



法学院 入学考试指导

下

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TEST 17

SECTION I Time—35 minutes 25 Questions

1. It is difficult to keep deep wounds free of bacteria. Even strong antibiotics fail to kill the bacteria that live in such wounds. However, many physicians have succeeded in eliminating bacteria from deep wounds by packing the wound with a sweet substance like sugar.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why treating deep wounds with sugar as described above is successful?

- (A) Bacteria that live in deep wounds thrive in a moist environment, and sugar has a dehydrating effect.
 - (B) Sugar that is nearly pure is readily available for use in medical treatments.
 - (C) Many kinds of bacteria can use sugar as a nutrient and will reproduce rapidly when sugar is available to them.
 - (D) Some foods that contain sugar can weaken the effects of certain antibiotics.
 - (E) Strong antibiotics were developed only recently, but the use of sugar as a treatment for wounds dates back to ancient times.
2. People who are red/green color-blind cannot distinguish between green and brown. Gerald cannot distinguish between green and brown. Therefore Gerald is red/green color-blind.

Which one of the following most closely parallels the reasoning in the argument presented in the passage?

- (A) People who are fair-skinned suffer from sunburn. William is fair-skinned. Therefore William suffers from sunburn.
 - (B) People who are suffering from sinusitis lose their sense of smell. Mary has lost her sense of smell. Therefore Mary is suffering from sinusitis.
 - (C) People who have suffered from jaundice cannot become blood donors. Jean is a blood donor. Therefore Jean has not suffered from jaundice.
 - (D) People who are color-blind cannot become airline pilots. Arthur is color-blind. Therefore Arthur cannot become an airline pilot.
 - (E) People who are diabetic cannot eat large amounts of sugar. Freda is diabetic. Therefore Freda is on a special diet.
3. Early in this century, Alfred Wegener developed the concept of continental drift. His ideas were rejected vehemently because he postulated no identifiable force strong enough to make the continents move. We have come to accept Wegener's theory, not because we have

pinpointed such a force, but because new instruments have finally allowed continental movement to be confirmed by observation.

The passage best illustrates which one of the following statements about science?

- (A) The aim of science is to define the manifold of nature within the terms of a single harmonious theory.
 - (B) In accepting a mathematical description of nature, science has become far more accurate at identifying underlying forces.
 - (C) The paradox of science is that every improvement in its measuring instruments seems to make adequate theories harder to work out.
 - (D) Science employing statistics and the laws of probability, is concerned not with the single event but with mass behavior.
 - (E) When the events a theory postulates are detected, the theory is accepted even without an explanation of how those events are brought about.
4. The theory of military deterrence was based on a simple psychological truth, that fear of retaliation makes a would-be aggressor nation hesitate before attacking and is often sufficient to deter it altogether from attacking. Clearly, then, to maintain military deterrence, a nation would have to be believed to have retaliatory power so great that a potential aggressor nation would have reason to think that it could not defend itself against such retaliation.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following can be properly inferred?

- (A) A would-be aggressor nation can be deterred from attacking only if it has certain knowledge that it would be destroyed in retaliation by the country it attacks.
- (B) A nation will not attack another nation if it believes that its own retaliatory power surpasses that of the other nation.
- (C) One nation's failing to attack another establishes that the nation that fails to attack believes that it could not withstand a retaliatory attack from the other nation.
- (D) It is in the interests of a nation that seeks deterrence and has unsurpassed military power to let potential aggressors against it become aware of its power of retaliatory attack.
- (E) Maintaining maximum deterrence from aggression by other nations requires that a nation maintain a retaliatory force greater than that of any other nation.

5. To the editor:

In 1960, an astronomer proposed a mathematical model for determining whether extraterrestrial life exists. It was based on the assumptions that life as we know it could exist only on a planet and that many stars are, like our Sun, orbited by planets. On the basis that there are nine planets in our solar system and one of them has life as we know it, the astronomer predicted that there are as many as one million extraterrestrial civilizations across all solar systems. Yet astronomers to date have not detected even one planet outside our solar system. This indicates that the astronomer's model is wrong, and life as we know it exists only on the planet Earth.

Clay Moltz

Which one of the following, if accepted by Clay Moltz would require him to reconsider his conclusion?

- (A) Forms of life other than life as we know it exist on other planets.
 - (B) There are many stars that are not orbited by planets.
 - (C) Detecting planets outside our solar system requires more sophisticated instruments than are currently available.
 - (D) The soundness of the conclusion reached by applying a mathematical model depends on the soundness of the assumptions on which the model is based.
 - (E) Due to sheer distances and expanses of space involved, any extraterrestrial civilization would have great difficulty communicating with ours.
6. If Max were guilty, he would not ask the police to investigate. Therefore, his asking the police to investigate shows that he is not guilty.

The logical structure of the argument above is most similar to which one of the following?

- (A) If Lucille were in the next room, I would not be able to see her. Therefore, the fact that I can see her shows that she is not in the next room.
 - (B) If Sam were rich, he would not spend his vacation in Alaska. Therefore, his spending his vacation in the Bahamas shows that he is rich.
 - (C) If Joe were over 40 he would not want to learn to ski. Therefore, the fact that he does not want to learn to ski shows that he is over 40.
 - (D) If Mark were a good cook, he would not put cinnamon in the chili. Therefore, the fact that he is not a good cook shows that he put cinnamon in the chili.
 - (E) If Sally were sociable, she would not avoid her friends. Therefore, the fact that she is sociable shows that she does not avoid her friends.
7. A population of game ducks at a western lake contains 55 males to every 45 females, while a population of game ducks at an eastern lake contains 65 males for every 35 females. Among those ducks that have not yet bred there are only slightly more males than females, but among older ducks the number of males greatly exceeds

the number of females. Because there are appreciably more males among adult ducks than among young ducks, we can infer that the greater the disparity in overall sex ratios, the greater the percentage of older male ducks in the population.

Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The population of game duck at the western lake contains a lower percentage of adult males than the population at the eastern lake contains.
 - (B) The population of game duck at the eastern lake contains a higher percentage of nonadult game ducks than the population at the western lake contains.
 - (C) The total number of male game ducks is higher in the eastern lake's population than in the western lake population.
 - (D) The number of nonadult ducks hatched in a breeding season is higher in the eastern lake's population than in the western lake's population.
 - (E) Adult female game ducks outnumber nonadult female game ducks in the eastern lake's population.
8. The common procedure for determining whether a food additive should be banned from use is to compare its health-related benefits with its potential risks. Yellow Dye No.5 an additive used to color lemon soda, might cause allergic reactions in a few consumers. For most consumers of lemon soda, however, the coloring enhances their enjoyment of the beverage. This particular additive should not be banned, therefore, because its benefits greatly outweigh its risks.
- A flaw in the argument is that the author
- (A) implies that the dye entail no health-related risks
 - (B) treats enjoyment of a beverage as a health-related benefit
 - (C) ignores the possibility that some food additive are harmful to most people
 - (D) bases the argument on an unproven claim regarding a danger in using Yellow Dye No.5
 - (E) presumes that most consumers heed the warning labels on beverage containers.
9. Fines levied against those responsible for certain environmentally damaging accidents are now so high that it costs a company responsible for such an accident more to pay the fine than it would have cost to adopt measures that would have prevented the accident. Therefore, since businesses value their profits, those that might have such accidents will now install adequate environmental safeguards

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

- (A) Businesses generally greatly underestimate the risk of future accidents.

- (B) Businesses are as concerned with long-term as they are with short-term strategies for maximizing profits.
 - (C) Businesses generally do the environmentally "right" thing only if doing so makes good business sense.
 - (D) Businesses treat fines that are levied against them as an ordinary business expense.
 - (E) Businesses are learning to exploit the public's environmental awareness in promoting themselves.
10. Even in a democracy, it is necessary to restrict the dissemination of advanced technological knowledge that is of commercial or national-security value. Dissemination to certain countries, those that are or will be competitors or enemies, should be selectively prohibited. There must, however, be free exchange of scientific information.

In order to act in accordance with the position above, it would be necessary to be able to rely on each of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) It is possible to distinguish with confidence despite any changes in the international environment, friendly or noncompetitive from hostile or competitive nations.
 - (B) In a democracy, it is not necessary that the public have detailed knowledge of the country's advanced technology in order, for example, to make informed decisions about the direction public policy should take.
 - (C) In most fields of science, basic scientific research is further advanced in countries that are democracies than in countries that are not democracies.
 - (D) In each field of science, it is possible to distinguish scientific information from advanced technological knowledge that is of commercial or national-security value.
 - (E) In cases where a company that use advanced technology is a multinational organization, it is possible to keep information about the technology from being passed across designated national
11. Water vapor evaporated from the ocean contains a greater proportion of oxygen-16 and a smaller proportion of the heavier oxygen-18 than does seawater. Normally, this phenomenon has no effect on the overall composition of the ocean, because evaporated seawater returns to the ocean through precipitation. During an ice age, however, a large amount of precipitation falls on ice caps, where it is trapped as ice.

Which one of the following conclusions about a typical ice age is most strongly supported by the statements above?

- (A) The proportions of oxygen-16 and oxygen-18 are the same in vapor from seawater as in the seawater itself.
- (B) The concentration of oxygen-18 in seawater is

increased.

- (C) Rain and snow contain relatively more oxygen-16 than they do in interglacial periods.
 - (D) During the ice age, more of the Earth's precipitation falls over land than falls over the ocean.
 - (E) The composition of seawater changes more slowly than it does in interglacial periods.
12. Some of the most prosperous nations in the world have experienced a pronounced drop in national savings rates-the percentage of after-tax income an average household saves. This trend will undoubtedly continue if the average age of these nations' populations continues to rise, since older people have fewer reasons to save than do younger people.

Which one of the following indicates an error in the reasoning leading to the prediction above?

- (A) It fails to specify the many reasons younger people have for saving money, and it fails to identify which of those reasons is the strongest.
 - (B) It assumes that a negative savings rate-the result of the average household's spending all of its after-tax income as well as some of its existing savings-cannot ever come about in any nation.
 - (C) It fails to cite statistics showing that the average age of the population of certain nations is rising.
 - (D) It only takes into account the comparative number of reasons older and younger people, respectively, have for saving, and not the comparative strength of those reasons.
 - (E) It uses after-tax income as the base for computing the national savings rate without establishing by argument that after-tax income is a more appropriate base than before-tax income.
13. The term "pit bull" does not designate a breed of dog, as do the terms "German shepherd" and "poodle." It is like the terms "Seeing-Eye dog" and "police dog" which designate dogs according to what they do. If you take two German shepherds and place them side by side, you cannot tell by appearance alone which is the police dog and which is the Seeing-Eye dog.

Which one of the following is the main point of the passage?

