



# 法学院

# 入学考试指导

上

云南出版集团公司  
云南教育出版社

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## 入学考试指导 (上)

本书编写组

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# TEST 1

## SECTION I Time—35 minutes 26 Questions

Immigrants adoption of English as their primary language is one measure of assimilation into the larger United States society. Generally languages define social groups and provide justification

- (5) for social structures. Hence, a distinctive language sets a cultural group off from the dominant language group. Throughout United States history this pattern has resulted in one consistent, unhappy consequence discrimination
- (10) against members of the cultural minority. Language differences provide both a way to rationalize subordination and a ready means for achieving it.

Traditionally, English has replaced the native language of immigrant groups by the second or third generation. Some characteristics of today's Spanish-speaking population, however, suggest the possibility of a departure from this historical pattern. Many families retain ties in Latin

- (20) America and move back and forth between their present and former communities. This "revolving door" phenomenon, along with the high probability of additional immigrants from the south, means that large Spanish-speaking communities are likely to exist in the United States for the indefinite future.
- This expectation underlies the call for national support for bilingual education in Spanish-speaking communities' public schools. Bilingual education can serve different purposes, however. In the 1960s, such programs were established to facilitate the learning of English so as to avoid disadvantaging children in their other subjects because of their limited English. More recently,
- (35) many advocates have viewed bilingual education as a means to maintain children's native languages and cultures. The issue is important for people with different political agendas, from absorption at one pole to
  - (40) separatism at the other.

To date, the evaluations of bilingual education's impact on learning have been inconclusive. The issue of bilingual education has, nevertheless, served to unite the leadership of the nation's

- (45) Hispanic communities. Grounded in concerns about status that are directly traceable to the United States history of discrimination against Hispanics, the demand for maintenance of the Spanish language in the schools is an assertion
- (50) of the worth of a people and their culture. If the

United States is truly a multicultural nation—that is, if it is one culture reflecting the contributions of many—this demand should be seen as a demand not for separation but for inclusion.

- (55) More direct efforts to force inclusion can be misguided. For example, movement to declare English the official language do not truly advance the cohesion of a multicultural nation. They alienate the twenty million people who do not
- (60) speak English as their mother tongue. They are unnecessary since the public's business is already conducted largely in English. Further, given the present state of understanding about the effects of bilingual education on learning, it would be
- (65) unwise to require the universal use of English. Finally, it is for parents and local communities to choose the path they will follow, including how much of their culture they want to maintain for their children.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that one of the characteristics of immigrant groups to the United States has traditionally been that, after immigration, relatively few members of the group.
  - (A) became politically active in their new communities
  - (B) moved back and forth repeatedly between the United States and their former communities
  - (C) used their native languages in their new communities
  - (D) suffered discrimination in their new communities at the hands of the cultural majority
  - (E) sought assimilation into the dominant culture of the new communities they were entering
2. The passage suggests that one of the effects of the debate over bilingual education is that it has
  - (A) given the Hispanic community a new-found pride in its culture
  - (B) hampered the education of Spanish-speaking students
  - (C) demonstrated the negative impact on imposing English as the official United States language
  - (D) provided a common banner under which the Spanish-speaking communities could rally
  - (E) polarized the opinions of local Spanish-speaking community leaders
3. In lines 38-39, the phrase "different political agendas" refers specifically to conflicting opinions regarding the
  - (A) means of legislating the assimilation of minorities into United States society
  - (B) methods of inducing Hispanics to adopt English as their

primary language

- (C) means of achieving nondiscriminatory education for Hispanics
  - (D) official given responsibility for decisions regarding bilingual education
  - (E) extent to which Hispanics should blend into the larger United States society
4. In lines 64-65 the author says that "It would be unwise to require the universal use of English" One reason for this, according to the author is that
- (A) it is not clear yet whether requiring the universal use of English would promote or hinder the education of children whose English is limited
  - (B) the nation's Hispanic leaders have shown that bilingual education is most effective when it includes the maintenance of the Spanish language in the schools
  - (C) requiring the universal use of English would reduce the cohesion of the nation's Hispanic communities and leadership.
  - (D) the question of language in the schools should be answered by those who evaluate bilingual education, not by people with specific political agendas
  - (E) it has been shown that bilingual education is necessary to avoid disadvantaging in their general learning children whose English is limited
5. In the last paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing
- (A) reasons against enacting a measure that would mandate the forced inclusion of immigrant groups within the dominant United culture
  - (B) the virtues and limitations of declaring English the official language of the United States.
  - (C) the history of attitudes within the Hispanic community toward bilingual education in the United States
  - (D) the importance for immigrant groups of maintaining large segments of their culture to pass on to their children
  - (E) the difference in cultures between Hispanics and other immigrant groups in the United States.

The refusal of some countries to extradite persons accused or convicted of terrorist act has focused attention on the problems caused by the political offense exception to extradition. Extradition is the

- (5) process by which one country returns an accused or convicted person found within its borders to another country for trial or punishment. Under the political offense exception, the requested state may, if it considers the crime to be a
- (10) "political offense," deny extradition to the requesting state.

Protection of political offenses is a recent addition to the ancient practice of extradition. It is the result of two fundamental changes that occurred as

- (15) European monarchies were replaced by

representative governments. First, these

governments began to reject what had been a primary intent of extradition, to expedite the return of political offenders, and instead sought

- (20) to protect dissidents fleeing despotic regimes. Second, countries began to contend that they had no legal or moral duty to extradite offenders without specific agreements creating such obligations. As extradition laws subsequently developed
- (25) through international treaties, the political offense exception gradually became an accepted principle among Western nations.

