likely have held that aiming to attain equality in marriage would not be a promising initial strategy for achieving overall equality for women because of her view that
- (A) the achievement of equal rights would require group mobilization, and marriage is a domain in which only two individuals are key
 - (B) society is unlikely to accept change within a traditional institution such as marriage
 - (C) marriage is inherently unequal if property is not equally shared
 - (D) equal political power is a prerequisite to equality in other domains
 - (E) women's rights are a special case of political rights in general
6. It can most reasonably be concluded that both Gouges and Condorcet mentioned which one of the following in their arguments for equal rights?
- (A) how women could become property owners
 - (B) the inconsistency of some beliefs people were maintaining
 - (C) legislative approaches toward guaranteeing equality
 - (D) the idea that women's rights are no different than rights in general
 - (E) limits on governmental power

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Reading Comprehension

Passage A

In all games, particularly in athletic contests, the central importance of display and representation serves as a reminder of the ancient connections between play, ritual, and drama. The players not only compete, they enact a familiar ceremony that reaffirms common values. Ceremony requires witnesses: enthusiastic spectators conversant with the rules of the performance and its underlying meaning. Far from destroying the value of sports, as some cultural critics have argued, the attendance of spectators is often necessary to a sporting event. Indeed one of the virtues of contemporary sports lies in their resistance to the erosion of standards and their capacity to appeal to a knowledgeable audience. Norman Podhoretz has argued that the sports public remains more discriminating than the public for the arts and that in sports “excellence is relatively uncontroversial as a judgment of performance.” The public for sports still consists largely of people who took part in sports during childhood and thus acquired a sense of the game and a capacity to make discriminating judgments.

The same can hardly be said for the audience of an artistic performance, even though amateur musicians, dancers, actors, and painters may still comprise a small nucleus of the audience. Constant experimentation in the arts, in any case, has created so much confusion about standards that the only surviving measure of excellence, for many, is novelty and shock value, which in a jaded time often resides in a work’s sheer ugliness or banality. In sport, on the other hand, novelty and rapid shifts of fashion play only a small part in its appeal to a discriminating audience.

Passage B

Hans Gumbrecht argues persuasively that many great moments in sport are beautiful, in the full aesthetic sense of the word. Gumbrecht laments that most contemporary academic analyses of “sport” as a cultural phenomenon tend to be socially patronizing, dismissive of sports fans as having fallen for a modern-day version of the old bread and circus treatment. Such thinkers, he argues, “find it difficult to admit that the fascination with sports can have respectable roots in the realm of aesthetic appeal” more typically associated with the so-called high arts. Conditioned to look for aesthetic pleasure in a concert hall or museum, we fail to recognize that watching a well-played sporting event might be a legitimate aesthetic experience as well.

Gumbrecht grounds his argument in Immanuel Kant’s *Critique of Judgment*. At the center of Kant’s writings on aesthetics is his conception of the “beautiful” as paradoxically related to “purposiveness.” The paradox, as recounted by Gumbrecht, is that although “something does not need to have a purpose in order to be beautiful...whatever we find beautiful looks as if it had a purpose.” A triple axel in figure skating or a double play in baseball clearly has no function outside the sport. And yet such actions give a distinct

“impression of purposiveness.” They are beautiful to behold because they appear both carefully calibrated and perfectly natural.

7. Which one of the following is a principal purpose of both passages?
 - (A) to argue that athletic performances can be appreciated in terms of their beauty
 - (B) to contend that athletic performances have no less of a ceremonial function than artistic performances have
 - (C) to contend that the value of athletic performances is judged according to well-defined standards
 - (D) to compare the evaluation of athletic performances with that of artistic performances
 - (E) to contrast the level of knowledge of sports audiences with that of art audiences
8. Which one of the following is mentioned in passage B but not in passage A?
 - (A) a specific sport
 - (B) an award for artistic excellence
 - (C) an artistic discipline
 - (D) a famous athlete
 - (E) a particular moment from the history of sports
9. Which one of the following is discussed in passage A but not in passage B?
 - (A) the relative merits of different sports
 - (B) the impression of purposiveness
 - (C) academic dismissals of sports fans
 - (D) the background knowledge possessed by sports audiences
 - (E) the aesthetic appeal of watching sporting events