- (A) German shepherds can be pit bulls.
 - (B) Pit bulls can be distinguished from other kinds of dogs by appearance alone.
 - (C) A dog is a pit bull because of what it does, not because of its breed.
 - (D) German shepherds can function both as police dogs' and as Seeing-Eye dogs.
 - (E) Some breeds of dogs cannot be distinguished from other breeds of dogs by appearance alone.
14. Historically, monetary systems have developed only in population centers with marketplaces. Through the fourth century B.C. Mesopotamian cities engaged in

trade, but had never had marketplaces. By that period, however, Greek cities all had marketplaces, or agorae. The Greek cities' agorae were centrally located and goods were traded there either for money or for commodities.

If all of the statements in the passage are true, then which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) In the fourth century B.C. Greek cities were the only population centers with monetary systems.
- (B) The development of monetary systems has historically led to the development of marketplaces.
- (C) In the fourth century B.C. the Greeks and the Mesopotamians traded with each other.
- (D) After the fourth century B.C. Mesopotamian cities had marketplaces and monetary systems.
- (E) The Mesopotamian cities of the fourth century B.C. did not have monetary systems.

Questions 15-16

Computer operating system software has become increasingly standardized. But when a large business with multiple, linked computer systems uses identical operating system software on all of its computers, a computer vandal who gains access to one computer automatically has access to the data on all the computers. Using a program known as a "virus" the vandal can then destroy much of the data on all the computers. If such a business introduced minor variations into its operating system software, unauthorized access to all the computers at the same time could be virtually eliminated. Furthermore variations in operating system software can be created without any loss of computer compatibility to the business. Therefore, it is advisable for businesses to implement such variations.

15. Which one of the following, if true, supports the conclusion in the passage?
- (A) Standardization of computer operating system software has increased computer compatibility among different businesses.
 - (B) Correcting any damage resulting from an invasion by a computer virus program is more expensive than preventing the damage.
 - (C) It is not costly for a business to maintain incompatible computer operating systems.
 - (D) There are other kinds of destructive computer programs that do not depend on inter computer links.
 - (E) Not all businesses need to share data among their internal computer systems.
16. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) If a business does not introduce variety into its

computer operating systems, it will lose data on its computers because of damage from virus programs.

- (B) If a computer virus program is introduced into a business computer, all of the data on that computer will be destroyed.
 - (C) If a business introduces variety into its linked computer operating systems, it will have increased overall protection for its systems, but will not have protected every computer from viral invasion.
 - (D) If a business does not have multiple, linked computer systems, its computers cannot be protected from computer viruses.
 - (E) If minor variations are created in computer operating system software, it will be easier to access the data on the computers that use that software.
17. It is the mark of a superior conductor that he or she has the authority to insist, even with a top orchestra, that rehearsal work must be intensified. This authority cannot simply be claimed; the conductor must earn it by winning the orchestra's respect for the artistic interpretations he or she is currently pursuing.

In taking the position outlined, the author presupposes which one of the following?

- (A) Superior conductors devise different interpretations of composition for each orchestra with which they perform it.
 - (B) Superior conductors are perfectionists who are never satisfied with any performance even by a top orchestra.
 - (C) Top orchestras are always ready to put in additional work on rehearsals if the conductor considers additional rehearsing necessary.
 - (D) Top orchestras can appreciate the merits of an interpretation even before they have brought it to full realization.
 - (E) Even top orchestras are not always led by superior conductors.
18. In the United States proven oil reserves—the amount of oil considered extractable from known fields—are at the same level as they were ten years ago. Yet over this same period no new oil fields of any consequence have been discovered, and the annual consumption of domestically produced oil has increased.

Which one of the following, if true best reconciles the discrepancy described above?

- (A) Over the past decade the annual consumption of imported oil has increased more rapidly than that of domestic oil in the United States.
- (B) Conservation measures have lowered the rate of growth of domestic oil consumption from what it was a decade ago.
- (C) Oil exploration in the United States has slowed due

to increased concern over the environmental impact of such exploration.

- (D) The price of domestically produced oil has fallen substantially over the past decade.
- (E) Due to technological advances over the last decade, much oil previously considered unextractable is now considered extractable.

19. Train service suffers when a railroad combines commuter and freight service. By dividing its attention between its freight and commuter customers, a railroad serves neither particularly well. Therefore, if a railroad is going to be a successful business, then it must concentrate exclusively on one of these two markets.

For the argument to be logically correct, it must make which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) Commuter and freight service have little in common with each other.
- (B) The first priority of a railroad is to be a successful business.
- (C) Unless a railroad serves its customers well, it will not be a successful business.
- (D) If a railroad concentrates on commuter service, it will be a successful business.
- (E) Railroad commuters rarely want freight service as well.

20. Most people in the United States view neither big nor small business as particularly efficient or dynamic and regard both as providing consumers with fairly priced goods and services. However, most people consistently perceive small business as a force for good in society whereas big business is perceived as socially responsible only in times of prosperity.

The statements above, if true would provide the strongest support for which one of the following hypotheses?

- (A) Most people in the United States give little thought to the value of business to society.
- (B) If big business were more efficient, it would be perceived more favorably by the public generally.
- (C) If small business were regarded as being more dynamic, it too, would receive strongly favorable ratings only in times of general prosperity.
- (D) Even if people did not regard big business as providing consumers with value for their money, they would still regard it as socially responsible in times of general prosperity.
- (E) Many people in the United States regard the social responsibility of big business as extending beyond providing consumers with fairly priced goods and services.