There is no international consensus, however, as to what constitutes a political offense. For

- (30) analytical purposes illegal political conduct has traditionally been divided into two categories. "Pure" political offenses are acts perpetrated directly against the government, such as treason and espionage. These crimes are generally
- (35) recognized as nonextraditable, even if not expressly excluded from extradition by the applicable treaty. In contrast, common crimes, such as murder, assault, and robbery, are generally extraditable. However, there are some
- (40) common crimes that are so inseparable from a political act that the entire offense is regarded as political. These crimes, which are called "relative" political offenses, are generally nonextraditable.

Despite the widespread acceptance of these

- (45) analytic constructs, the distinctions are more academic than meaningful. When it comes to real cases, there is no agreement about what transforms a common crime into a political offense and about whether terrorist acts fall
- (50) within the protection of the exception. Most terrorists claim that their acts do fall under this protection.

Nations of the world must now balance the competing needs of political freedom and

- (55) international public order. It is time to reexamine the political offense exception, as international terrorism eradicates the critical distinctions between political offenses and nonpolitical crimes. The only rational and attainable objective
- (60) of the exception is to protect the requested person against unfair treatment by the requesting country. The international community needs to find an alternative to the political offense exception that would protect the rights of
- (65) requested persons and yet not offer terrorists immunity from criminal liability.

- 6. In the passage, the author primarily seeks to

- (A) define a set of terms
- (B) outline a new approach
- (C) describe a current problem
- (D) expose an illegal practice
- (E) present historical information

7. According to the passage, when did countries begin to except political offenders from extradition?
- (A) when the principle of extraditing accused or convicted persons originated
  - (B) when some nations began refusing to extradite persons accused or convicted of terrorist acts
  - (C) when representative governments began to replace European monarchies
  - (D) when countries began to refuse to extradite persons accused or convicted of common crimes.
  - (E) When governments began to use extradition to expedite the return of political offenders
8. Given the discussion in the passage, which one of the following distinctions does the author consider particularly problematic?
- (A) between common crimes and "relative" political offense
  - (B) between "pure" political offenses and common crimes
  - (C) between "pure" political offenses and "relative" political offenses
  - (D) between terrorist acts and acts of espionage
  - (E) between the political offense exception and other exceptions to extradition
9. According to the author, the primary purpose of the political offense exception should be to
- (A) ensure that terrorists are tried for their acts
  - (B) ensure that individuals accused of political crimes are not treated unfairly
  - (C) distinguish between political and nonpolitical offenses
  - (D) limit extradition to those accused of "pure" political offenses
  - (E) limit extradition to those accused of "relative" political offenses
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements about the political offense exception?
- (A) The exception is very unpopular.
  - (B) The exception is probably illegal.
  - (C) The exception is used too little.
  - (D) The exception needs rethinking.
  - (E) The exception is too limited.
11. When referring to a balance between "the competing needs of political freedom and international public order" (lines 54-55) the author means that nations must strike a balance between
- (A) allowing persons to protest political injustice and preventing them from committing political offenses?
  - (B) protecting the rights of persons requested for extradition and holding terrorists criminally liable
  - (C) maintaining the political offense exception to extradition and clearing up the confusion over what is a political offense
  - (D) allowing nations to establish their own extradition policies and establishing an agreed-upon international
- approach to extradition
- (E) protecting from extradition persons accused of "pure" political offenses and ensuring the trial of persons accused of "relative" political offenses.
12. The author would most likely agree that the political offense exception
- (A) has, in some cases, been stretched beyond intended use
  - (B) has been used too infrequently to be evaluated
  - (C) has been a modestly useful weapon against terrorism
  - (D) has never met the objective for which it was originally established
  - (E) has been of more academic than practical value to political dissidents
13. Which one of the following, if true, would give the author most cause to reconsider her recommendation regarding the political offense exception (lines 62-66)?
- (A) More nations started refusing to extradite persons accused or convicted of terrorist acts
  - (B) More nations started extraditing persons accused or convicted of terrorist acts of treason, espionage, and other similar crimes.
  - (C) The nations of the world sharply decreased their use of the political offense exception to protect persons accused of each of the various types of "pure" political offenses.
  - (D) The nations of the world sharply decreased their use of the political offense exception to protect persons accused of each of the various types of "relative" political offenses
  - (E) The nations of the world started to disagree over the analytical distinction between "pure" political offenses and "relative" political offenses.
- As is well known and has often been described, the machine industry of recent times took its rise by a gradual emergence out of handicraft in England in the eighteenth century. Since
- (5) then the mechanical industry has progressively been getting the upper hand in all the civilized nations, in much the same degree in which these nations have come to be counted as civilized. This mechanical industry now stands dominant at
- (10) the apex of the industrial system.
- The state of the industrial arts, as it runs on the lines of the mechanical industry, is a technology of physics and chemistry. That is to say, it is governed by the same logic as the scientific
- (15) laboratories. The procedure, the principles, habits of thought, preconceptions, units of measurement and of valuation, are the same in both cases.
- The technology of physics and chemistry
- (20) is not derived from established law and custom, and it goes on its way with as nearly complete a disregard of the spiritual truths of law and



