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LSAT Prep Test 72 with Experimental Explanations

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1. E

Resolve/Explain; 2nd Section
Fact 1: Automated flight technology can guide an aircraft reliably from navigation to landing. Fact 2: Even when functioning correctly, this technology does not completely guard against human error.

A. No. According to Fact 2, you are only concerned with trying to explain the situation when the technology is functioning correctly.

B. No. This would not explain why the technology isn’t a perfect safeguard against human error.

C. No. The argument states that it is not a perfect safeguard against human error even when it is functioning correctly. You are not concerned with instances during which it malfunctions.

D. No. This choice does not explain why correctly functioning flight technology does not prevent such errors.

E. Yes. If automated flight technology responds directly to human commands, then that would explain how it could function correctly and still make errors. If a human makes an error, then the flight technology would simply carry out that error.

PT58-S4-Q1

2. C

Weaken; 2nd Section; Interpret
The author concludes that a person can invariably keep his/her hands warm by putting on an extra layer of clothing. The author supports this by stating that by keeping your vital organs warm you can warm your hands as well. However, just because extra clothing can keep your hands warm does not mean it always will, so you want to look for an answer choice that exploits this gap in the argument.

A. No. The question requires you to attack the ability of an extra layer to keep one’s hands warm, not the importance of keeping one’s hands warm.

B. No. The way in which one adds extra layers of clothing to keep one’s hands warm is irrelevant.

C. Yes. This choice exploits the strong language in the conclusion by showing there are times when an extra layer of clothing will not keep one’s hands warm.

D. No. Despite being less effective at warming the hands than turning up the heat, an extra layer still could keep the hands warm. Thus, this choice does not weaken the conclusion.
E. No. Although the physical effort required to put on an extra layer of clothing may not be enough to warm the hands, other factors (such as the body warmth the extra layer may help contain) could help warm the hands, so this doesn’t weaken the argument.

PT58-S4-Q2

3. A

*Main Point; 2nd Section; Interpret*

The author concludes that the reason music with a simple recurring rhythm exerts a strong primordial appeal is that it reminds us of the womb. Why? The first sound heard in the womb is the comforting sound of the mother’s heartbeat which, along with the womb’s warmth and security, birth takes away.

A. Yes. This almost perfectly restates the conclusion.
B. No. This is a premise.
C. No. This is provided as one of the reasons why people are comforted by the womb; thus it is a premise, not the conclusion.
D. No. This choice is too broad. The author specifically discusses the appeal of music with simple recurring rhythms. The fact that people seek the warmth and security that was taken away at birth serves to explain why such music is appealing.
E. No. The fact that the mother’s heartbeat is a simple rhythmic sound is a reason why people like music with a similar sound; thus it is a premise of the argument.

PT58-S4-Q3

4. C

*Principle-Match; 2nd Section*

The author states that even though people can detect whether a sentence in their language is grammatical, they are not able to specify the particular grammatical rules. You must find a similar case in which people are able to identify a particular concept without being able to state the rules that guide that concept.

A. No. This choice describes a case in which people are able to perform one sort of action but are not able to perform a completely separate kind of action.
B. No. This choice deals with two separate groups of people. The argument deals with a single group of people who can perform one action but cannot cite the particular rules guiding their action.
C. Yes. This choice is similar to the principle underlying the original argument in that it deals with people who are able to identify a particular concept but are unable to cite the rules guiding that concept.
D. No. While the first part of this choice is similar to the original argument in that it deals with a single group of people in relation to a concept, the latter half differs from the argument in that it discusses the same people not being fully able to recall the details of that concept.

E. No. This choice concerns people who know the rules of chess but may not be able to play chess very well. This does not match the principle underlying the original argument.

PT58-S4-Q4

5. A

**Flaw; 2nd Section; Interpret**
The company president concludes that when somebody is finally selected for the consultant position, the company will surely have selected one of the best possible management consultants. The reason the president gives for this belief is that they are only interviewing applicants who have worked for the top 1 percent of firms worldwide. The problem, however, is that the best consultants might not necessarily have worked at those top firms.

A. Yes. This choice addresses the assumption that the best consultants work for the top firms. Perhaps the best consultants do not work for the best firms, in which case hiring someone who has worked for one of those firms wouldn’t guarantee that the company has hired one of the best consultants.

B. No. The sample size is never mentioned.

C. No. This choice describes a part-to-whole flaw, while the argument actually contains a whole-to-part flaw. The company president assumes that what is true of the top firms (the whole) is true of each consultant working in those firms (the part).

D. No. The argument only mentions interviewing and selecting people. It never actually mentions the hiring process.

E. No. The company president does not assume that the consultants will be highly competent at every task.

PT58-S4-Q5

6. D

**Inference; 2nd Section**
The passage details techniques used by beginner and expert chess players. Beginners tend to decide each move by considering the consequences. An expert player, however,
typically makes use of pattern-recognition techniques in which the player recalls relevant prior experience to help determine the next move.

A. No. The author never states who is better at thinking through the consequences. This information goes beyond the passage.

B. No. While the author states that pattern-recognition techniques are what the experts use, he never claims that they are what should be used. Moreover, the author never states whether beginning chess players have the ability to use such techniques.

C. No. How to improve one’s chess skills is never mentioned in the passage.

D. Yes. The passage states that expert players primarily use pattern-recognition techniques in which players recall previous experiences.

E. No. This choice is irrelevant; the passage does not discuss how to improve one’s chess skills.

PT58-S4-Q6

7. A

Resolve/Explain; 2nd Section

Fact 1: The best way to dry kernels in order to make popcorn is to dry the corn in the sun while the corn is still in the field. Fact 2: Even though this is the best way, the farmer dries them on a screen in a warm, dry room. You need to find a choice that explains why he doesn’t make use of the best method in practice.

A. Yes. This choice explains why the farmer does not use the sun-drying method. Drying corn in the field is not possible because the region’s cloudy season coincides with the time during which he would generally dry popcorn.

B. No. This choice would give the farmer even more incentive to dry the kernels in the field. You need an answer choice that explains why he doesn’t.

C. No. The passage states that drying popcorn on its stalks in the field is the best method. Even if there are other ways to dry the kernels, this doesn’t explain why the farmer does not choose the best method.

D. No. This choice does not explain why the farmer does not dry popcorn in the sun.

E. No. What happens when popcorn is dried too much is irrelevant.

PT58-S4-Q7

8. B

Flaw; 2nd Section; Interpret

The factory manager concludes that the factory must be refurbished in order to make its products more competitively priced and thus survive. The support for this conclusion is that the factory’s manufacturing equipment is outdated and inefficient, which results in
higher prices for the automobile parts it produces. However, the manager states that this is only one reason the parts are expensive. The flaw is that the manager shifts from noting one way to make products more competitively priced to stating that it is the only way to achieve this goal.

A. No. The fact that prices may change over time is irrelevant to the argument.
B. Yes. This choice identifies the manager’s flawed assumption that because refurbishing the factory could make products more competitively priced, it is therefore the only way to achieve this result.
C. No. There is no reverse causation flaw in this argument.
D. No. The argument does provide a reason for the expensive products—outdated and inefficient manufacturing equipment.
E. No. The factory manager does make a definite recommendation; he concludes that the factory must be refurbished.

PT58-S4-Q8

9. **A**

*Inference; 2nd Section*

The passage states that some pythons hatched in Africa and some pythons recently hatched in North America have a deadly liver disease. The passage further states that the disease is difficult to detect in its early stages and that all pythons with the disease die within six months of contracting it.

A. Yes. The passage tells you that some pythons hatched in North America have the deadly liver disease. You know the disease is difficult to detect and all pythons with the disease will die within six months. You can link these two pieces of information together and infer that some pythons hatched in North America will seem okay but will die within six months.
B. No. The passage states that a greater proportion of African-hatched pythons have the disease, but you do not necessarily know that this is due to a higher susceptibility rate to the disease among African-hatched pythons. There could be any number of other reasons that the disease is more prevalent among African-hatched pythons.
C. No. The passage states that pythons die within six months of contracting the disease, not that they die within the first six months of life.
D. No. The first sentence states that the reason for the large number of inexpensive pythons was the arrival of a major shipment of pythons from Africa.
E. No. The passage never discusses the conditions of pythons hatched in areas other than Africa and North America.