21. The energy an animal must expend to move uphill is proportional to its body weight, whereas the animal's energy output available to perform this task is

proportional to its surface area. This is the reason that small animals, like squirrel, can run up a tree trunk almost as fast as they can move on level ground, whereas large animals tend to slow down when they are moving uphill

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

- (A) The amount of energy needed to move uphill is no greater for large animals than it is for small animals.
- (B) Small animals can move more rapidly than large animals can.
- (C) The ratio of surface area to body weight is smaller in large animals than it is in small animals.
- (D) There is little variation in the ratio of energy output to body weight among animals.
- (E) The amount of energy needed to run at a given speed is proportional to the surface area of the running animal.

22. The 1980's have been characterized as a period of selfish individualism that threatens the cohesion of society. But this characterization is true of any time. Throughout history all human actions have been motivated by selfishness. When the deeper implications are considered, even the simplest "unselfish" acts prove to be instances of selfish concern for the human species.

Which one of the following is a flaw in the argument?

- (A) The claim that selfishness has been present throughout history is not actually relevant to the argument.
- (B) No statistical evidence is provided to show that humans act selfishly more often than act unselfishly.
- (C) The argument assumes that selfishness is unique to the present age.
- (D) The argument mentions only humans and does not consider the behavior of other species.
- (E) The argument relies on two different uses of the term selfish.

23. A medical journal used a questionnaire survey to determine whether a particular change in its format would increase its readership. Sixty-two percent of those who returned the questionnaire supported that change. On the basis of this outcome, the decision was made to introduce the new format.

Which one of the following, if it were determined to be true, would provide the best evidence that the journal's decision will have the desired effect?

- (A) Of the readers who received questionnaires, 90 percent returned them.
- (B) Other journals have based format changes on survey results.
- (C) The percentage of surveyed readers who like the

format change was almost the same as the percentage of the entire potential readership who would like format change.

- (D) It was determined that the new format would be less costly than the old format.
- (E) Ninety percent of the readers who were dissatisfied with the old format and only 50 percent of the readers who like the old format returned their questionnaires.

Questions 24-25

Shanna: Owners of any work of art, simply by virtue of ownership, ethically have the right to destroy that artwork if they find morally or aesthetically distasteful, or if caring for it becomes inconvenient.

Jorge: Ownership of unique artworks, unlike ownership of other kinds of objects, carries the moral right to possess but not to destroy. A unique work of art with aesthetic or historical value belongs to posterity and so must be preserved, whatever the personal wishes of its legal owner.

24. Which one of the following principles, if accepted would contribute most to Shanna's defense of her position against that of Jorge?
- (A) Truly great works of art are never morally or aesthetically distasteful to any serious student of the history of art.
 - (B) The right of future generations to have their artistic heritage preserved is of greater importance than the rights of any presently living individual.
 - (C) It would be imprudent to allow the present stock of artworks to be destroyed without some guarantee that the artists of the future will produce works as great as those produced in the past.
 - (D) There are certain entities over which no one would be ethically justified in claiming absolute rights to ownership.
 - (E) The autonomy of individuals to do what they wish with what is theirs must not be compromised, in the absence of a threat to anyone's health or safety.
25. On the basis of their statements, Shanna and Jorge are committed to disagreeing about the truth of which one of the following statements?
- (A) Anyone who owns a portrait presenting his or her father in an unflattering light would for that reason alone be ethically justified in destroying it.
 - (B) People who own aesthetically valuable works of art have no moral obligation to make them available for public viewing.
 - (C) Valuable paintings by well-known artists are seldom intentionally damaged or destroyed by their owners.
 - (D) If a piece of sculpture is not unique, its owner has no ethical obligation to preserve it if doing so proves burdensome.
 - (E) It is legally permissible for a unique and historically valuable mural to be destroyed by its owner if he or she tires of it.

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes
24 Questions

Questions 1-7

Exactly six trade representatives negotiate a treaty: Klosnik, Londi, Manley, Neri, Osata, Poirier. There are exactly six chairs evenly spaced around a circular table. The chairs are numbered 1 through 6, with successively numbered chairs next to each other and chair number 1 next to chair number 6. Each chair is occupied by exactly one of the representatives. The following conditions apply:

Poirier sits immediately next to Neri.

Londi sits immediately next to Manley, Neri, or both.

Klosnik does not sit immediately next to Manley.

If Osata sits immediately next to Poirier, Osata does not sit immediately next to Manley.

1. Which one of the following seating arrangements of the six representatives in chairs 1 through 6 would NOT violate the stated conditions?
 - (A) Klosnik, Poirier, Neri, Manley, Osata, Londi
 - (B) Klosnik, Londi, Manley, Poirier, Neri, Osata
 - (C) Klosnik, Londi, Manley, Osata, Poirier, Neri
 - (D) Klosnik, Osata, Poirier, Neri, Londi, Manley
 - (E) Klosnik, Neri, Londi, Osata, Manley, Poirier
2. If Londi sits immediately next to Poirier, which one of the following is a pair of representatives who must sit immediately next to each other?
 - (A) Klosnik and Osata
 - (B) Londi and Neri
 - (C) Londi and Osata
 - (D) Manley and Neri
 - (E) Manley and Poirier
3. If Klosnik sits directly between Londi and Poirier, then Manley must sit directly between
 - (A) Londi and Neri
 - (B) Londi and Osata
 - (C) Neri and Osata
 - (D) Neri and Poirier
 - (E) Osata and Poirier
4. If Neri sits immediately next to Manley, then Klosnik can sit directly between
 - (A) Londi and Manley
 - (B) Londi and Poirier
 - (C) Neri and Osata
 - (D) Neri and Poirier
 - (E) Poirier and Osata
5. If Londi sits immediately next to Manley, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of representatives any one of whom could also sit immediately next to Londi?
 - (A) Klosnik
 - (B) Klosnik, Neri
 - (C) Neri, Poirier
 - (D) Klosnik, Osata, Poirier
 - (E) Klosnik, Neri, Osata, Poirier
6. If Londi sits immediately next to Neri, which one of the following statements must be false?
 - (A) Klosnik sits immediately next to Osata.
 - (B) Londi sits immediately next to Manley.
 - (C) Osata sits immediately next to Poirier.
 - (D) Neri sits directly between Londi and Poirier.
 - (E) Osata sits directly between Klosnik and Manley.
7. If Klosnik sits immediately next to Osata, then Londi CANNOT sit directly between
 - (A) Klosnik and Manley
 - (B) Klosnik and Neri
 - (C) Manley and Neri
 - (D) Manley and Poirier
 - (E) Neri and Osata