- custom as the circumstances will permit. The realities with which this technology is occupied
- (25) are of another order of actuality, lying altogether within the three dimensions that contain the material universe, and running altogether on the logic of material fact. In effect it is the logic of inanimate facts.
- (30) The mechanical industry makes use of the same range of facts handled in the same impersonal way and directed to the same manner of objective results. In both cases alike it is of the first importance to eliminate the "personal equation," to let the work to forward and let the forces at work take effect quite objectively, without hindrance or deflection for any personal end, interest, or gain. It is the technician's place in industry, as it is the scientist's place in the
- (40) laboratory, to serve as an intellectual embodiment of the forces at work, isolate the forces engaged from all extraneous disturbances, and let them take full effect along the lines of designed work. The technician is an active or creative factor in
- (45) the case only in the sense that he is the keeper of the logic which governs the forces at work.
- These forces that so are brought to bear in mechanical industry are of an objective, impersonal, unconventional nature, of course.
- (50) They are of the nature of opaque fact. Pecuniary gain is not one of these impersonal facts. Any consideration of pecuniary gain that may be injected into the technician's working plans will come into the case as an intrusive and alien factor,
- (55) whose sole effect is to deflect, retard, derange and curtail the work in hand. At the same time considerations of pecuniary gain are the only agency brought into the case by the businessmen, and the only ground on which they exercise a
- (60) control of production.
14. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing
- (A) industrial organization in the eighteenth century  
(B) the motives for pecuniary gain  
(C) the technician's place in mechanical industry  
(D) the impersonal organization of industry  
(E) the material contribution of physics in industrial society
15. The author of the passage suggests that businessmen in the mechanical industry are responsible mainly for
- (A) keeping the logic governing the forces at work  
(B) managing the profits  
(C) directing the activities of the technicians  
(D) employing the technological procedures of physics and chemistry  
(E) treating material gain as a spiritual truth
16. Which one of the following, if true, would contradict the author's belief that the role of technician is to be "the keeper of the logic" (lines 45-46)?

- (A) All technicians are human beings with feelings and emotions.  
(B) An interest in pecuniary gain is the technician's sole motive for participation in industry.  
(C) The technician's working plans do not coincide with the technician's pecuniary interests  
(D) Technicians are employed by businessmen to oversee the forces at work.  
(E) Technicians refuse to carry out the instructions of the businessmen.
17. The author would probably most strongly agree with which one of the following statements about the evolution of the industrial system?
- (A) The handicraft system of industry emerged eighteenth-century England and was subsequently replaced by the machine industry.  
(B) The handicraft system of industrial production has gradually given rise to a mechanistic technology that dominates contemporary industry.  
(C) The handicraft system emerged as the dominant factor of production in eighteenth-century England but was soon replaced by mechanical techniques of production.  
(D) The mechanical system of production that preceded the handicraft system was the precursor of contemporary means of production.  
(E) The industrial arts developed as a result of the growth of the mechanical industry that followed the decline of the handicraft system of production.
18. Which one of the following best describes the author's attitude toward scientific techniques?
- (A) critical (B) hostile (C) idealistic  
(D) ironic (E) neutral

(This passage was originally published in 1905)

- The word democracy may stand for a natural social equality in the body politic or for a constitutional form of government in which power lies more or less directly in the people's
- (5) hands. The former may be called social democracy and the latter democratic government. The two differ widely, both in origin and in moral principle. Generically considered, social democracy is something primitive, unintended,
- (10) proper to communities where there is general competence and no marked personal eminence. There be no will aristocracy, no prestige, but instead an intelligent readiness to lend a hand and to do in unison whatever is done. In
- (15) other words, there will be that most democratic of governments—no government at all. But when pressure of circumstances, danger, or inward strife makes recognized and prolonged guidance necessary to a social democracy,
- (20) the form its government takes is that of a rudimentary monarchy established by election or general consent. A natural leader emerges and

is instinctively obeyed. That leader may indeed be freely criticized and will not be screened by any

- (25) pomp or traditional mystery; he or she will be easy to replace and every citizen will feel essentially has or her equal. Yet such a state is at the beginnings of monarchy and aristocracy.

Political democracy, on the other hand, is a late

- (30) and artificial product. It arises by a gradual extension of aristocratic privileges, through rebellion against abuses, and in answer to restlessness on the people's part. Its principle is not the absence of eminence, but the discovery that existing eminence is no longer genuine and representative. It may retain many vestiges of older and less democratic institutions. For under democratic governments the people have not created the state they merely control it. Their
- (40) suspicions and jealousies are quieted by assigning to them a voice, perhaps only a veto, in the administration. The people's liberty consists not in their original responsibility for what exists, but merely in the faculty they have acquired of
- (45) abolishing any detail that may distress or wound them, and of imposing any new measure, which, seen against the background of existing laws, may commend itself from time to time to their instinct and mind.

- (50) If we turn from origins to ideals, the contrast between social and political democracy is no less marked. Social democracy is a general ethical ideal, looking to human equality and brotherhood, and inconsistent, in its radical
- (55) form, with such institutions as the family and hereditary property. Democratic government on the contrary, is merely a means to an end, an expedient for the better and smoother government of certain states at certain junctures. It involves no
- (60) special ideals of life, it is a question of policy namely, whether the general interest will be better served by granting all people an equal voice in elections. For political democracy must necessarily be a government by deputy, and the
- (65) questions actually submitted to the people can be only very large rough matters of general policy or of confidence in party leaders.

19. The author suggests that the lack of "marked personal eminence" (line 11) is an important feature of a social democracy because

- (A) such a society is also likely to contain the seeds of monarchy and aristocracy
- (B) the absence of visible social leaders in such a society will probably impede the development of a political democracy
- (C) social democracy represents a more sophisticated form of government than political democracy
- (D) a society that lacks recognized leadership will be unable to accomplish its cultural objectives

- (E) the absence of visible social leaders in such a community is likely to be accompanied by a spirit of cooperation

20. Which one of the following forms of government does the author say is most likely to evolve from a social democracy?

- (A) monarchy
- (B) government by deputy
- (C) political democracy
- (D) representative democracy
- (E) constitutional democracy

21. The author of the passage suggests that a political democracy is likely to have been immediately preceded by which one of the following forms of social organization?