PT58-S4-Q9
10. D  
Weaken; 2nd Section; Interpret  
The author concludes that most people need to take vitamin pills. The support for this conclusion is that although nutritionists believe the daily requirement for vitamins can be reached by eating five servings of fruits and vegetables daily, most people eat far less than this amount. However, the author does not consider that there are perhaps other ways of obtaining the daily requirement for vitamins.  
A. No. The premises tell you that most people do not even consume five servings of fruits and vegetables to begin with, so this is irrelevant.  
B. No. The different levels of nutrients in fruits and vegetables are irrelevant. The argument already states that most people do not eat enough fruits and vegetables to meet the daily vitamin requirement.  
C. No. Regardless of what the agreed-upon amount is, the passage states that people do not eat enough fruits and vegetables to fulfill their daily vitamin requirement.  
D. Yes. This choice directly weakens the conclusion by showing that it may be possible to acquire the amount of vitamins needed each day from sources other than vitamin pills or fruits and vegetables.  
E. No. This is irrelevant; the argument is not concerned with fiber.  
PT58-S4-Q10

11. E  
Assumption-Nec; 2nd Section; Interpret  
The researcher concludes that armadillos do not move rapidly into new territories because many of the ones he had tagged the previous spring were found near the location of their tagging the following spring. There is a gap in this argument between finding the tagged armadillos in the same location at one point in time and asserting that they never moved into new territories at all.  
A. No. This may support the conclusion by affirming the sample size, but it is not something that is essential for the conclusion to work.  
B. No. This may weaken the argument by questioning the sample size, but it is not something the researcher assumes.  
C. No. This is not necessary to the argument. Even if predators did kill some of the armadillos that had been tagged, the conclusion could still work.  
D. No. Even if the tags could be removed by the armadillos, it would not change the fact that most of the armadillos the researcher recaptured were found near the location of their tagging the previous spring.
E. Yes. This choice links the idea of finding the armadillos in the same location of their tagging to their remaining in that location since the time they were tagged. If you negate this choice—a large majority of the recaptured armadillos DID move to a new territory in the intervening summer—the conclusion would certainly fall apart. Thus, this statement is necessary to the researcher’s argument.

PT58-S4-Q11

12. A  
**Reasoning; 2nd Section; Disagree**
Sahira concludes that governments are justified in subsidizing artists. Her support is that in order to make a living from art, artists would have to create work that would gain widespread popularity instead of their best work. Sahira assumes that an artist’s best work would not gain widespread popular acclaim. Rahima responds to Sahira by questioning this assumption.

A. Yes. This choice describes how Rahima responds to Sahira’s argument.
B. No. Rahima does not support Sahira’s argument.
C. No. Rahima disagrees with Sahira’s premises. The passage makes no mention of how Rahima feels about Sahira’s conclusion that governments are justified in subsidizing artists.
D. No. Rahima actually disagrees with Sahira’s premises.
E. No. Rahima never points out a contradiction in Sahira’s argument. Rather, Rahima takes issue with an assumption in Sahira's argument.

PT58-S4-Q12

13. C  
**Inference; 2nd Section**
The passage states that small adult frogs are unable to live in arid climates, but large adult frogs can. This is due to the animals’ moisture requirements, the most important factor in determining where frogs can live. You can link this information to the fact that the Yucatán peninsula has an arid climate in the north and a wet climate in the south to support the notion that large adult frogs would be able to live in more places on the peninsula than would small adult frogs.

A. No. The passage never mentions the ability of small and large adult frogs to coexist.
B. No. If anything, the passage suggests the opposite. Because small adult frogs are limited to wet areas, frogs in such areas probably weigh less on average than do frogs in arid regions.
C. Yes. Because moisture requirements are the most important factor in determining where frogs can live and because the passage states that large adult frogs can survive in arid climates (as opposed to small adult frogs), this choice is supported. Large adult frogs can survive in both arid and wet climates, so they can live in more of the peninsula than small adult frogs can.

D. No. The passage never mentions the ratio of large adult frogs to small adult frogs in the south.

E. No. The passage indicates that small adult frogs cannot survive in the north.

PT58-S4-Q13

14. D

Flaw; 2nd Section; Interpret
The editorial concludes that the government should address the rising crime rate. The editorial bases this on the premise that 77 percent of people feel that crime is increasing and 87 percent think tougher sentences should be handed out. However, the editorial makes a leap from a premise that states that people feel the crime rate is increasing to a conclusion that assumes that the crime rate actually is increasing.

A. No. Just because more people are concerned about the sentencing of criminals than are concerned about crime itself does not mean the survey is inconsistent.

B. No. The editorial does not make this connection.

C. No. No other surveys are considered, but this is not the flaw in the editorial’s argument.

D. Yes. This choice correctly points out the editorial’s presumption that the crime rate is rising simply because people think the crime rate is rising.

E. No. The editorial never states that tougher sentences are the most effective means of lowering the crime rate.

PT58-S4-Q14

15. B

Inference; 2nd Section
Find an answer choice that can be supported by the facts given in the passage.

A. No. The language in this choice is too strong.

B. Yes. The passage states that human cognition alone cannot verify computer-dependent proofs and such proofs can never provide the degree of certainty that might otherwise be achieved from verifying by human calculation.
C. No. This choice is too strong. Just because a computer is used does not mean it had to be used, as noted in the last sentence of the passage. You only know that the degree of certainty is reduced in the case of proofs that rely crucially on computers.

D. No. The passage states that if something cannot be verified by human cognition, then one cannot be certain of it. Verification through human cognition is a necessary component of certainty. This choice, however, claims that corroboration via human calculation is the only thing needed for certainty.

E. No. The passage only discusses computers. Thus, whether it is feasible for other artificial devices to supplement the abilities of humans is unknown.

PT58-S4-Q15

16. B
Principle-Match; 2nd Section
Madden concludes that more problems are created when industrialists address the problems of farming because industrialists tend to oversimplify. The author presents an example in which industrialists separate the problems of water retention and water drainage and choose to solve them separately instead of viewing them as related functions. This strategy of separation and simplification ultimately creates more problems than it solves. The correct answer should capture the idea that farming problems should not be oversimplified.

A. No. Madden never states that water drainage and retention are the most important parts of good farming.

B. Yes. This goes along well with the argument. Madden states that industrialists should not simplify problems in farming because that strategy usually leads to oversimplification. Thus, problems in this area should be viewed in all their complexity.

C. No. The argument only compares farmers and industrialists.

D. No. The argument states that industrialists usually oversimplify things and therefore create more farming problems, but this does not mean that such techniques are always bad.

E. No. The argument only states that the typical approach of industrialists is usually flawed in relation to farming.

PT58-S4-Q16

17. D
Assumption-Nec; 2nd Section; Interpret
The critic concludes that it is impossible for a contemporary work of literature to be a tragedy because this age no longer takes seriously the belief that human endeavors are
governed by fate. The critic states that the only way a work of modern literature can be viewed as a tragedy is if the protagonists are seen as possessing nobility. There is a missing link between viewing protagonists as having nobility and taking the idea of fate seriously.

A. No. If anything, the argument actually suggests the opposite of this.

B. No. The critic never presumes that the belief that human endeavors are governed by fate is false.

C. No. The critic never discusses whether any plays were misclassified.

D. Yes. This choice establishes a link between taking the idea of fate seriously and viewing the protagonist as possessing nobility. If you negate this answer choice, you will see that it is indeed necessary to the conclusion. If those whose endeavors are not regarded as governed by fate are seen as possessing nobility, then works of modern literature may still be tragedies, which is contrary to the critic’s conclusion.

E. No. While a work containing an ignoble character may not be considered a tragedy given the critic’s criteria, this choice is not necessary to the argument.

PT58-S4-Q17

18. E

Flaw; 2nd Section; Interpret
The author concludes that the graduate students should not unionize. The author supports his statement by stating that the majority of graduate students disapprove of the attempt. However, it is not clear that the majority of graduate students disapprove; rather, the majority of graduate students were unaware of any unionization attempt. Thus, the feelings of the majority of graduate students towards unionization are unknown, which casts doubt on the validity of the author’s conclusion.

A. No. The argument never mentions any long-standing practice.

B. No. The argument is focused on whether graduate students disapprove, not on why they do or don’t disapprove.

C. No. The author bases his conclusion on the belief that the majority of graduate students disapprove of the attempt, not that the majority of them are unaware of the attempt.

D. No. The author doesn’t really discuss the reasons for unionizing; the argument is focused on whether to do so.
E. Yes. The author assumes that the majority of graduate students disapprove of unionizing from a premise stating that the majority of graduate students are unaware of unionizing efforts. Thus, he is confounding this lack of awareness, which is akin to lack of approval (you can't approve if you aren't aware), with active disapproval.