Questions 8-13

A small software firm has four offices, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. Each of its offices has exactly one computer and exactly one printer. Each of these eight machines was bought in either 1987, 1988, or 1989. The eight machines were bought in a manner consistent with the following conditions:

The computer in each office was bought either in an earlier year than or in the same year as the printer in that office.

The computer in office 2 and the printer in office 1 were bought in the same year.

The computer in office 3 and the printer in office 4 were bought in the same year.

The computer in office 2 and the computer in office 3 were bought in different years.

The computer in office 1 and the printer in office 3 were bought in 1988.

8. If the computer in office 3 was bought in an earlier year than the printer in office 3 was, then which one of the following statements could be true?
 - (A) The computer in office 2 was bought in 1987.
 - (B) The computer in office 2 was bought in 1988.
 - (C) The computer in office 4 was bought in 1988.
 - (D) The printer in office 4 was bought in 1988.
 - (E) The printer in office 4 was bought in 1989.
9. Which one of the following statements could be true?
 - (A) The printer in office 1 was bought in 1987.
 - (B) The computer in office 2 was bought in 1987.
 - (C) The computer in office 3 was bought in 1989.

- (D) The printer in office 4 was bought in 1988.
(E) The printer in office 4 was bought in 1989.
10. If as few of the eight machines as possible were bought in 1987, then is the exact number of machines that were bought in 1987?
(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 3
(D) 4 (E) 5
11. If the computer in office 4 was bought in 1988, then which one of the following statements must be true?
(A) The printer in office 1 was bought in 1988.
(B) The printer in office 1 was bought in 1989.
(C) The computer in office 2 was bought in 1988.
(D) The computer in office 3 was bought in 1987.
(E) The printer in office 4 was bought in 1989.
12. If the computer in office 3 was bought in 1988, then which one of the following statements could be true?
(A) The printer in office 1 was bought in 1988.
(B) The computer in office 2 was bought in 1987.
(C) The printer in office 2 was bought in 1988.
(D) The computer in office 4 was bought in 1987.
(E) The printer in office 4 was bought in 1989.
13. Suppose that the computer in office 2 and the computer in office 3 has been bought in the same year as each other. If all of the other conditions remained the same, then which one of the following machines could have been bought in 1989?
(A) the printer in office 1
(B) the computer in office 2
(C) the printer in office 2
(D) the computer in office 4
(E) the printer in office 4
- Questions 14-18**
The eight partners of a law firm are Gregg, Hodges, Ivan, James, King, MacNeil, Nader, and Owens. In each of the years 1961 through 1968, exactly one of the partners joined the firm.
Hodges joined the firm before Nader.
King joined the firm before James.
Nader and James joined the firm before Gregg.
Nader joined the firm before Owens.
James joined the firm before MacNeil.
Gregg joined the firm before Ivan.
14. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
(A) Hodges joined the law firm in 1961.
(B) Hodges joined the law firm in 1963.
(C) Gregg joined the law firm in 1964.
(D) MacNeil joined the law firm in 1964.
(E) Owens joined the law firm in 1964.
15. If James joined the firm in 1962, which one of the following CANNOT be true?
(A) Hodges joined the firm in 1963.
(B) MacNeil joined the firm in 1963.
(C) Hodges joined the firm in 1964.
(D) Nader joined the firm in 1964.
(E) Owens joined the firm in 1964.
16. Of the following, which one is the latest year in which James could have joined the firm?
(A) 1962 (B) 1963 (C) 1964
(D) 1965 (E) 1966
17. If Owens joined the firm in 1965 and MacNeil joined it in 1967, one can determine the years in which exactly how many of the other partners joined the firm?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3
(D) 4 (E) 5
18. Assume that Owens joined the law firm before MacNeil. Of the following, which one is the earliest year in which MacNeil could have joined it?
(A) 1963 (B) 1964 (C) 1965
(D) 1966 (E) 1967
- Questions 19-24**
A railway company has exactly three lines: line 1, line 2, and line 3. The company prints three sets of tickets for January and three sets of tickets for February: one set for each of its lines for each of the two months. The company's tickets are printed in a manner consistent with the following conditions:
Each of the six sets of tickets is exactly one of the following colors: green, purple, red, yellow.
For each line, the January tickets are a different color than the February tickets.
For each month, tickets for different lines are in different colors.
Exactly one set of January tickets is red.
For line 3, either the January tickets or the February tickets, but not both, are green.
The January tickets for line 2 are purple.
No February tickets are purple.
19. If the line 3 tickets for January are red, then which one of the following statements must be true?
(A) The line 1 tickets for January are green.
(B) The line 1 tickets for January are yellow.
(C) The line 1 tickets for February are red.
(D) The line 2 tickets for February are yellow.
(E) The line 3 tickets for February are green.
20. If one set of the line 2 tickets is green, then which one of the following statements must be true?
(A) The line 1 tickets for January are red.
(B) The line 3 tickets for January are red.
(C) The line 1 tickets for February are red.