- (A) a social democracy in which the spirit of participation has been diminished by the need to maintain internal security
- (B) an aristocratic society in which government leaders have grown insensitive to people's interests
- (C) a primitive society that stresses the radical equality of all its members
- (D) a state of utopian brotherhood in which no government exists.
- (E) A government based on general ethical ideals

22. According to the passage, "the people's liberty" (line 42) in a political democracy is best defined as

- (A) a willingness to accept responsibility for existing governmental forms
- (B) a myth perpetrated by aristocratic leaders who refuse to grant political power to their subjects
- (C) the ability to impose radically new measures when existing governmental forms are found to be inadequate
- (D) the ability to secure concessions from a government that may retain many aristocratic characteristics
- (E) the ability to elect leaders whom the people consider socially equal to themselves

23. According to the author of this passage, a social democracy would most likely adopt a formal system of government when

- (A) recognized leadership becomes necessary to deal with social problems
- (B) people lose the instinctive ability to cooperate in solving social problems
- (C) a ruling monarch decides that it is necessary to grant political concessions to the people
- (D) citizens no longer consider their social leaders essentially equal to themselves
- (E) the human instinct to obey social leaders has been weakened by suspicion and jealousy

24. According to the passage, which one of the following is likely to occur as a result of the discovery that "existing



eminence is no longer genuine and representative" (lines 35-36)?

- (A) Aristocratic privileges will be strengthened, which will result in a further loss of the people's liberty.
  - (B) The government will be forced to admit its responsibility for the inadequacy of existing political institutions.
  - (C) The remaining vestiges of less democratic institutions will be banished from government.
  - (D) People will gain political concessions from the government and a voice in the affairs of state.
  - (E) People will demand that political democracy conform to the ethical ideals of social democracy.
25. I can be inferred from the passage that the practice of "government by deputy" (line 64) in a political democracy probably has its origins in
- (A) aristocratic ideals
  - (B) human instincts
  - (C) a commitment to human equality
  - (D) a general ethical ideal
  - (E) a policy decision
26. which one of the following statements, if true, would contradict the author's notion of the characteristics of social democracy?
- (A) organized governmental systems tend to arise spontaneously, rather than in response to specific problem situations.
  - (B) The presence of an organized system of government stifles the expression of human equality and brotherhood.
  - (C) Social democracy represents a more primitive form of communal organization than political democracy
  - (D) Prolonged and formal leadership may become necessary in a social democracy when problems arise that cannot be resolved by recourse to the general competence of the people.
  - (E) Although political democracy and social democracy are radically different forms of communal organization, it is possible for both to contain elements of monarchy.

**SECTION II**  
**Time—35 minutes**  
**24 Questions**

**Questions 1-6**

There are six chairs in a straight line numbered 1 through 6 from left to right in a corporate film screening room. Every day at noon, exactly five managers—Fong, Ginsberg, Hova, Irvy, and Jenks—sit in the chairs and watch international newsreels, according to the following conditions:

Of the six chairs, there is always a chair that is empty. Irvy never sits in chair 2, 4, or 6.

Jenks is always the third person from the left, but does not necessarily sit in chair 3.

Ginsberg always sits in the chair immediately to the right of Fong.

1. Ginsberg CANNOT sit in which one of the following chairs?  
 (A) 2                      (B) 3                      (C) 4  
 (D) 5                      (E) 6
2. If Fong sits in chair 2, which one of the following must be true?  
 (A) Ginsberg sits to the right of Irvy.  
 (B) Hova sits to the left of Irvy.  
 (C) Jenks sits in chair 4.  
 (D) Jenks sits to the right of Irvy  
 (E) Irvy sits in chair 1.
3. If chair 1 is empty, which one of the following must be false?  
 (A) Fong sits in chair 5.  
 (B) Ginsberg sits in chair 6.  
 (C) Hoya sits in chair 4.  
 (D) Irvy sits in chair 3.  
 (E) Jenks sits in chair 4.
4. If Hoya sits in chair 1, which one of the following must be true?  
 (A) Fong sits in chair 2.  
 (B) Fong sits to the left of Irvy.  
 (C) Ginsberg sits in chair 5.  
 (D) Jenks sits in chair 3.  
 (E) Jenks sits to the right of Irvy.
5. Which one of the following chairs CANNOT be empty?  
 (A) 2                      (B) 3                      (C) 4  
 (D) 5                      (E) 6
6. If Irvy sits in chair 1, Hoya must sit in chair  
 (A) 2 or 3                (B) 2 or 4                (C) 3 or 4  
 (D) 4 or 5                (E) 5 or 6

**Questions 7-12**

Seven buildings are located in an urban development. Three of the buildings are residential; the other four are commercial.

Each of the residential buildings is made of either brick or wood.

Each of the commercial buildings is made of either wood, concrete, brick, or steel

All of the residential buildings and all of the brick buildings have fire escapes, but no other buildings do.

Exactly four of the buildings have fire escapes.

7. Which of the following must be true?  
 I. At least one of the buildings is made of wood.  
 II. At least one of the buildings is made of steel.  
 III. At least one of the buildings is made of brick.  
 (A) I only                (B) II only                (C) III only  
 (D) I and II only        (E) I and III only
8. If exactly two of the commercial buildings are made of concrete, then which one of the following must be true?  
 (A) At least one of the commercial buildings is made of wood.  
 (B) Exactly two buildings are made of wood.  
 (C) Exactly one of the commercial buildings is made of steel.  
 (D) No commercial building is made of wood.  
 (E) At most one building is made of steel.
9. If there is at least one wooden building, one concrete building, one brick building, and one steel building, then which one of the following must be false?  
 (A) Exactly four buildings are made of brick.  
 (B) Exactly three buildings are made of wood.  
 (C) Exactly two buildings are made of wood and exactly two buildings are made of steel.  
 (D) Exactly two buildings are made of steel and exactly two buildings are made of concrete.  
 (E) Exactly two buildings are made of wood and exactly two buildings are made of brick.
10. If there are exactly three brick buildings and one steel buildings, then any of the following can be true EXCEPT  
 (A) there is exactly one wooden building  
 (B) there are no wooden buildings  
 (C) there are exactly three wooden buildings  
 (D) there are no concrete buildings  
 (E) there are exactly two concrete buildings
11. If exactly half of the buildings with fire escapes are wooden, then which one of the following must be false?  
 (A) There are more wooden buildings than brick buildings.