PT58-S4-Q18

19. B

Assumption-Suff; 2nd Section; Interpret
The author concludes that Griley does not believe in democracy. The author supports this claim by stating that Griley is an elitist who believes that popular artwork is unlikely to be good. The problem with the conclusion is that the author never explains what characteristic Griley has that makes him a non-believer in democracy. The only thing you know about those who do believe in democracy is that they have a high regard for the wisdom of the masses. If you could link together those who believe popular artwork is not likely to be good to those who do not have a high regard for the wisdom of the masses, then the conclusion would work.

A. No. The author never suggests that this is a requirement to be an elitist.
B. Yes. If this statement is true, then the conclusion is true. Griley believes that if an artwork is popular it probably won't be good. And if everyone who holds such a belief does not have a high regard for the wisdom of the masses, then that would mean Griley does not have a high regard for the wisdom of the masses. By virtue of the premise, this would mean he does not believe in democracy.
C. No. The argument states that Griley is an elitist.
D. No. This choice would not help explain why Griley does not believe in democracy.
E. No. This choice treats having a high regard for the wisdom of the masses as sufficient for believing in democracy, whereas the argument treats having a high regard for the masses as necessary for believing in democracy. This choice does not explain why Griley does not believe in democracy.

PT58-S4-Q19

20. E

Resolve/Explain; 2nd Section
Fact 1: Salt intake tends to increase blood pressure. Fact 2: During a study some people who had very high salt intake before and during the study maintained low blood pressure levels. You need to figure out why these people had low blood pressure despite having high salt intake.

A. No. You must figure out how some people had high salt intake but low blood pressure. You are not concerned with those who have high blood pressure.
B. No. Like choice (A), this choice concerns itself with those who have high blood pressure.

C. No. Like choice (A), this choice concerns itself with those who have high blood pressure.

D. No. The paradox at hand involves those with low blood pressure and high salt intake. Knowing more information about those with very high blood pressure and very low salt intake does not help.

E. Yes. This choice explains how salt intake could be very high while blood pressure remains low. If people with abnormally low blood pressure eat salty foods, it could raise their blood pressure to a level that is higher but still relatively low compared to others’ levels.

PT58-S4-Q20

21. D
Assumption-Nec; 2nd Section; Interpret
The author concludes that many people greatly overestimate the odds of winning a major jackpot. However, the premises never mentioned overestimating jackpots. Rather, the premises simply stated that few people win major jackpots and those who do win receive a lot of media attention. The author also says that most people come to have some awareness of events that receive extensive media coverage. You must link the idea of overestimating the odds of winning to being aware of events receiving extensive media coverage.

A. No. The argument never states that media coverage of those who have won a major jackpot downplays the odds against winning.

B. No. Those who receive media attention without winning jackpots are not relevant.

C. No. There could be other reasons that people overestimate their chances of winning the lottery.

D. Yes. This choice links one’s awareness of media coverage of jackpot winners to overestimating one’s chances of winning. If you negate this answer choice (“Becoming aware of individuals who have won a major jackpot does not lead people to incorrectly estimate their own chances of winning such a jackpot.”), the conclusion is no longer valid.

E. No. The argument never mentions people who are heavily influenced by the media but do not overestimate their chances of winning the lottery.

PT58-S4-Q21

22. C
Parallel Flaw; 2nd Section; Interpret
The argument states that there are two things sufficient to bring about a successful book tour: it must be well publicized and the author must be an established writer. The conclusion, however, assumes that just because you have an established writer and a successful book tour, the tour must have been well publicized. The argument essentially commits a necessary-sufficient error by flipping the necessary component and one of the sufficient components.

A. No. Unlike the original argument, which had two factors sufficient to bring out a single outcome, this argument has a single factor sufficient to bring out two outcomes.

B. No. This choice incorrectly assumes that what is true of this year was true of last year, which does not match the flaw in the original argument.

C. Yes. This operates just like the original argument. In this argument, watering cacti more than twice a week is a sufficient factor to bring about the plant’s death. In the conclusion, however, the plant’s death is presented as one of the factors sufficient to know the plant was watered more than twice a week. In other words, the argument switches the necessary and sufficient terms.

D. No. This argument is not flawed.

E. No. This argument is not flawed.

23. B

Strengthen; 2nd Section; Interpret

The author concludes that eight linear craters were probably caused by volcanic events and not meteorites. The author supports this by stating that all of the craters are different ages and cannot be from both sources due to the craters’ linearity. To strengthen the conclusion, you need either a choice that shows that meteorites cannot cause linear craters from different time periods or a choice that states that volcanic activity can.

A. No. You are trying to strengthen the idea that volcanic activity can cause craters of different ages, whereas this choice is discussing craters of the same age.

B. Yes. This choice supports the conclusion that volcanic activity probably caused the eight linear craters by questioning the likelihood of meteorite craters of different ages forming a straight line.

C. No. This would only weaken the idea that volcanic events caused the craters.

D. No. If anything, this choice weakens the conclusion by questioning whether volcanic events can produce craters similar to those produced by meteorites.
E. No. While this choice may seem appealing at first since it questions the ability of meteorites to create linear craters, it is ultimately concerned with a single meteor shower, implying that the craters created would thus be from the same time period. However, the argument is concerned with the cause of linear craters of different ages, so this choice doesn’t strengthen the conclusion.

PT58-S4-Q23

24. B
Assumption-Suff; 2nd Section; Interpret
The author concludes that rare innovators tend to anger the majority. The author supports the conclusion through a long chain of reasoning: 1) Such innovators are dissatisfied with merely habitual assent to widely held beliefs; 2) those who are dissatisfied with habitual assent to widely held beliefs tend to seek controversy; and 3) those who seek controversy enjoy demonstrating the falsehood of popular viewpoints. What’s missing, though, is the final link: the idea that those who enjoy demonstrating the falsehood of popular viewpoints tend to anger the majority.

A. No. This choice considers a single person who is both angered and dissatisfied with merely habitual assent to widely held beliefs. In the argument, the person who is angered and the person who is dissatisfied are two separate people.

B. Yes. This links the new information in the conclusion to the premises as discussed above.

C. No. The argument does not discuss people who hold beliefs not held by a majority of people.

D. No. What you’re looking for is a choice that states that those who demonstrate the falsehood of popular viewpoints anger the majority. This choice flips around the necessary and sufficient terms.

E. No. Like choice (D), this choice flips around the necessary and sufficient terms.

PT58-S4-Q24

25. A
Principle-Match; 2nd Section
Claude considers salting one’s food before tasting it a negative trait in job candidates; in Claude’s view, such a decision is based on inadequate information. Larissa responds to
Claude’s statement with two analogies, each of which demonstrates that taking an action beforehand based on a general rule is sound policy.

A. Yes. This perfectly describes the principle used by Larissa. In both the supermarket and credit card examples, Larissa shows that sometimes performing an action before ascertaining whether it is the best decision is reasonable since previous experiences have shown it to be so.

B. No. Larissa never states that one should not use observations of job-related behavior to judge a person’s character.

C. No. Although the type of behaviors discussed by Claude and Larissa do not appear to be job related, this choice does not match up with the idea underlying Larissa’s examples, which is that there may be a reasoned policy behind one’s actions even if they are taken prior to establishing a need for them.

D. No. Larissa never discusses social norms.

E. No. Larissa never mentions excusing a person for possible lapses of rationality.

PT58-S4-Q25
The main point of the first paragraph is that the success in fighting wildfires in North America may actually be worse for forests, because many of them depend on periodic fires for long-term stability. The second paragraph goes on to argue that land management policies should recognize the essential role of fires in maintaining stability. The third paragraph concludes that the best method for controlling wildfires is the use of selective harvesting and prescribed fires to control the supply of fuel. The Bottom Line of the passage is that land managers should shift to a new system of wildfire management focused on using prescribed fires to control fuel supply in order to protect forests over the long term. The overall tone of the passage is persuasive: the passage criticizes the current system of wildfire management and advocates for a change to a new system.

1. D

Big Picture

Use the Bottom Line to choose an answer. Watch out for answers that are too narrow (a purpose that's not primary) and answers that don't match the Bottom Line of the passage.

A. No. This answer does not match the overall tone of the passage. The passage does not discuss ideological dogma impeding the adoption of a new system, but rather suggests that new information is leading foresters and ecologists to consider this new system necessary.

B. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the passage. The passage does not merely compare the effects of two policies; it advocates for a change to a new policy.

C. No. This answer does not match the passage. The passage does not discuss funding, or any need for a substantial increase in funding.