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Reading Comprehension

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10. The author of passage A and Hans Gumbrecht, as reported in passage B, both develop their arguments by
- (A) refining the definition of a particular activity
 - (B) embracing a position taken by another theorist
 - (C) proposing a specific counterexample to a widely accepted generalization
 - (D) attempting to undermine the force of an analogy
 - (E) appealing to the reader's experiences of perceiving beauty
11. The authors of the passages would be most likely to agree that
- (A) there is little variation among sports enthusiasts in their capacities to appreciate a sporting event as an aesthetic experience
 - (B) spectator sports are sometimes disparaged unfairly by contemporary cultural commentators
 - (C) few people today seek aesthetic pleasure in the so-called high arts
 - (D) there is much confusion about the standards by which art should be judged
 - (E) the audiences for artistic performances were generally more knowledgeable in the past than they are today
12. Which one of the following principles underlies the argument in passage A but not the argument in passage B?
- (A) The best works of art are those whose popularity does not rise and fall over time.
 - (B) A work of art should be judged to be excellent only if it is judged to be beautiful.
 - (C) Careful observation of a particular activity is necessary to achieve excellence in that activity.
 - (D) Excellence in a particular activity requires comprehensive knowledge of the rules of that activity.
 - (E) Discriminating judgment concerning a particular activity is acquired through serious participation in that activity.
13. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding Kant's views on aesthetics as described in passage B?
- (A) Kant's views do not accord with the standards by which contemporary audiences judge artistic performance.
 - (B) Kant's views are not consistent with the ceremonial nature of both artistic performance and spectator sports.
 - (C) Kant's views presuppose a notion of art that is too formal to describe the work of artists in any historical period.
 - (D) Kant's views apply equally well to aesthetic appreciation of art and aesthetic appreciation of sport.
 - (E) Kant's views help to explain why artists constantly experiment, sometimes creating works notable for their ugliness or banality.
14. Based on passage A, which one of the following educational programs would be most likely to result in greater consistency in how the public evaluates musical performances?
- (A) One that gives music teachers the resources they need to keep their knowledge of music up to date.
 - (B) One that funds school outings that allow children to see concert performances by professional musicians.
 - (C) One that greatly increases the number of children who can play one or more musical instruments.
 - (D) One that greatly increases the public's knowledge of how music critics evaluate musical performances.
 - (E) One that teaches aspiring musicians more effective means to promote themselves and their music.

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Reading Comprehension

The following passage was adapted from an article published in 1998.

The government of Belize granted concessions for logging on approximately 480,000 acres in its Toledo District. The affected regions are populated primarily by descendants of the Maya, whose civilization flourished throughout Mexico and Central America for hundreds of years prior to European contact. In response, Maya organizations filed a lawsuit challenging the concessions. In the suit the Maya assert rights over lands and resources included in the concessions and seek to have the concessions declared in violation of Mayan rights.

The assertion by the Maya of land and resource rights is based on both common law and international law. Common-law jurisdictions, which derive their common law from English legal tradition, use custom and precedent as bases for deciding court cases, rather than relying solely on written laws or codes. Precedent involves a court's giving weight to analogous cases previously decided by relevant courts. As a former British colony, Belize is a common-law jurisdiction, but courts in Belize have not yet ruled on matters concerning indigenous rights. The argument advanced by the Maya therefore relies substantially on precedents from other common-law jurisdictions, particularly Australia, Canada, and the United States—countries in which courts have recognized indigenous rights based on historical occupancy or use of lands. This approach is consistent with the customary practice of the courts in Belize, which is to look to precedents of other common-law countries in the absence of relevant precedent in Belize's case law.

The common law of indigenous rights is also shaped by norms that are embraced by the world community and that are now part of, or becoming part of, international law. For example, a 1992 decision by the high court of Australia recognizing indigenous rights states that "international law is a legitimate and important influence on the development of the common law, especially when international law declares the existence of universal human rights." Specifically, in recognizing the existence of common-law indigenous rights, the court cited Australia's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Belize is also a party to the covenant, and Belize's courts should therefore allow the covenant to inform the creation of common-law rights in Belize.

As a domestic constitutional matter, Belize is free to develop its common-law jurisprudence on the doctrine of indigenous rights independently of other jurisdictions and their incorporation of international norms, regardless of its judicial system's customary practice involving the use of foreign precedent. However, that the common law of Belize flows from the same theoretical origins as that of other jurisdictions that have pronounced in favor of indigenous rights argues for a presumption in favor of recognizing indigenous rights in Belize.

15. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) The concessions granted by the government of Belize for logging on land inhabited by the Maya run counter to Belize's obligations under standards established by the international community.
 - (B) Belize's common-law system, which can take into consideration the precedents of other jurisdictions, permits suits in which organizations can assert indigenous rights.
 - (C) The failure by Belize to recognize indigenous rights after hearing the suit brought by the Maya undermines existing indigenous rights in other common-law jurisdictions.
 - (D) While Belize is free to develop its common law independently of any international standards, a failure to recognize indigenous rights would set a fundamentally unsound precedent under the law of Belize.
 - (E) The suit brought by the Maya regarding indigenous rights has merit in that it is well-grounded in precedents of other nations whose legal systems derive from the tradition of English common law.
16. The author's primary purpose in mentioning that courts in Belize have not yet ruled on matters concerning indigenous rights is to
 - (A) suggest that the Maya will need to develop a very compelling argument for the existence of indigenous rights in Belize
 - (B) underscore the importance in the Maya's argument of looking to precedents of other common-law nations
 - (C) demonstrate that the government of Belize has not been forthcoming in its responses to the wishes of its indigenous populations
 - (D) highlight the major obstacle facing the Maya in their suit against the government of Belize
 - (E) provide evidence that the government of Belize is defying international standards on indigenous rights

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Reading Comprehension

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17. Which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?
- (A) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights contains language relevant to the recognition of common-law indigenous rights.
 - (B) The Maya's lawsuit pertaining to the logging concessions was not the first action to bring the issue of indigenous rights to Belize's courts.
 - (C) To acquire rights over the lands and resources that are part of the logging concessions, the Maya seek full ownership of the lands.
 - (D) The high court of Australia's recognition of indigenous rights was based in part on precedent from another common-law country.
 - (E) International law concerning indigenous rights is often misrepresented by jurisdictions that do not recognize common-law legal systems.
18. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the author uses the phrase "is consistent with" primarily to suggest that
- (A) Australia, Canada, and the United States have legal doctrines similar to those of Belize
 - (B) Belize already recognizes certain types of indigenous rights, and the actions concerning the Toledo concessions reflect current law
 - (C) there are in fact underlying differences among common-law jurisdictions, especially with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples
 - (D) the courts of Belize have relied in analogous situations upon the sorts of common-law precedents that the Maya argue should be applied
 - (E) the courts of Belize have been inconsistent with respect to types of civil rights other than indigenous rights
19. The author would be most likely to agree that the granting of logging concessions by the government of Belize
- (A) is indicative of the excessive exploitation of natural resources occurring worldwide
 - (B) could not happen in most other common-law jurisdictions
 - (C) might be a watershed event in the development of indigenous rights in Belize
 - (D) is a direct response to the exploitation of the available logging in the Toledo district by the Maya
 - (E) demonstrates that the Maya have little legal influence within the court system of Belize
20. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the author's argument in the passage?
- (A) There are several nations whose legal systems are not based on common law but who have recognized indigenous rights.
 - (B) Many of the nations that have recognized indigenous rights have done so only very recently.
 - (C) While not all common-law jurisdictions have recognized indigenous rights, there are no common-law precedents inconsistent with the recognition of such rights.
 - (D) Many of the nations that have failed to recognize indigenous rights also fail to follow international laws and standards on indigenous rights.
 - (E) Many nations grant exclusive rights to indigenous populations over some lands and resources but grant rights to both indigenous and nonindigenous populations over other lands and resources.
21. Which one of the following principles most likely underlies the author's argument?
- (A) There are certain core notions to which the legal systems in all common-law jurisdictions should adhere.
 - (B) Common-law jurisdictions are more likely to recognize indigenous occupancy and use of land than are other jurisdictions.
 - (C) International law should override common law in the shaping of legal protections of human rights.
 - (D) International law should be considered to derive from common law.
 - (E) Indigenous rights do not exist in a particular jurisdiction until they are recognized by the courts of that jurisdiction.

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Reading Comprehension

The success of modern physics has consisted primarily in the analysis of physical reality into its fundamental components. But popular reports that physicists are close to arriving at a “theory of everything” are misleading: such a theory would still be limited to interpreting fundamental interactions and explaining why subatomic particles have the mass, charge, and other characteristics that they do. It would explain “everything” only in the sense that everything is made of particles. It could not predict the behavior of complicated systems like thunderstorms or human beings. Even if one could ascertain the locations and trajectories of all the subatomic particles in such a complicated system, no scientist could compute the behavior of all those particles for any significant time into the future.

The problem of prediction in complicated systems is especially intractable when the system in question is chaotic. The essential characteristic of chaotic systems is that they are “nonlinear.” In linear systems, similar causes lead to similar effects, whereas in nonlinear systems the outcome of the process is so sensitive to initial conditions that a minuscule change at the beginning of the process results in a large difference in the end. Consider water flowing out of a faucet. At low velocities the water behaves in a linear fashion, flowing out in a predictable way. But if the faucet is opened wide enough, the water becomes highly turbulent and chaotic, spurting in unpredictable directions. The input is not dramatically different from the input that previously produced a linear result—the faucet is just opened wider—but the result is suddenly very different.