- (B) There are more steel buildings than wooden buildings.  
 (C) There are exactly three wooden buildings.  
 (D) There are exactly three brick buildings.  
 (E) The number of steel buildings is equal to the number of concrete buildings
12. If as many as possible of the buildings with fire escapes are wooden, then which of the following must be true?  
 I. There are exactly three wooden buildings.  
 II. There is exactly one brick building.  
 III. There are fewer concrete buildings than wooden buildings.  
 (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and III only  
 (D) II and III only (E) I, II and III
15. If Yoder wins a decision at the county level that Burroughs cannot appeal, what is the minimum total number of votes that must have been cast in Yoder's favor in all the courts that heard the case?  
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4  
 (D) 5 (E) 6
16. If Yoder loses in the county court and cannot appeal that decision, what is the maximum total number of votes that could have been cast in Yoder's favor in all the courts that heard the case?  
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4  
 (D) 5 (E) 6
17. If Yoder won in the local court and Burroughs won in the federal court, it must be false that Yoder received  
 (A) no votes in the federal court  
 (B) exactly one vote in the township court  
 (C) exactly one vote in the state court  
 (D) exactly two votes in the local court  
 (E) exactly one vote in the county court

### Questions 13-17

Burroughs and Yoder are the opposing litigants in a case that will be decided in a judicial system that has five levels of courts—local, township, county, state, and federal—in order of increasing authority. Each case that comes before their court. In each court above the local level, at least one justice votes in favor of the litigant who won in the preceding court. The system operates in accordance with the following principles:

The litigants must begin at the local level; they cannot skip levels; and they can use only one court at each level.

At each level a litigant wins if and only if at least two of the three justices vote in the litigant's favor.

At each level, only the litigant who loses can appeal the decision.

A litigant cannot appeal after losing at two consecutive levels.

13. If Yoder won in three of the courts and the case was decided at the federal level, it can be true that Yoder lost in both the  
 (A) local and county courts  
 (B) local and state courts  
 (C) local and federal courts  
 (D) county and state courts  
 (E) county and federal courts
14. If Yoder won in the local court and Burroughs won in the federal court, then which of the following CANNOT be true?  
 I. The township court decided for Burroughs and the county court decided for Yoder.  
 II. The township court decided for Burroughs and the state court decided for Yoder.  
 III. The township court decided for Burroughs and the state court decided for Burroughs.  
 (A) I only (B) II only (C) III only  
 (D) II and III only (E) I, II and III

### Questions 18-24

Three men—Tim, Mike, and Bob—and three women—Helene, Shirley, and Jane—each work on one of the days Monday through Saturday. Someone works every one of those days. No two of these six persons work on the same day.

There are exactly two full working days between the day Mike works and the day Jane works, and Mike always works before Jane during a single workweek.

Either Helene or Tim works on Wednesday.

Shirley works on Monday if Bob works on Saturday, and Bob works on Saturday if Shirley works on Monday.

Tim works on Wednesday if Shirley works on Saturday, and Shirley works on Saturday if Tim works on Wednesday.

18. If Helene works on Tuesday, who works on Friday?  
 (A) Tim (B) Mike (C) Bob  
 (D) Shirley (E) Jane
19. If Shirley works on Friday, on what day does Bob work?  
 (A) Monday (B) Tuesday  
 (C) Wednesday (D) Thursday  
 (E) Saturday
20. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the days on which Jane may work?  
 (A) Thursday  
 (B) Thursday or Friday  
 (C) Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday  
 (D) Thursday, Friday, or Saturday  
 (E) Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday
21. Which of the following must be true?

- 
- I. Tim works later in the week than Mike does.  
II. Shirley cannot work on Thursday.  
III. Helene works earlier in the week than Tim does.  
(A) I only            (B) II only            (C) I and II only  
(D) I and III only    (E) II and III only
22. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the people who may work on Saturday?  
(A) Bob or Shirley  
(B) Bob, Shirley, or Tim  
(C) Bob, Shirley, Tim, or Helene  
(D) Bob, Shirley, Tim, or Jane  
(E) Bob, Shirley, Tim, Helen, or Jane
23. If Helene works the day after Shirley, who works the day before Bob?  
(A) Mike            (B) Tim            (C) Helene  
(D) Jane            (E) Shirley
24. If Helene works on Thursday, which of the following must be true?  
I. The men work on three consecutive days.  
II. The women work on three consecutive days.  
III. Tim works the day before Helen.  
(A) I only            (B) II only            (C) III only  
(D) I and II only    (E) I, II, and III

### SECTION III

**Time—35 minutes**  
**25 Questions**

1. Mr. West: Well, Ms. Smith, by how much do you plan to increase your donation to the cultural society this year? You know how many worth while projects we do.

Ms. Smith: I'm not so sure of that. I was very upset about the statue you purchased last month. I think I'll give no more money to your cause.

Mr. West: That's all right: we'll just put you down for the same amount that you gave last year.

Which one of the following words or phrases has been misinterpreted in the conversation?