D. Yes. The first and second paragraphs discuss the current policy and evidence of its potential devastating effects, and the third paragraph advocates for a new system of wildfire management.

E. No. This answer does not match the passage. The passage discusses the current system for fighting wildfires and advocates for a proposed new system; the passage does not discuss two seemingly contradictory goals of one policy.
2. **E**  

*Extract-Fact*  
The question asks what the phrase "maintenance burns" in line 55 refers to. The correct answer should match the meaning of that phrase in context, likely located within five lines of line 55. In lines 51-52, the passage provides the definition: "intentional lighting of controlled burns" and "allowing fires set by lightning to burn."

A. No. This answer does not match the passage. Maintenance burns are controlled burns that the passage recommends as part of a new fire-management system. While they are similar to fires that regularly occurred in ancient forests, they are different in that they are managed and controlled.

B. No. This answer contradicts the passage. According to the third paragraph, the goal of maintenance burns is to protect mature (larger, fire-tolerant) trees from destruction.

C. No. This answer contradicts the passage. According to the second paragraph, the fires that are likely to occur today would result in total devastation.

D. No. This answer contradicts the passage. According to the first paragraph, this type of fire typically occurred at intervals between 5 and 25 years.

E. Yes. The passage describes maintenance burns in lines 51-52 as the intentional lighting of controlled burns as well as allowing fires set by lightning to burn under certain conditions.

PT72-S1-Q2

3. **C**  

*Complex*  
The question asks which sentence would most logically complete the last paragraph. Eliminate answers that contradict the passage, bring up new topics, or do not match the Bottom Line or the overall tone of the passage.

A. No. This answer brings up a new topic. The passage does not address damage to developed property.

B. No. This answer contradicts the passage. The second paragraph states that foresters are becoming increasingly aware of the danger of too much firefighting. Nothing in the passage indicates that foresters would resist this new proposal.

C. Yes. The fourth paragraph indicates that the proposal will reduce the damage of inevitable wildfires once fuels are reduced by maintenance burns, which implies that in the meantime the risk of devastating fires will continue.

D. No. This answer brings up a new topic. The passage does not address the economic impact of the new proposal.
E. No. This answer brings up a new topic. The passage does not indicate that large financial resources will be needed for the new proposal.

PT72-S1-Q3

4. A

**Structure**

The question asks for the function of the factors of topography, weather, and fuel in the passage. Look for the claim that these factors are used to support, likely located within 5 lines of the factors. The third paragraph mentions that topography, weather, and fuel are the factors that affect fire behavior, and concludes that, since fuel is the only factor land managers can control, they should focus on reducing fuel to control wildfires.

A. Yes. The function of topography, weather, and fuel in the passage is to support the claim of the third paragraph: that land managers should focus on reducing fuel to combat wildfires.

B. No. This answer goes too far and contradicts the passage. The passage does not state that land managers' efforts will always be somewhat ineffective.

C. No. This answer is from the wrong part of the passage. The second paragraph discusses the reason forest fires may be unnaturally devastating, but the third paragraph discusses topography, weather, and fuel.

D. No. This answer does not match the passage. The passage does not discuss the relationship of fuel types and forest densities to topography or weather.

E. No. This answer is from the wrong part of the passage. The third paragraph discusses forest fires started by lightning as part of the proposed new wildfire management system. Like the factors of topography, weather, and fuel, this answer is additional evidence supporting the claim of the paragraph: that land managers must conserve fuel.

PT72-S1-Q4

5. B

**Extract-Infer**

The question asks which answer is true of ancient ponderosa forests. Ancient ponderosa forests are mentioned in line 9 of the passage. Look for an answer choice that is proved by a statement in the passage about the ancient ponderosa forests, likely located within five lines up or down from line 9. Avoid answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. No. This answer makes an unsupported comparison. The passage does not discuss genetic differences between ancient and modern ponderosas.
B. Yes. This answer makes a comparison that is supported by the passage. The first paragraph states that ancient ponderosa forests were stable in part because fires maintained open forests and cleared brush and young trees, while the second paragraph states that fuel builds up in modern forests.

C. No. This answer makes an unsupported comparison. The passage does not discuss differences in weather patterns in ponderosa forests.

D. No. This answer makes an unsupported comparison. The passage does not discuss differences in diversity of plant species in ponderosa forests.

E. No. This answer contradicts the passage. The second paragraph states that wildlife might escape low-intensity fires and the passage does not state that fires helped control wildlife populations.

PT72-S1-Q5

6. D

Extract-Infer

The question asks how the author would regard a policy in which all forest fires started by lightning were allowed to burn until they died out naturally. The passage states in line 51 that fires started by lightning could be allowed to burn when the weather is damp enough to reduce the risk of extensive damage. This implies that the author believes extensive damage might occur if the weather were not damp.

A. No. This answer contradicts the passage. According to line 53 of the passage, allowing all fires to burn even when the weather is not damp would risk extensive damage to the forest, and so would not be a viable means of restoring the forest.

B. No. This answer contradicts the passage. According to line 53 of the passage, allowing all fires to burn even when the weather is not damp would risk extensive damage to the forest, and so would not be an essential component of a new wildfire management plan.

C. No. This answer contradicts the passage. According to line 53 of the passage, allowing all fires to burn even when the weather is not damp would risk extensive damage to the forest, and so would not be beneficial to forests with older trees.

D. Yes. This answer matches the statement in line 53 of the passage that fires may cause extensive damage if the weather is not damp.

E. No. This answer is not supported by the passage. The passage does not discuss public perception of the consequences of fires, and does not suggest that a solution is politically infeasible.

PT72-S1-Q6
The main point of the first paragraph is that Mali's restrictions on exporting of cultural artifacts actually resulted in looting of artifacts, and thus the loss of important knowledge about them. The second paragraph notes that many societies condemn such looting and have adopted policies that such artifacts belong to the country where they are found. The third paragraph argues that Mali’s regulations ironically resulted in lootings that led to loss of information about cultural artifacts. The fourth paragraph suggests that if Mali had actually allowed and licensed excavations rather than prohibiting them, the excavations of artifacts might be less well conducted than careful archaeological excavations, but the information gained about the artifacts might be worth it. The Bottom Line of the passage is that a system that allows and licenses the excavations of cultural antiquities, although flawed, might be preferable to the alternative, where restrictions lead to looting and loss of valuable information. The overall tone of the passage is persuasive: the passage criticizes the current system and describes an alternative solution.

7. B

Big Picture
Use the Bottom Line to choose an answer. Watch out for answers that contradict the Bottom Line, are too narrow (a point that is not the main point), or go beyond the statements in the passage.

A. No. This answer is too narrow; it matches the main point of the second paragraph only.

B. Yes. This answer matches the Bottom Line. The passage suggests in the fourth paragraph that a more flexible solution may be preferable to the damage caused by the restrictive policies described in the second and third paragraphs.

C. No. This answer does not match the tone of the passage, and goes beyond the passage. The passage does not suggest that Mali should resist the dictates of international bodies or that Mali must find a unique solution.

D. No. This answer contradicts the passage. The passage does not suggest that only accredited archaeologists should be licensed for excavations.
E. No. This answer does not match the passage. The passage does state that Mali's restrictive policies seem to have done more harm than good, but the passage does not suggest that the idea that cultural artifacts are the property of the state does more harm than good.

PT72-S1-Q7

8. B

Extract-Fact
The question asks which answer represents a way some countries have made use of the UNESCO doctrine. Since the UNESCO doctrine is mentioned in line 17, the answer should be located somewhere in the second paragraph. Look for an answer choice that is proved by a statement in the passage about the use of the UNESCO doctrine. Avoid answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. No. This answer does not match the passage. The passage does not state that UNESCO regulations require the origins of all antiquities sold to collectors to be fully documented.

B. Yes. In lines 23-25, the second paragraph states that a number of countries have declared that all antiquities originating within their borders are state property and cannot be freely exported.

C. No. This answer is from the wrong part of the passage. In the third paragraph, the author suggests that Mali could have adopted a plan that involves educating people about the proper excavation of antiquities, but this plan does not relate to the UNESCO doctrine, which concerns the sovereign power of a country over antiquities originating within its borders.

D. No. This answer does not match the passage. The passage does not discuss countries with borders containing an ancient culture's territory.

E. No. This answer does not match the passage. The passage does not discuss the restoration of antiquities, or the commitment of substantial resources to such a plan.

PT72-S1-Q8

9. C

Structure
The question asks for the author's purpose in asking the reader to suppose that Mali had imposed a tax on exported objects. Look for the claim that this request supports, likely located within five lines of the statement. In this case, the request is made in support of
the main point of the fourth paragraph: that a flexible plan of licensing would be preferable to a strict prohibition on excavation and export of antiquities.

A. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the request. While the new tax would help fund the acquisition of pieces by the national museum, the purpose of the discussion of the new task is to support the main idea of the fourth paragraph: a more flexible policy would be preferable to the more restrictive policies currently in place.

B. No. This answer contradicts the tone of the passage. The passage is critical of the Malian government's past policies concerning cultural antiquities.

C. Yes. This answer matches the purpose of the request. The purpose of the discussion of the new task to support the main idea of the fourth paragraph: a more flexible, pragmatic approach may be preferable to past restrictive policies.

D. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the request. While passage does suggest requiring that records be kept, the purpose of the discussion of the new tax is to support the main idea of the fourth paragraph: a more flexible policy would be preferable to the more restrictive policies currently in place.

E. No. This answer is from the wrong part of the passage. The UNESCO doctrine is discussed in the second paragraph, while the purpose of the discussion of the new tax is to support the main idea of the fourth paragraph: a more flexible policy would be preferable to the more restrictive policies currently in place.

PT72-S1-Q9

10. A

Extract-Infer

The question asks which answer the author would be most likely to agree with regarding UNESCO. Since UNESCO is mentioned in various locations in the passage, look for an answer choice that is proved by a statement in the passage about UNESCO. Avoid answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. Yes. This answer is supported by the passage. The first sentence of the fourth paragraph asks to reader to suppose that UNESCO helped Mali to exercise its rights by licensing excavations and educating people. This statement suggests that the author believes that UNESCO can play an important role in stemming abuses relating to cultural artifacts.

B. No. This answer goes beyond the passage. The passage does not suggest that UNESCO's policies came about in response to Mali's situation.

C. No. This answer makes an unsupported comparison. The passage does not compare UNESCO's success in single-state versus multi-state initiatives.
D. No. This answer goes beyond the passage. The passage does not discuss whether UNESCO pays enough attention to countries like Mali.

E. No. This answer goes beyond the passage. The passage does not discuss the level of funding received by UNESCO.

PT72-S1-Q10

11. C

Extract-Infer
The question asks which answer the author would be most likely to agree with regarding regulations governing trade in antiquities in countries like Mali. Since these regulations are discussed throughout the passage, look for an answer choice that is proved by a statement in the passage about the regulations. Avoid answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. No. This answer contradicts the tone of the passage. The passage argues for flexible regulations, not regulations that must be approved by archaeologists.

B. No. This answer contradicts the Bottom Line of the passage. The fourth paragraph suggests that it may be preferable to allow cultural antiquities to be exported, so long as information about the artifacts is recorded and registered.

C. Yes. This answer is supported by a statement in the passage. In the fourth paragraph, lines 54-55 state that some people would still have been able to avoid the proposed regulations, and yet that this may still be preferable to the actual results with the current regulations.

D. No. This answer contradicts the tone of the passage. The passage argues for flexible regulations, not for strict punishment of violators.

E. No. This answer makes an unsupported comparison. The passage does not discuss the idea that the regulations would be most effective when they are easy to understand.

PT72-S1-Q11

12. D

Extract-Infer
The question asks which statement about cultural antiquities the author would be most likely to agree with. Since cultural antiquities are discussed throughout the passage, look for an answer choice that is proved by a statement in the passage about the antiquities.
Avoid answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. No. This answer goes beyond the passage. The passage suggests a policy that would provide funding for the country's national museum to acquire important pieces, but the passage does not suggest that artifacts must be owned and protected by the national museum.

B. No. This answer contradicts the Bottom Line of the passage. The passage suggests that a flexible policy allowing the export of artifacts would be preferable to restrictive policies prohibiting export of cultural artifacts.

C. No. This answer contradicts the passage. The fourth paragraph suggests that the country's national museum should acquire important artifacts.

D. Yes. This answer is supported by a statement in the passage. In the fourth paragraph, lines 51-44 state that excavations not conducted by accredited archaeologists may be inferior and less informative, which implies that excavations conducted by accredited archaeologists would be preferred.

E. No. This answer contradicts the passage. The fourth paragraph suggests that only licensed excavations of artifacts should be permitted; the passage does not state that artifacts belong to anyone who finds and registers them.

PT72-S1-Q12

13. B

Big Picture

The question asks about the author's attitude toward foreign collectors of terra-cotta sculptures from Djenne-jeno. Look for a statement about the foreign collectors that includes words indicating the author's attitude: in line 8, the passage states that terra-cotta sculptures were sold to foreign collectors who rightly admired them, which indicates that the author believes the foreign collectors correctly thought the sculptures were admirable.

A. No. This answer does not match the author's attitude. The author is critical of such collecting, calling it "pillaging" that is "natural to condemn" in line 13.

B. Yes. This answer matches the author's attitude. The author states that the foreign collectors rightly admired the sculptures, which indicates that the author approved of their artistic judgment.

C. No. This answer does not match the author's attitude. The author does not discuss the idea of foreign collectors taking action against illegal exportation.

D. No. This answer does not match the author's attitude. The author does not discuss whether the foreign collectors are concerned for the people of Mali.
E. No. This answer does not match the author's attitude. The author states that the foreign collectors rightly admired the sculptures, which indicates that the author approved of their artistic judgment, but this does not mean the author had sympathy with their motives.

Questions 14 - 21
PT72-S1-Passage 3 (Qs 14 to 21)

PT72-S1-Passage 3 (Qs 14 to 21)
The main idea of the first paragraph is that in a clinical trial comparing a new treatment to a currently accepted treatment, experts traditionally believed that the physicians participating in the trial should be unbiased toward each treatment option. The second paragraph suggests that this requirement of neutrality ("theoretical equipoise") may be too strict, because it is effectively an impossible standard for clinical trials to meet. The third paragraph suggests that a new standard be developed ("clinical equipoise") that eliminates unreasonable restrictions while maintaining strict ethical standards. The fourth paragraph suggests that this new standard would be possible because absence of consensus among clinical experts is enough to ensure that the process meets ethical standards. The Bottom Line of the passage is that traditional standards for clinical trials are overly restrictive, and should be replaced with a new standard that would allow a physician to prefer one method of treatment and yet remain in the study, so long as the physician recognizes the lack of consensus among clinical experts. The overall tone of the passage is persuasive: the passage advocates for the replacement of traditional, restrictive requirements for clinical trials with new, more flexible requirements.

14. B

Big Picture
Use the Bottom Line to choose an answer. Watch out for answers that are too narrow (a purpose that's not primary) and answers that don't match the Bottom Line of the passage.

A. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the passage. The passage does not merely explain the difference between two conceptions; rather, it advocates for a change to a new conception.

B. Yes. This answer matches the purpose of the passage. The passage advocates for a change from theoretical equipoise, a more restrictive requirement, to a new standard of clinical equipoise, which is less restrictive.
C. No. This answer contradicts the Bottom Line of the passage. The passage argues that a change in the standards would improve the standards of clinical trials, not endanger them.

D. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the passage. The passage does not advocate that researchers more closely examine the conceptions; rather, it advocates for a change to a new conception.

E. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the passage. The passage does not argue for a change in the scientific methods used in clinical trials; rather, it argues for a change in the ethical standards governing the state of mind of physicians participating in clinical trials.

PT72-S1-Q14

15. D

Structure
The question asks for the primary purpose of the second paragraph. The second paragraph suggests that the requirement of theoretical equipoise may be too strict, because it is effectively an impossible standard for clinical trials to meet. Eliminate answers that contradict the Bottom Line or that are too narrow (i.e., that describe a purpose that is not the primary purpose of the second paragraph).

A. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the second paragraph. The second paragraph does not provide a view that contrasts with the arguments in favor of clinical equipoise; instead, it provides reasons why theoretical equipoise may be too strict, thereby supporting the idea that clinical equipoise may be preferable.

B. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the second paragraph. While the second paragraph does discuss the factors underlying physicians’ preferences regarding treatments, this is just a topic discussed in the second paragraph. The purpose of the second paragraph is to argue that the traditional conception of equipoise is too strict.

C. No. This answer contradicts the Bottom Line. The passage does not disagree with the moral principle that underlies theoretical equipoise; rather, it suggests a new, less restrictive standard that would still achieve the same moral principle.