Between the extremes of simple predictability and chaos there can arise behavior that is partly linear and partly chaotic. The emerging science of complexity theory offers promise of explaining the behavior of systems that are on the edge of chaos, in the sense that they retain a degree of order while flirting with chaotic nonlinearity. For example, pockets of turbulence may appear in an otherwise smooth flow, such as when a flowing bathroom faucet suddenly starts rapping loudly. Much of the excitement about complexity theory arises because of the belief that living things are systems of this kind. Cell membranes, for example, are poised on the boundary between a solid and a liquid state and are thus somewhat unstable. Small changes in a cell’s local chemistry can produce disproportionately large changes in the cell. While some of these changes are harmful to the cell and may even destroy it, most are compatible with its continued existence and some may even prove biologically useful. Thus, while the cell requires order for its survival, it also needs a degree of disorder to facilitate novelty—development of new structures and behaviors that enable it to cope with changing environmental conditions, and, thus, adapt and evolve.

22. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which one of the following?
 - (A) introducing a scientific theory with the potential to explain some often overlooked aspects of the behavior of certain systems
 - (B) delineating contradictory assumptions of modern science concerning the behavior of certain systems
 - (C) reconciling two divergent theories concerning the behavior of certain systems
 - (D) arguing for the impossibility of ever obtaining a satisfactory explanation of certain systems
 - (E) demonstrating the need to improve traditional explanations of the behavior of the fundamental components of physical reality
23. The passage provides information that most clearly supports which one of the following statements?
 - (A) The behavior of subatomic particles in complicated systems is not governed by the same laws that govern fundamental interactions in simple systems.
 - (B) It is impossible to locate any of the subatomic particles in a complicated system.
 - (C) A cell’s behavior is partly linear.
 - (D) A change in a linear system’s input produces nonlinear results.
 - (E) Most linear systems have the ability to cope with changing environmental conditions.
24. As it is described in the first paragraph, the “theory of everything” that physicists are pursuing is most like which one of the following?
 - (A) a theory of botany that claims that all living plants evolved from a few distinct species known only from the fossil record
 - (B) a theory of meteorology that assumes that localized weather phenomena will never be consistently predictable even if global weather systems are
 - (C) a theory of literary criticism that assumes that literature can be interpreted by focusing only on the text itself and disregarding reality beyond the text
 - (D) a theory of economics that assumes that all economic activity can be explained in terms of the characteristics of individual consumers and producers and how they interact with one another
 - (E) a theory of linguistics that assumes that all languages share some of their fundamental semantic structures with other languages

Reading Comprehension

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25. The author calls reports that physicists are close to arriving at a “theory of everything” misleading because
- (A) it is impossible, even in principle, to determine the location of all particles in a complicated system
 - (B) such a theory would be successful in predicting the behavior of linear, but not nonlinear, systems
 - (C) not everything is made up of subatomic particles
 - (D) such a theory would be limited to explaining the nature and interactions of subatomic particles
 - (E) modern science is primarily concerned with complicated systems
26. The author introduces the example of a faucet in the second paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) demonstrate how a similar cause usually leads to a similar effect
 - (B) illustrate how small changes in input can produce large changes in output
 - (C) provide an example of a simple, linear system
 - (D) explain why a system cannot be both linear and chaotic
 - (E) remove an obstacle to prediction in complicated systems
27. Which one of the following statements can most reasonably be inferred from the information in the passage?
- (A) If scientists could locate the trajectories of all the particles in a complicated system, the behavior of that system could be readily calculated.
 - (B) At this time complexity theory can successfully explain the nonlinear behavior only of simple systems like faucets.
 - (C) Biological systems that lack an element of chaos would likely be less adaptive to changing environmental conditions.
 - (D) The relation of cause and effect does not hold for the behavior of nonlinear systems.
 - (E) Most nonlinear systems involve liquids.

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 2025 LSAT Answer Key
Form LTDA03**

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



April 2025 LSAT Conversion Table Form LTDA03

The table below should be used for converting raw scores to their corresponding 120–180 scaled scores for the April 2025 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
77	180	38	147
76	180	37	146
75	178	36	145
74	176	35	144
73	175	34	143
72	173	33	143
71	172	32	142
70	171	31	141
69	170	30	140
68	169	29	139
67	168	28	138
66	167	27	137
65	166	26	136
64	165	25	135
63	165	24	134
62	164	23	133
61	163	22	132
60	162	21	131
59	162	20	130
58	161	19	129
57	160	18	127
56	160	17	125
55	159	16	122
54	158	15	120
53	157	14	120
52	157	13	120
51	156	12	120
50	155	11	120
49	155	10	120
48	154	9	120
47	153	8	120
46	153	7	120
45	152	6	120
44	151	5	120
43	150	4	120
42	150	3	120
41	149	2	120
40	148	1	120
39	147	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.