- (D) The line 3 tickets for February are green.
(E) The line 3 tickets for February are yellow.
21. Which one of the following statements could be true?
(A) No January ticket is green.
(B) No February ticket is green.
(C) Only line 2 tickets are red.
(D) One set of January tickets is green and one set of January tickets is yellow.
(E) The line 2 tickets for January are the same color as the line 1 tickets for February.
22. Which one of the following statements could be true?
(A) Both the line 1 tickets for January and the line 2 tickets for February are green.
(B) Both the line 1 tickets for January and the line 2 tickets for February are yellow.
(C) Both the line 1 tickets for January and the line 3 tickets for February are yellow.
(D) The line 1 tickets for January are green, and the line 3 tickets for February are red.
(E) The line 3 tickets for January are yellow, and the line 1 tickets for February are red.
23. If the line 3 tickets for February are yellow, then each of the following statements must be true EXCEPT:
(A) One set of January tickets is green.
(B) One set of line 1 tickets is red.
(C) One set of line 2 tickets is red.
(D) The tickets in two of the six sets are red.
(E) The tickets in two of the six sets are yellow.
24. Suppose that none of the ticket sets are purple. If all of the other conditions remain the same, then which one of the following statements could be true?
(A) None of the January tickets are green.
(B) None of the February tickets are green.
(C) None of the line 2 tickets are green.
(D) No line 1 or line 2 tickets are yellow.
(E) No line 2 or line 3 tickets are red.

SECTION III

Time-35 minutes
28 Questions

For the poet Phillis Wheatley, who was brought to colonial New England as a slave in 1761, the formal literary code of eighteenth-century English was thrice removed: by the initial barrier of the

- (5) unfamiliar English language, by the discrepancy between spoken and literary forms of English, and by the African tradition of oral rather than written verbal art. Wheatley transcended these barriers—she learned the English language and English literary forms so quickly and well that she was composing good poetry in English within a few years of her arrival in New England.

Wheatley's experience exemplifies the meeting of oral and written literary cultures. The aesthetic

- (15) principles of the African oral tradition were preserved in America by folk artists in work songs, dancing, field hollers, religious music, the use of the drum, and, after the drum was forbidden, in the perpetuation of drum effects in song. African languages and the functions of language in African societies not only contributed to the emergence of a distinctive Black English but also exerted demonstrable effects on the manner in which other Americans spoke English. Given her African heritage and her facility with English and the conventions of English poetry, Wheatley's work had the potential to apply the ideas of a written literature to an oral literary tradition in the creation of an African American literary language.
- (30) But this was a potential that her poetry unfortunately did not exploit. The standards of eighteenth-century English poetry, which itself reflected little of the American language, led Wheatley to develop a notion of poetry as a closed system, derived from imitation of earlier written works. No place existed for the rough-and-ready Americanized English she heard in the streets, for the English spoken by Black people, or for Africanisms. The conventions of eighteenth-century neoclassical poetry ruled out casual talk; her voice and feelings had to be generalized according to rules of poetic diction and characterization; the particulars of her African past, if they were to be dealt with at all, had to be subordinated to the reigning conventions. African poetry did not count as poetry in her new situation, and African aesthetic canons were irrelevant to the new context because no linguistic or social framework existed to reinforce them. Wheatley adopted a foreign language and a foreign literary tradition; they were not extensions of her past experience, but replacements.

Thus limited by the eighteenth-century English literary code, Wheatley's poetry contributed little to

- (55) the development of a distinctive African American literary language. Yet by the standards of the literary conventions in which she chose to work, Wheatley's poetry is undeniably accomplished, and she is justly celebrated as the first Black American poet.
- (60)

- Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - Folk artists employed more principles of African oral tradition in their works than did Phillis Wheatley in her poetry.
 - Although Phillis Wheatley had to overcome significant barriers in learning English, she mastered the literary conventions of eighteenth-century English as well as African aesthetic canons.
 - Phillis Wheatley's poetry did not fulfill the potential inherent in her experience but did represent a significant accomplishment.
 - The evolution of a distinctive African American literary language can be traced from the creations of African American folk artists to the poetry of Phillis Wheatley.
 - Phillis Wheatley joined with African American folk artists in preserving the principles of the African oral tradition.
- The approach to poetry taken by a modern-day Italian immigrant in America would be most analogous to Phillis Wheatley's approach, as it is described in the passage, if the immigrant
 - translated Italian literary forms into the American idiom.
 - combined Italian and American literary traditions into a new form of poetic expression
 - contributed to the development of a distinctive Italian American literary style
 - defined artistic expression in terms of eighteenth-century Italian poetic conventions
 - adopted the language and forms of modern American poetry
- According to the passage, African languages had a notable influence on
 - the religious music of colonists in New England
 - the folk art of colonists in New England
 - formal written English
 - American speech patterns
 - eighteenth-century aesthetic principles
- By a "closed system" of poetry (line34-35), the author most probably means poetry that
 - cannot be written by those who are not raised