D. Yes. This answer matches the purpose of the second paragraph. The second paragraph suggests that the requirement of theoretical equipoise may be too strict, because it is effectively an impossible standard for clinical trials to meet.
E. No. This answer does not match the purpose of the second paragraph. The second paragraph does not criticize the general notion of equipoise; rather, it argues that the requirement of theoretical equipoise imposes standards that are virtually impossible for clinical trials to satisfy.

PT72-S1-Q15

16. C

*Extract-Fact*

The question asks which answer is true according to statements in the passage. Since the answer could be supported from a statement located anywhere in the passage, look for a statement in the passage that would prove an answer choice true. Eliminate answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. No. This answer contradicts the Bottom Line of the passage. The passage argues that the requirements of theoretical equipoise are effectively impossible for clinical trials to satisfy.

B. No. This answer goes beyond the passage. The passage does not discuss how often clinical researchers are forced to suspend trials in this manner.

C. Yes. This answer is supported by a statement in the passage. In lines 50-53, the passage states that even if one or more researchers has a decided clinical preference as to treatment, this situation would be no ethical bar to participation in a trial, which implies that a physician holding such a preference would not render the clinical trial unethical.

D. No. This answer contradicts the Bottom Line of the passage. The passage suggests that the standard of theoretical equipoise is too restrictive, and proposes clinical equipoise as a less restrictive alternative; therefore, a clinical trial that meets the standard of clinical equipoise would not necessarily meet the standard of theoretical equipoise.

E. No. This answer contradicts the Bottom Line of the passage. The passage suggests that theoretical equipoise is the traditional standard applied to clinical trials, and argues that a new standard of clinical equipoise should be adopted. However, the passage does not state that researchers already do try to conduct trials in accordance with the clinical equipoise standard.

PT72-S1-Q16

17. D

*Complex*

The question asks which answer would be significantly more likely to jeopardize theoretical equipoise than clinical equipoise. Look for an answer that describes a
violation of the standard of theoretical equipoise but that would comply with the
standard of clinical equipoise. According to the second paragraph, theoretical equipoise
requires that the researcher consider the evidence for the treatment regimens being
compared to be exactly balanced. According to the third paragraph, clinical equipoise
provides that a researcher may prefer one treatment over another based on evidence, so
long as clinical experts disagree as to which treatment is superior, and the researcher
recognizes this lack of consensus.

A. No. This answer would not achieve the goal stated by the question. If, during a clinical
trial, most clinical specialists came to favor one treatment over another, there would
be no lack of consensus among medical experts, and therefore this scenario would
violate the standard of clinical equipoise.

B. No. This answer would not achieve the goal stated by the question. If preliminary
results indicate that the two treatments are equally effective, then researchers
participating on the study would have no reason to prefer one treatment over another,
and this scenario would not jeopardize theoretical equipoise.

C. No. This answer would not achieve the goal stated by the question. If physicians
participating in the study prefer one treatment to another, then this scenario would
jeopardize theoretical equipoise, but if there is no lack of consensus among clinical
experts, then this scenario would also jeopardize clinical equipoise.

D. Yes. This answer achieves the goal stated by the question. If physicians participating
in the study prefer one treatment to another, then this scenario would jeopardize
theoretical equipoise, but if there a lack of consensus among clinical experts and the
physicians in question recognize this, then this scenario would not jeopardize clinical
equipoise.

E. No. This answer would not achieve the goal stated by the question. If physicians
participating in the study believe both treatments are equally effective, then this
scenario would not jeopardize theoretical equipoise.

PT72-S1-Q17

18. D

Big Picture
Use the Bottom Line to choose an answer. Watch out for answers that are too narrow, go
too far, or contradict the Bottom Line of the passage.

A. No. This answer is too narrow. This is the main idea of the second paragraph only. It
does not address the main ideas of the third and fourth paragraphs: that a new
standard of clinical equipoise should be adopted instead.
B. No. This answer does not match the Bottom Line. While the passage does say in the second paragraph that the conception of theoretical equipoise is almost impossible to satisfy, the passage goes on in the third and fourth paragraphs to propose a new standard that should be adopted.

C. No. This answer is too narrow. This is the main idea of the fourth paragraph only. This answer does not address the main point, which is that the restrictive conception of theoretical equipoise should be replaced with the less restrictive conception of clinical equipoise.

D. Yes. This answer matches the Bottom Line. The second paragraph argues that theoretical equipoise is too restrictive, and the third and fourth paragraphs argue that clinical equipoise is less restrictive and therefore should be adopted.

E. No. This answer is too narrow. The passage argues that a clinical trial that does not meet the standard of theoretical equipoise but does meet the standard of clinical equipoise should not be considered unethical.

PT72-S1-Q18

19. A

Extract-Fact

The question asks which answer represents a group of people referred to by the term "community," as used in line 41 of the passage. Look for a statement located likely within five lines of line 41 that would support the answer choice. In this case, eliminate answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. Yes. This answer is supported by a statement in the passage. In lines 41-43, the passage refers to the expert clinical community and its opinions over which treatment is better for patients with a given illness. This implies that the community is a group of people who focus on a common set of problems (patients with a given illness) using a shared body of knowledge (expertise in clinical treatment of a given illness).

B. No. This answer is not supported by the passage. The passage does not discuss the geographical area where clinical experts work or live.

C. No. This answer makes an unsupported comparison. The passage does not discuss the differences of opinion of clinical experts with other groups.

D. No. This answer is from the wrong part of the passage. This answer is a paraphrase of the last sentence of the first paragraph, but the physicians and ethicists referred to by this sentence are not the community of clinical experts referred to in line 41.

E. No. This answer is not supported by the passage. The passage does not indicate that the community of clinical experts are employed in unrelated disciplines.

PT72-S1-Q19
20. C  

*Extract-Fact*

The question asks which answer is true according to statements in the passage. Since the answer could be supported from a statement located anywhere in the passage, look for a statement in the passage that would prove an answer choice true. Eliminate answers that contradict the Bottom Line or include strongly worded language or comparisons that are not supported by statements in the passage.

A. No. This answer contradicts the passage. The last sentence of the second paragraph of the passage states that few trials could comply with the standard of theoretical equipoise.

B. No. This answer makes an unsupported comparison. The passage does not suggest that clinical trials would be conducted more often if a more reasonable standard were in place; rather, the passage suggests that more clinical trials would be able to satisfy that new standard than the current standard.

C. Yes. This answer is supported by a statement in the passage. The last sentence of the second paragraph of the passage states that few trials could comply with the standard of theoretical equipoise.

D. No. This answer goes too far. While the last sentence of the first paragraph does state that most physicians and ethicists have traditionally agreed that traditional equipoise is appropriate for physicians in clinical trials, the passage does go so far as to state that most of them believe the currently accepted ethical requirements are adequate.

E. No. This answer goes beyond the passage. While the third paragraph does discuss conflicts of opinion in the expert clinical community, the passage does not suggest that most comparative trials are undertaken to help resolve such conflicts of opinion.

21. A  

*Complex*

The question asks which answer, if true, would most weaken the author's argument in the third and fourth paragraphs. Treat this question the same as a Weaken question in the Arguments section. The author's conclusion in the third and fourth paragraphs is that a new standard called "clinical equipoise" should be developed. The author supports this conclusion with the premise that a physician participating in a clinical study who develops a preference for one treatment over another should be allowed to continue to participate so long as a lack of consensus exists among clinical experts, and the physician
acknowledges this lack of consensus. Look for an answer that would suggest a problem with this plan to develop a new standard of clinical equipoise.

A. Yes. This answer weakens the argument in the third and fourth paragraphs. If most comparative clinical trials are undertaken to prove that a treatment considered best by a consensus of relevant experts is superior, then the standard of clinical equipoise would be jeopardized, because the standard of clinical equipoise requires that a lack of consensus exist among clinical experts as to which treatment is superior.

B. No. This answer strengthens the argument. If physicians rarely ask to leave trials when they believe early data favors one treatment over another, then the study does not satisfy the requirement of theoretical equipoise. This supports the plan to develop a new standard of clinical equipoise that would allow those physicians to remain in the study so long as they acknowledge a lack of consensus among medical experts.

C. No. This answer is irrelevant. The number of clinical trials being conducted annually does not affect the decision whether to develop a new standard of clinical equipoise.

D. No. This answer is irrelevant. The opinion of medical ethicists compared to the opinion of clinical researchers is not relevant to whether a new standard clinical equipoise should be developed.

E. No. This answer is not strong enough to weaken the argument. Even if it is rare that researchers begin a trial with no preference, then later develop a strong preference, the standard of clinical equipoise would still be needed to deal with such situations; furthermore, the standard of clinical equipoise would also still be needed to deal with other situations, such as allowing researchers to participate in a trial even if they begin the trial with a preference for one treatment over another.
The contrary.