- (A) "increase" (B) "you know"  
(C) "worthwhile" (D) "no more"  
(E) "same amount"
2. Handwriting analysis—also known as graphology—is a poor way to predict personality types, even though it is used by 3,000 United States firms and by a majority of European companies. In a recent study, five graphologists scored no better than chance in predicting the occupations of forty professionals.
- Which one of the following is an assumption necessary to the argument?
- (A) People in the same occupation usually do not have the same personality type.  
(B) Graphology is an effective means of predicting personality types in non-business contexts.  
(C) There are more United States firms that do not use graphology than all the United States and European firms that do use it.  
(D) There are several other techniques for predicting personality types that are more accurate than graphology.  
(E) There is a correspondence between type of personality and choice of occupation.

#### Questions 3-4

The simple facts are these: the number of people killed each year by grizzly bears is about the same as the number of people killed by lightning on golf courses. And the number of people killed by lightning on golf course each year is about the same as the number of people electrocuted by electric blenders. All the horrible myths and gruesome stories aside, therefore, a grizzly bear is in fact about as dangerous as an electric blender or a game of golf.

3. Which one of the following is an assumption that the author relies upon in the passage?
- (A) Most incidents involving grizzly bears are fatal.  
(B) Grizzly bears are no longer the danger they once were.  
(C) The number of fatalities per year is an adequate indication of something's dangerousness.  
(D) A golf course is a particularly dangerous place to be in a thunderstorm.  
(E) Something is dangerous only if it results in death in the majority of cases.
4. Which one of the following, if true, would most effectively undermine the author's argument?
- (A) Although the number of people killed by lightning on golf courses each year is very small, the total number of lightning fatalities is many times greater.  
(B) Electric blenders are among the safest household appliances; were the author to compare fatalities from electrical appliances in general, she would get a much higher figure.  
(C) Most people would rather take their chances with blenders and golf games than with grizzly bears.  
(D) Bears in general—including black, brown, and cinnamon bears, as well as grizzly bears—kill many more people than do electric blenders.  
(E) Statistics show that the number of times people use electric blenders each year exceeds the number of times people play golf each year, which in turn far exceeds the number of contacts people have with grizzly bears each year.
5. Emperor: The enemy empire across the sea has harassed us for centuries. I want to conquer it and stop it once and for all. What advice can you give me?

Admiral: If you cross the sea, a mighty empire will fall.

Emperor: In that case, prepare the troops. We set sail tonight.

Of the following, the strongest criticism of the Emperor's decision to invade would be that it

- (A) Is certain to lead to the emperor's defeat  
(B) Is based on opinion rather than objective facts about troop strength  
(C) Contradicts the Admiral's statement  
(D) Fails to consider fully the possible meanings of the Admiral's advice  
(E) Is a futile strategy for solving the problem at hand

6. No senator spoke at the convention unless he or she was a Democrat. No Democrat both spoke at the convention and was a senator

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

- (A) No one but senators spoke at the convention.
- (B) No Democrat spoke at the convention.
- (C) Only Democrats spoke at the convention.
- (D) No senator spoke at the convention.
- (E) Some Democrat senators spoke at the convention.

7. If Sarah were a concert pianist for a major orchestra, she would be famous. She is not a concert pianist since she is not famous.

The conclusion above is unsound because the author does not consider that

- (A) Sarah could be a famous actress.
- (B) Sarah could be a harpist for a major orchestra.
- (C) Sarah could be a pianist with a rock group.
- (D) Sarah could be a concert pianist with a minor orchestra.
- (E) Sarah could be famous for another reason.

8. Neuroscientists are making progress in discovering more about the cause of Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease patients suffer from dementia and severe memory loss. Autopsies performed on such patients have revealed the presence of brain lesions caused by abnormal protein deposits. Similar deposits are also found in the brains of elderly patients who do not suffer from Alzheimer's disease. It follows that everyone who lives long enough will eventually develop Alzheimer's disease.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most seriously undermines the conclusion that everyone who lives long enough will eventually develop Alzheimer's disease?

- (A) The lesions found in the brains of non-Alzheimer's disease patients are far less extensive than those found in the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients.
- (B) The developing brain produces a greater number of cells than it will ever use. The extra cells are later destroyed by what biologists call "programmed cell death."
- (C) The procedure that allows scientists to discover the presence of protein deposits during an autopsy is not yet refined enough to ensure detection of the lesions in all patients.
- (D) Autopsies have shown that some people lack the chemical necessary for protein deposits to cause brain lesions.

- (E) Though most Alzheimer's disease patients develop the disease when they are in their late fifties to early seventies, the frequency of patients who develop the disease in their forties is on the rise.

9. Free public education is the best form of education there is. Therefore, we must fight to ensure its continued existence; that is, we must be ready to defend the principle of equality of educational opportunity. Because this principle is worth defending, it is clear that free public education is better than any other form of education.

Which one of the following illustrates the same weak reasoning as found in the passage?

- (A) I love music, and that's why I listen to it constantly. I have my stereo or radio on every waking minute. Since I play music all the time, I must really love it.
- (B) Books are my most valuable possessions. My books are like my friends—each pleases me in different ways. Just as I would give up everything to save my friends, so too with my books.
- (C) I would much rather be poor and respected than be rich and despised. To have the respect of others is far more valuable than to have millions of dollars.
- (D) I have never been betrayed by any of my friends. They have been true to me through good times and bad. Therefore I will never betray any of my friends.
- (E) Because every plant I have ever seen has green leaves, I have concluded that all plants must have green leaves. This looks like a plant but it does not have green leaves, so it cannot be a plant.