- knowing its conventions
- (B) has little influence on the way language is actually spoken
- (C) substitutes its own conventions for the aesthetic principles of the past
- (D) does not admit the use of street language and casual talk
- (E) is ultimately rejected because its conventions leave little room for further development
5. According to the passage, the standards of eighteenth century English poetry permitted Wheatley to include which one of the following in her poetry?
- (A) generalized feelings
- (B) Americanized English
- (C) themes from folk art
- (D) casual talk
- (E) Black speech
6. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument concerning the role that Wheatley played in the evolution of an African American literary language?
- (A) Wheatley's poetry was admired in England for its faithfulness to the conventions of neoclassical poetry.
- (B) Wheatley compiled a history in English of her family's experiences in Africa and America
- (C) The language barriers that Wheatley overcame were eventually transcended by all who were brought from Africa as slaves.
- (D) Several modern African American poets acknowledge the importance of Wheatley's poetry to American literature
- (E) Scholars trace themes and expressions in African American poetry back to the poetry of Wheatley.
7. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would most probably have praised Phillis Wheatley's poetry more if it had
- (A) affected the manner in which slaves and freed Black people spoke English
- (B) defined African American artistic expression in terms of earlier works
- (C) adopted the standards of eighteenth-century English poetry
- (D) combined elements of the English literary tradition with those of the African oral tradition
- (E) focused on the barriers that written English literary forms presented to Black artists
8. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude with respect to Phillis Wheatley's literary accomplishments?
- (A) enthusiastic advocacy
- (B) qualified admiration
- (C) dispassionate impartiality
- (D) detached ambivalence

(E) perfunctory dismissal

One scientific discipline, during its early stages of development, is often related to another as an antithesis to its thesis. The thesis discipline tend to concern itself with discovery and classification of

- (5) phenomena, to offer holistic explanations emphasizing pattern and form, and to use existing theory to explain the widest possible range of phenomena. The paired or antidiscipline, on the other hand, can be characterized by a more focused (10) approach, concentrating on the units of construction, and by a belief that the discipline can be reformulated in terms of the issues and explanations of the antidiscipline.

- The relationship of cytology (cell biology) to (15) biochemistry in the late nineteenth century, when both disciplines were growing at a rapid pace, exemplifies such a pattern. Researchers in cell biology found mounting evidence of an intricate cell architecture. They also deduced the mysterious (20) choreography of the chromosomes during cell division. Many biochemists, on the other hand, remained skeptical of the idea that so much structure existed, arguing that the chemical reactions that occur in cytological preparations might create the (25) appearance of such structures. Also, they stood apart from the debate then raging over whether protoplasm, the complex of living material within a cell, is homogeneous, networklike, granular, or foamlike. Their interest lay in the core (30) "fundamental" issues of the chemical nature of protoplasm, especially the newly formulated enzyme theory of life.

- In general, biochemists judged cytologists to be too ignorant of chemistry to grasp the basic (35) processes, whereas cytologists considered the methods of biochemists inadequate to characterize the structures of the living cell. The renewal of Mendelian genetics and, later, progress in chromosome mapping did little at first to effect a (40) synthesis.

- Both sides were essentially correct, Biochemistry has more than justified its extravagant early claims by explaining so much of the cellular machinery. But in achieving this feat (mostly since 1950) it has been (45) partially transformed into the new discipline of molecular biology--biochemistry that deals with spatial arrangements and movements of large molecules. At the same time cytology has metamorphosed into modern cellular biology. Aided (50) by electron microscopy, it has become more similar in language and outlook to molecular biology. The interaction of a discipline and its anti discipline has moved both sciences toward a synthesis, namely molecular genetics.
- (55) This interaction between paired disciplines can have important results, In the case of late nineteenth -

- century cell research, progress was fueled by competition among the various attitudes and issues derived from cell biology and biochemistry. Joseph (60) Fruton, a biochemist, has suggested that such competition and the resulting tensions among researchers are a principal source of vitality and "are likely to lead to unexpected and exciting novelties in the future, as they have in the past."
9. Which one of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
 - (A) Antithetical scientific disciplines can both stimulate and hinder one another's research in complex ways.
 - (B) Antithetical scientific disciplines often interact with one another in ways that can be highly useful.
 - (C) As disciplines such as cytology and biochemistry advance, their interaction necessarily leads to a synthesis of their approaches.
 - (D) Cell research in the late nineteenth century was plagued by disagreements between cytologists and biochemists.
 - (E) In the late nineteenth century, cytologists and biochemists made many valuable discoveries that advanced scientific understanding of the cell
 10. The passage states that in the late nineteenth century cytologists deduced the
 - (A) maps of chromosomes
 - (B) chemical nature of protoplasm
 - (C) spatial relationship of molecules within the cell
 - (D) role of enzymes in biological processes
 - (E) sequence of the movement of chromosomes during cell division
 11. It can be inferred from the passage that in the late nineteenth century the debate over the structural nature of protoplasm (line 25-29) was most likely carried on
 - (A) among cytologists
 - (B) among biochemists
 - (C) between cytologists and biochemists
 - (D) between cytologists and geneticists
 - (E) between biochemists and geneticists
 12. According to the passage, cytologists in the late nineteenth century were critical of the cell research of biochemists because cytologists believed that
 - (A) the methods of biochemistry were inadequate to account for all of the chemical reactions that occurred in cytological preparations
 - (B) the methods of biochemistry could not adequately discover and explain the structures of living cells
 - (C) biochemists were not interested in the nature of protoplasm
 - (D) biochemists were not interested in cell division
 - (E) biochemists were too ignorant of cytology to understand the basic processes of the cell.
 13. The author quotes Fruton (lines 62-64) primarily in order
 - (A) to
 - (A) restate the author's own conclusions
 - (B) provide new evidence about the relationship of cytology to biochemistry
 - (C) summarize the position of the biochemists described in the passage
 - (D) illustrate the difficulties encountered in the synthesis of disciplines
 - (E) emphasize the ascendancy of the theories of biochemists over those of cytologists
 14. Which one of the following inferences about when the enzyme theory of life was formulated can be drawn from the passage?
 - (A) The theory was formulated before the appearance of molecular biology.
 - (B) The theory was formulated before the initial discovery of cell architecture.
 - (C) The theory was formulated after the completion of chromosome mapping.
 - (D) The theory was formulated after a synthesis of the ideas of cytologists and biochemists had occurred
 - (E) The theory was formulated at the same time as the beginning of the debate over the nature of protoplasm.
 15. Which one of the following statements about cells is most compatible with the views of late nineteenth-century biochemists as those views are described in the passage?
 - (A) The secret of cell function resides in the structure of the cell
 - (B) Only by discovering the chemical composition of protoplasm can the processes of the cell be understood.
 - (C) Scientific knowledge about the chemical composition of the cell can help to explain behavioral patterns in organisms.
 - (D) The most important issue to be resolved with regard to the cell is determining the physical characteristics of protoplasm.
 - (E) The methods of chemistry must be supplemented before a full account of the cell's structures can be made.
 16. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the material presented in the passage?
 - (A) An account of a process is given, and then the reason for its occurrence is stated
 - (B) A set of examples is provided and then a conclusion is drawn from them.
 - (C) A general proposition is stated, and then an example is given
 - (D) A statement of principles is made, and then a rationale for them is debated
 - (E) A problem is analyzed, and then a possible solution is discussed.