The first paragraph of Passage B argues that a graduated tax rate is fairer than a flat tax, because people are treated equally, but dollars are not. The second paragraph argues that dollars should be treated unequally, because the first dollars earned are needed for survival expenses, while excess dollars earned are not as important. The third paragraph argues that, even if a flat tax exempts some low income levels from taxes, the higher-income taxpayers will pay less, and therefore the middle class will end up paying more. The Bottom Line of Passage B is that a flat tax is unfair to the middle class.

22. C

Big Picture
The question asks which of the answers are addressed by both passages. Use the Bottom Line of each passage to choose an answer. Eliminate answers that are addressed by only one of the two passages or that are not addressed by either passage.

A. No. This question is addressed only by Passage A. The first paragraph of Passage A discusses whether a flat tax is practical in the real world, but Passage B does not address whether a flat tax can be implemented.

B. No. This question is addressed only by Passage B. The first paragraph of Passage B states that graduated tax rates treat all taxpayers equally, but Passage A does not address this issue.

C. Yes. This question is addressed by both passages. Passage A argues that a flat tax can be fair to all taxpayers, while Passage B argues that a flat tax is unfair to middle class taxpayers.

D. No. This question is addressed only by Passage B. The first paragraph of Passage B discusses objections to progressive taxes, but Passage A discusses only objections to flat taxes.

E. No. This question is addressed only by Passage A. The third paragraph of passage A discusses incentives to avoid taxes legally and illegally, and suggests that flat tax regimes would reduce such avoidance, but Passage B does not address illegal tax avoidance.

PT72-S1-Q22

23. E

Structure
This question asks which technique is used by both passages to advance their arguments. Look for supporting evidence in each passage that matches an answer choice.

A. No. This technique is used only by Passage A. The second paragraph of Passage A suggests that those who initially said flat taxes were impractical in the real world then offer a further instant objection that they are unfair when they see that they have been successfully implemented. This is an example of shifting one's ground (changing a position once the first position has been proved wrong). Passage B, on the other hand, does not make any similar suggestion.

B. No. This technique is used only by Passage A. The first paragraph of Passage A discusses historical developments in Estonia as evidence, but Passage B does not discuss any specific historical developments.

C. No. This technique is used only by Passage B. Passage B uses an analogy to compare the dollars earned by the working poor to the dollars earned by middle-wage earners. However, Passage A does not use any comparisons to advance its argument.

D. No. This technique is used only by Passage B. In lines 51-33, Passage B asks: "...[W]hy go suddenly from one extreme... to the other...?", which is a rhetorical question. However, Passage A does not use any rhetorical questions.

E. Yes. This technique is used by both passages to advance their arguments. In lines 17-19, Passage A corrects the misunderstanding described in the previous paragraph (that a flat tax is unfair to lower-income taxpayers). Similarly, in lines 33-35, Passage B corrects the misunderstanding described in the previous sentence (that progressive tax rates seem unfair).

PT72-S1-Q23

24. D

Complex
Treat this question like a Strengthen question in an Arguments section. The question asks which answer, if true of a country that switched from a progressive tax system to a flat tax, would support the position of Passage B over Passage A. The position of Passage B is that switching to a flat tax will shift more of the tax burden from the high-income earners to the middle class, while the position of Passage A is that the flat tax is fair and will result in high-income earners paying approximately the same amount. Look for an answer that supports the idea that middle-class taxpayers will pay a greater share of taxes under a flat tax than under a progressive tax system.

A. No. This answer is irrelevant. Whether total revenues collected will remain the same does not address the issue of whether middle-class taxpayers will pay a greater share.

B. No. This answer is irrelevant. Whether the tax codes have been simplified does not address the issue of whether middle-class taxpayers will pay a greater share.
C. No. This answer is irrelevant. Whether high-income taxpayers believe they are overtaxed does not address the issue of whether middle-class taxpayers will pay a greater share.

D. Yes. This answer supports the position of Passage B over that of Passage A. If middle-income taxpayers tend to pay higher taxes, this supports the position of Passage B over Passage A, which indicates that high-income taxpayers would pay about the same (and therefore implies that middle-income taxpayers would pay about the same as well).

E. No. This answer is irrelevant. Whether some legislators favor a return to the former system does not address the issue of whether middle-class taxpayers will pay a greater share.

PT72-S1-Q24

25. D

Extract-Fact
The question asks which answer is a conclusion for which Passage A argues, but that is not addressed by Passage B. Look for an answer that is supported by the argument in Passage A but that is not addressed in Passage B. Eliminate answers that reverse the relationship or that are addressed in both passages.

A. No. This answer is addressed by both passages. The last paragraph of Passage B addresses whether exempting a threshold amount enables a flat tax to avoid unfairness, so this answer does not match the requirement that the answer is not addressed by Passage B.

B. No. Passage A argues against this conclusion. The main idea of the first paragraph of Passage A is that the flat tax is actually practical in the real world, so this answer does not match the requirement that the answer is a conclusion argued for by Passage A.

C. No. This answer is an outside knowledge trap. Neither passage addresses how taxes may inhibit investment or economic growth.

D. Yes. This answer is a conclusion argued for by Passage A, and is not addressed in Passage B. The third paragraph of Passage A argues for the idea that a flat tax would eliminate opportunities for high-income earners to avoid tax, but Passage B does not address this issue.

E. No. This answer is not supported by either passage. Passage A argues that the flat tax is not unfair, but Passage A does not argue that a progressive tax system is unfair. Passage B, on the other hand, argues that the flat tax is unfair, but does not argue that a progressive tax system is unfair.

PT72-S1-Q25
26. B  
*Extract-Fact*

Treat this question like a Point-at-Issue question in an Arguments section. Look for an answer that is supported by the a statement in one passage, but contradicted by a statement in the other. Eliminate answers that are supported by both passages or not supported by either passage.

A. No. This answer is supported by both passages. Both Passage A and Passage B state that a flat tax can be modified to exempt a threshold amount, which would technically make the flat tax system progressive.

B. Yes. The authors of the two passages would likely disagree over this statement. The last sentence of Passage A argues that high-income earners usually pay about the same amount under a flat tax as under a progressive tax system. On the other hand, the last sentence of Passage B argues that high-income earners would pay less under a flat tax than under a progressive tax system.

C. No. The authors of both passages would disagree with this statement. The last sentence of the first paragraph of Passage A contradicts this statement by saying that a flat tax seems to work as well in practice as it does in theory. Passage B argues that the flat tax is unfair, and therefore the author of Passage B would disagree with the idea that the flat tax is fine in theory.

D. No. The authors of both passages would agree with this statement. The second paragraph of Passage A supports this statement, as does the first paragraph of Passage B.

E. No. Neither passage supports this statement. The third paragraph of Passage A argues that a certain portion of every individual's income should be exempt from taxation, as does the third paragraph of Passage B.

PT72-S1-Q26

27. B  
*Complex*

Treat this answer like a Weaken question in an Arguments section. The question asks which answer, if true, would be a reasonable response for the author of Passage B to make to the final argument of Passage A. The final argument of Passage A is that progressive tax systems include numerous incentives for avoidance of taxes by high-income taxpayers, and that these incentives would be removed by the flat tax. Look for
an answer that is consistent with the Bottom Line of Passage B and that suggests that the flat tax would not actually remove the incentives and opportunities to avoid taxes.

A. No. This answer does not weaken the final argument of Passage A. Even if some high-income taxpayers could avoid taxes under a flat-tax system by under-reporting their income, the flat tax may still have eliminated various other incentives and methods for avoiding taxes.

B. Yes. This answer weakens the final argument of Passage A. If tax avoidance is the result of tax loopholes and special deductions, and not the nature of the progressive tax system itself, then similar loopholes and tax deductions might eventually be added to the flat tax as well, which means the flat tax might not actually remove those opportunities.

C. No. This answer does not match the Bottom Line of Passage B. Passage B argues that the flat tax is unfair to middle-income taxpayers, not high-income taxpayers; furthermore, the fact that people at all income levels have been known to avoid taxes is irrelevant to the comparison between the progressive tax and the flat tax.

D. No. This answer is irrelevant. Which system is preferred by more taxpayers is not relevant to the question of whether the flat tax eliminates the incentives and opportunities for high-income earners to avoid taxes.