10. Some people say that the scarcity of food is a function of the finite limits of the earth's resources, coupled with a relentless rate of population growth. This analysis fails to recognize, however, that much of the world's agricultural resources are used to feed livestock instead of people. In the United States, for example, almost one-half of the agricultural acreage is devoted to crops fed to livestock. A steer reduces twenty-one pounds of inexpensive grain to one pound of expensive meat. Thus, the scarcity of food is not merely a function of limited resources and population growth.

Which one of the following is an assumption that would allow the conclusion in the argument to be properly drawn?

- (A) People prefer eating meat to eating grain.
- (B) Meat is twenty-one times more expensive than grain.
- (C) The limits of the earth's agricultural resources are not finite.
- (D) More than one-half of the agricultural acreage in the United States is devoted to crops fed to humans.

- (E) Growing crops for human consumption of the acreage currently devoted to crops for livestock will yield more food for more people.

11. Hanifah: A recent survey shows that there are fewer people who drive only on weekends than there are people who drive to work each weekday. As a result, weekend-only drivers are involved in fewer accidents. Therefore, insurance rates should be adjusted so that rates would be significantly higher for the regular commuters.

Katsu: I can't agree with your conclusion. The same study also showed that, although weekend-only drivers are involved in fewer accidents, when considered on the basis of accidents-per-mile-driven their records are worse than those of regular commuters. Therefore, insurance rates should be adjusted to increase the rates of weekend-only drivers over those of regular commuters.

In the conversation above, Katsu does which one of the following?

- (A) Katsu disagrees with each of the premises of the argument that Hanifah offers.
  - (B) Katsu cites additional evidence stating that weekend-only drivers are actually involved in a greater number of accidents than regular commuters.
  - (C) Katsu accuses Hanifah of using inaccurate statistical information.
  - (D) Katsu proves that Hanifah didn't read the entire report that was cited.
  - (E) Katsu disagrees with Hanifah over how accident records are to be evaluated for insurance rates.
12. If Country X does not intervene militarily in Country Y, then the whole region will definitely fall under enemy influence.

It most logically follows from the statement above that, if Country X does intervene militarily in Country Y, then the whole region

- (A) will definitely fall under enemy influence
  - (B) will probably fall under enemy influence
  - (C) will probably not fall under enemy influence
  - (D) will definitely not fall under enemy influence
  - (E) may or may not fall under enemy influence
13. Top college graduates are having more difficulty demonstrating their superiority to prospective employers than did the top students of twenty years ago when an honors degree was distinction enough. Today's employers are less impressed with the honors degree. Twenty years ago no more than 10 percent of a given class graduated with honors. Today, however, because of

grade inflation, the honors degree goes to more than 50 percent of a graduating class. Therefore, to restore confidence in the degrees they award, colleges must take steps to control grade inflation.

Which one of the following is an assumption that, if true, would support the conclusion in the passage?

- (A) Today's students are not higher achievers than the students of twenty years ago.
  - (B) Awarding too many honors degrees causes colleges to inflate grades.
  - (C) Today's employers rely on honors ranking in making their hiring decisions.
  - (D) It is not easy for students with low grades to obtain jobs.
  - (E) Colleges must make employers aware of the criteria used to determine who receives an honors degree.
14. Either Perry's faction or Tucker's faction, but not both, will win control of the government. If Perry's faction wins, the nation will suffer economically. If Tucker's faction wins, the nation will suffer militarily.

Given the statements in the passage, which one of the following statements must be true?

- (A) It is possible, but not certain, that the nation will neither suffer economically nor suffer militarily.
  - (B) If the nation suffers economically, it is certain that Perry's faction has won control of the government.
  - (C) It is certain that the nation will suffer either economically or militarily, and also certain that it will not suffer both.
  - (D) If the nation suffers militarily, it is possible, but not certain, that Tucker's faction has won control of the government.
  - (E) If the nation suffers both economically and militarily, it is certain that neither Perry's faction nor Tucker's has won control of the government.
15. One of the more reliable methods of determining regional climatic conditions in prehistoric periods is to examine plant pollen trapped in glacial ice during ancient times. By comparing such pollen samples with spores taken from modern vegetation, scientists can figure out approximately what the weather was like at the time of pollen deposition. Furthermore, by submitting the prehistoric samples to radiocarbon dating techniques, we can also determine when certain climatic conditions were prevalent in that portion of the globe.

Which one of the following may be inferred from the information in the passage?

- (A) The earth has undergone several glacial periods.
- (B) Radiocarbon dating can be corroborated by glacial evidence.



- (C) Similarities between prehistoric and contemporary climates do not exist.
- (D) Pollen deposition is a fairly continuous process.
- (E) Certain flora are reliably associated with particular climatic conditions.

16. Investigators concluded that human failure was not responsible for the fatal airplane crash last August, and since that time new and more stringent rules for identifying and reporting mechanical problems have been in effect. That accounts for the fact that reports of airplane mechanical problems have increased in frequency by 50 percent since last August.

Which one of the following is an assumption underlying the argument in the passage?

- (A) Airplane travel is still relatively safe, despite the increase in reported mechanical problems.
- (B) Mechanical problems in airplanes have increased dramatically since last August.
- (C) Mechanical problems in airplanes have not increased by 50 percent since last August.
- (D) Airlines are less reluctant to report mechanical problems than they previously were.
- (E) Mechanical problems in airplanes have become easier to detect since last August.

17. The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it robs the human race. It takes from posterity, as well as the existing generation, and from those who dissent from the opinion even more than from those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if it is wrong, they lose what is almost as great a benefit: the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error.

Which one of the following best expresses the conclusion presented in the argument?

- (A) Silencing the expression of an opinion is robbing the human race.
- (B) Silencing the expression of an opinion harms those who dissent more than those who agree.
- (C) Anyone who agrees with an opinion would not want to silence its expression.
- (D) Gaining a clearer perception and livelier impression of truth is a great benefit.
- (E) The greatest benefit is the opportunity of exchanging truth for error.