There are two major systems of criminal procedure in the modern world—the adversarial and the inquisitorial. Both systems were historically preceded by the system of private vengeance in which

(5) the victim of a crime fashioned a remedy and administered it privately, either personally or through an agent.

- The modern adversarial system is only one historical step removed from the private vengeance system and still remains some of its characteristic feature. For example, even though the right to initiate legal action against a criminal has now been extended to all members of society (as represented by the office of the public prosecutor), and even through
- (10) the police department has effectively assumed the pretrial investigative functions on behalf of the prosecution, the adversarial system still leaves the defendant to conduct his or her own pretrial investigation. The trial is viewed as a forensic duel between two adversaries, presided over by a judge who, at the start, has no knowledge of the investigative background of the case. In the final analysis the adversarial system of criminal procedure symbolizes and regularizes punitive combat.
- (20) By contrast, the inquisitorial system begins historically where the adversarial system stopped its development. It is two historical steps removed from the system of private vengeance. From the standpoint of legal anthropology, then, it is historically superior to the adversarial system. Under the inquisitorial system, the public prosecutor has the duty to investigate not just on behalf of society but also on behalf of the defendant. Additionally, the public prosecutor has the duty to present the court not only
- (25) evidence that would convict the defendant, but also evidence that could prove the defendant's innocence. The system mandates that both parties permit full pretrial discovery of the evidence in their possession. Finally, an aspect of the system that makes the trial
- (30) less like a duel between two adversarial parties is that the inquisitorial system mandates that the judge take an active part in the conduct of the trial, with a role that is both directive and protective.

- Fact-finding is at the heart of the inquisitorial system. This system operates on the philosophical premise that in a criminal action the crucial factor is the body of facts, not the legal rule (in contrast to the adversarial system), and the goal of the entire procedure is to attempt to recreate, in the mind of the
- (45) court, the commission of the alleged crime.

- Because of the inquisitorial system's thoroughness in conducting its pretrial investigation, it can be concluded that, if given the choice, a defendant who is innocent would prefer to be tried under the
- (50) inquisitorial system, whereas a defendant who is guilty would prefer to be tried under the adversarial system.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that the crucial factor in a trial under the adversarial system is
- (A) rules of legality
(B) dramatic reenactments of the crime
(C) the search for relevant facts
(D) the victim's personal pursuit of revenge
(E) police testimony about the crime
18. The author sees the judge's primary role in a trial under the inquisitorial system as that of
- (A) passive observer
(B) biased referee
(C) uninvolved administrator
(D) aggressive investigator
(E) involved manager
19. According to the passage, a central distinction between the system of private vengeance and the two modern criminal procedure systems was the shift in responsibility for initiating legal action against a criminal from the
- (A) defendant to the courts
(B) victim to society
(C) defendant to the prosecutor
(D) courts to a law enforcement agency
(E) victim to the judge
20. All of the following are characteristics of the inquisitorial system that the author cites EXCEPT
- (A) It is based on cooperation rather than conflict
(B) It encourages full disclosure of evidence.
(C) It requires that the judge play an active role in the conduct of the trial.
(D) It places the defendant in charge of his or her defense.
(E) It favors the innocent.
21. The author's attitude toward the inquisitorial system can best be described as
- (A) doubtful that its judges can be both directive and protective
(B) satisfied that it has potential for uncovering the relevant facts in a case.
(C) optimistic that it will replace the adversarial system
(D) wary about its downplaying of legal rules
(E) critical of its close relationship with the private vengeance system.

- Outside the medical profession, there are various efforts to cut medicine down to size: not only widespread malpractice litigation and massive governmental regulation, but also attempts by
- (5) consumer groups and others to redefine medicine as a trade rather than as a profession, and the physician as merely a technician for hire under contract. Why should physicians (or indeed all sensible people) resist such efforts to give the practice of medicine a