18. Brushing your teeth regularly, no matter which toothpaste you use, will reduce your chances of tooth decay. Scientists have concluded that, when you brush, you reduce tooth decay by removing the film of plaque that forms on teeth and gums. So, you can forget about fluorides: brush your teeth carefully and say goodbye to

cavities.

Which one of the following is a criticism of the reasoning in the argument?

- (A) Brushing with fluoride toothpaste has been shown to reduce tooth decay.
- (B) The fact that brushing will reduce tooth decay does not show that fluorides are of no value.
- (C) Few people adequately remove plaque by brushing.
- (D) People have plaque on their teeth most of the time.
- (E) Scientists have been wrong about fluorides.

19. Some good cooks are gourmet cooks who pride themselves on always using extravagantly rich ingredients in elaborate recipes. Some good cooks can be characterized as fast-food cooks. They may use rich ingredients as long as the recipes are easy to follow and take little time. Other good cooks are health food enthusiasts, who are concerned primarily with the nutritional value of food. But even though not all good cooks are big eaters, they all enjoy preparing and serving food.

If the information in the passage is true, which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) Most good cooks do not use extravagantly rich ingredients.
- (B) Everyone who enjoys preparing and serving food is a good cook.
- (C) More good cooks who use extravagantly rich ingredients are big eaters than are good cooks who do not use such ingredients.
- (D) There are fewer good cooks who enjoy serving and preparing food than there are good cooks who are big eaters.
- (E) Gourmet cooks, fast-food cooks, and cooks who are health food enthusiasts are all big eaters.

20. Most discussions of the factors contributing to improvements in public health greatly underestimate the influence of the values held by individuals. This influence is indicated by the fact that the astonishing decline in mortality from infectious disease during the past century was primarily due to an improvement in living conditions. To a substantial degree, these improvements depended on the emphasis by and increasing share of the population on cleanliness, prudence, and moderation.

The main point of the passage is made primarily by

- (A) analyzing existing data on medical practices and health outcomes
- (B) presenting a set of related cause-and-effect assertions
- (C) applying several general principles to a specific case
- (D) presenting a general observation and supporting it

- with several specific examples  
(E) refuting in detail a commonly accepted argument

### Question 21-22

If the city council institutes new parking regulations, city revenues will surely increase, since studies have conclusively shown that, if such parking regulations are put into effect, there is an increase in parking violations, and an increase in parking violations will result in a greater number of parking fines collected.

21. Which one of the following is closest, in terms of its logical features, to the reasoning used in the argument above?
- (A) Last year's increase in revenues can be easily explained. That was the year the city council instituted new parking regulations. No doubt the new law brought with it an increase in the number of parking violations.
- (B) If taxes were increased, this act would naturally result in increased revenues for the city, and increased revenues would make some desirable social programs possible. So, if taxes were increased, some desirable social programs would become possible.
- (C) Henry says that, if the city council goes into closed session, an important matter of personnel policy is being discussed. However, no personnel matters were discussed at the council meeting, so if Henry is right, the council did not go into closed session.
- (D) All cars parked on the north side of the street were ticketed last night, and the same cars were towed away this morning. So beware a car ticketed in this city also gets towed away.
- (E) Allen says that, if the city council institutes new parking regulations, it is unlikely that revenues for the city will increase. If Allen is right, then the parking regulation plan should not be instituted.
22. If the statements in the passage are true, which one of the following must also be true?
- (A) Unless there is an increase in the number of parking violations in the city, city revenues will not increase.
- (B) If the city council institutes new parking regulations, the council will fall from favor with the citizens.
- (C) The city council will institute new parking regulations only if an increase in city revenues can be expected to result.
- (D) If the city council's new regulations cause more parking violators to be ticketed, the city revenues will increase.
- (E) Unless the city institutes a complex system of parking regulations, the city cannot expect traffic violations to increase.
23. The function of government is to satisfy the genuine wants of the masses, and government cannot satisfy those wants unless it is informed about what those wants are. Freedom of speech ensures that such information will reach the ears of government officials. Therefore, freedom of speech is indispensable for a healthy state.
- Which one of the following, if true, would NOT undermine the conclusion of the argument?
- (A) People most often do not know what they genuinely want.
- (B) Freedom of speech tends ultimately to undermine social order, and social order is a prerequisite for satisfying the wants of the masses.
- (C) The proper function of government is not to satisfy wants, but to provide equality of opportunity.
- (D) Freedom of speech is not sufficient for satisfying the wants of the masses: social order is necessary as well.
- (E) Rulers already know what the people want.
24. An unbiased observer of everyday encounters in Western societies would surely not find many instances of unkindness by people under 65 toward people over 65. There are undoubtedly incidents of unkindness based on age, and these warrant reproof. However, the very fact that such reproof occurs and is generally accepted implies that our Western societies basically respect the elderly. The same conclusion can be drawn from a recent survey finding: 71 percent of the under 65 population agreed with the statement that "people over 65 receive too little respect from society", while only 44 percent of the over-65 population, the target of the alleged irreverence agreed with it.
- The author concludes that Western societies basically respect the elderly partly because
- (A) people under 65 are just as kind to people over 65 as they are to people of their own age group
- (B) survey data suggest that fewer people over 65 than under 65 get too little respect
- (C) disrespect for the elderly does not go so far as to result in actual harm
- (D) survey data suggest that people over 65 are more aware of incidents involving disrespect to the elderly than are people under 65
- (E) incidents of unkindness to the elderly are neither common nor generally accepted in Western societies
25. These days, everyone talks about being too busy. But all this busyness does not seem to result in things getting done. Just as many tasks are still left uncompleted,