E. No. This answer is irrelevant, and does not match the Bottom Line of Passage B. Passage B does not address the idea of taxes on consumption of goods and services; rather, Passage B argues that the flat tax is unfair, and that a progressive tax system is fair.
PT72 Arguments

1. D
   Arguments; Principle-Str; 1st Section
   This argument makes the claim that you should use praise and verbal correction to train your dog rather than using edible treats. This claim is based upon the fact that even though dogs learn quickly when trained with treats, most dogs will not obey commands without seeing a treat. The argument continues that it is not possible to always have treats. The argument assumes that praise and verbal correction are both an effective alternative to training and that it is better to use a stimulus that is always available. The credited response will provide a strong general rule that forces one of these assumptions to be true.
   A. No. The speed at which a dog learns and the likelihood the owner will use a certain stimulus is irrelevant to the conclusion that verbal praise and correction should be used instead
   B. No. This answer choice directly contradicts the premise that treat commands are less effective since dogs will not obey without the stimulus.
   C. No. This answer choice does not fully support the claim that verbal training should be used instead of treats since treat stimulus is a somewhat effective method according to the premises. Therefore, “some circumstances” could include either the treat training or verbal training methods.
   D. Yes. This is the credited response. This rule, if true, would suggest that verbal training would be better than treat training since verbal commands can be supplied in all circumstances.
   E. No. The focus of this answer choice is reversed from the conclusion. The claim is about what owners should do, not what they should not do.

PT72-S2-Q1

2. C
   Arguments; Weaken; 1st Section
   The archaeologist’s argument makes the claim that a similar fate of high salinity soil is likely to occur to modern civilizations which rely heavily on irrigation for agriculture. This is based upon a comparison with the ancient Sumerians who depended upon irrigation. The irrigation used by the ancient Sumerians led to a toxic buildup of salts which in turn led to a collapse of the civilization when agriculture failed. The argument assumes that ancient Sumerians and modern practices of agriculture are similar enough to warrant comparison. The credited response will exploit this comparison flaw by
suggesting some reason that agricultural practices in modern times are different from
those used by the ancient Sumerians.

A. No. This answer is irrelevant since issue in the conclusion is the likely collapse of
modern civilizations which rely on irrigation; not whether they could feed themselves.
If anything, this answer choice would strengthen the archaeologist’s claim.

B. No. This answer is irrelevant since the question task is to weaken the claim that
modern civilizations will likely collapse.

C. Yes. This is the credited response. This answer choice provides a reason to doubt the
validity of the comparison between ancient Sumerian irrigation practices and modern
ones.

D. No. This is irrelevant to the conclusion since the claim stipulates “civilizations that
rely heavily on irrigation”. Just because many do not rely heavily on irrigation does
not weaken a claim about those that do.

E. No. This answer is irrelevant to the conclusion since the premises state explicitly that
the practice of irrigation led to the buildup of toxicity in the soil. The presence of
toxic compounds in the soil before irrigation does not weaken the comparison.

PT72-S2-Q2

3. B

Arguments; Strengthen; 1st Section
This argument makes the claim that mineralized dinosaur bones and dinosaur tracks in
dried mud flats are rarely found together. The only evidence supplied for this claim is that
scavengers most likely went to mud flats to find carcasses. The researcher assumes that
the cause of the lack of tracks and bones together was scavengers and ignores other
possible causes for the observed phenomenon. The credited response will strengthen the
causal assumption by providing some proof that scavengers could in fact cause a lack of
fossilized bones in mudflats or will rule out an alternative cause for the tracks and bones
being found separately.

A. No. This is irrelevant since the claim is focused on what occurs in the mudflats.

B. Yes. This answer choice provides additional information on scavenger habits that
would strengthen the claim that they are a reason for the lack of bones where
dinosaur tracks are found.

C. No. This is irrelevant since the claim is focused on the fact that fossilized tracks and
bones are rarely found together. The relative frequency of tracks to bones does not
strengthen this claim.

D. No. This answer is irrelevant since it discusses items that are neither tracks nor
bones.
E. No. While this answer choice provides a difference between tracks and bones, it does not strengthen the claim that it is scavenger activity led to the two items rarely occurring together. If anything, this answer choice would weaken that claim.

PT72-S2-Q3

4. A

Arguments; Main Point; 1st Section
This argument concludes that stovetop burners would cause fewer fires if the burners were limited to a temperature of 350°. This claim is based upon the premise that this would provide enough heat for cooking while remaining below the ignition temperatures of cooking oil and common fibers. The author assumes that at least some fires are caused by stovetops igniting cooking oil or fibers. The credited response will identify the conclusion and will match it in both tone and scope.

A. Yes. It matches the argument’s conclusion in both tone and scope.
B. No. This is a premise in support of the claim that limiting burners to 350° would cause fewer fires.
C. No. This is a premise in support of the claim that limiting burners to 350° would cause fewer fires.
D. No. This is a premise in support of the claim that limiting burners to 350° would cause fewer fires.
E. No. This claim is not found within the argument.

PT72-S2-Q4

5. E

Arguments; Flaw; 1st Section
This argument opens by summarizing a statement made by Jenkins that his movie was not intended to provoke antisocial behavior and that a director’s best interest is to prevent that behavior. The author concludes that this claim by Jenkins must be rejected. As evidence, the author claims that the movie produced antisocial behavior. The speaker assumes that the new evidence is sufficient to cast doubt on Jenkins claim. There is a language shift from an intended action to a result. Specifically, the speaker assumes that since the movie had a certain effect (antisocial behavior) that this effect must have been intended. The credited response will identify some weakness in the new evidence.

A. No. This choice describes an ad hominem flaw, which is not found in the argument.
B. No. This describes a correlation as causation flaw, which is not found in the argument.
C. No. This describes a part to whole comparison flaw, which is not found in the argument.

D. No. This answer has the wrong focus of people acting in a way contrary to the intentions that they themselves stated. The argument confuses intentions with effects upon others.

E. Yes. This is the credited response. It describes the confusion between the actual effects of the film with the intended effects of the film’s director.

PT72-S2-Q5

6. C

Arguments; Principle-Str; 1st Section
This argument claims that the word “loophole” should not be used in news stories unless there is evidence of wrongdoing. This conclusion is based upon the premise that “loophole” is a partisan word and that its use causes news stories to read like editorials. Since the conclusion is a conditional statement, it can be diagrammed as “If use loophole → evidence”. The contrapositive is “if ~evidence → ~ use loophole”. There is also a language shift in this argument between the perceptions of the word “loophole” and evidence mentioned in the conclusion. The credited response should provide a strong general rule that forces evidence to be required before the word loophole is used in a news story.

A. No. This answer wrongly focuses on wrong doing or scandal. It is irrelevant to the conclusion that evidence is necessary for the use of the word.

B. No. This answer choice compares editorials and news stories. This principle cannot be applied to the conclusion that the use of “loophole” requires evidence.

C. Yes. This is the credited response. This answer choice states a general rule that new stories must provide evidence for suggestions of wrong doing. Since the premises stated that the word loophole suggests wrongdoing, this principle is applicable.

D. No. This principle would actually contradict the conclusion that reporters should provide evidence in this situation.

E. No. Public interest is not an issue in the argument, so this principle cannot be applied to the conclusion.

PT72-S2-Q6

7. E

Arguments; Strengthen; 1st Section
This argument concludes that widespread food shortages are inevitable. This argument opens by stating a claim by some people that there is no reason for concern over food supplies since food production currently increases faster than population. The expert
then suggests that the current resources can only increase a little more than their current levels after which no increase is possible. The expert makes a time comparison flaw by assuming that since a trend has occurred in the past that it will continue to occur in the future. To support this comparison, the credited response should provide some reason that this time comparison is valid by ruling out alternatives or by providing additional evidence for its validity.

A. No. Whether or not food sources are renewable is irrelevant to the claim that shortages are inevitable.

B. No. Whether ocean resources will be fully utilized does not support the claim that shortages are inevitable. This can be viewed as a premise restatement since the expert has already claimed that food can be produced only a few times higher than the current amount.

C. No. This answer choice would weaken the argument by providing a reason that the time comparison is invalid.

D. No. The occurrence of regional shortages in the past is irrelevant to the claim that widespread food shortages in the future are inevitable.

E. Yes. This is the credited response. This answer choice shows that the current trends in both food production and population growth will continue to a point where population growth outpaces food production.

PT72-S2-Q7

8. **D**

*Arguments; Assumption-Suff; 1st Section*

The argument concludes that in respect to technical sophistication, newer video games are less compelling to players. This is based upon a brief comparison between the earliest video games and newer ones in which newer video games have more detailed characters. The argument states that players cannot identify as well with newer game characters since they can clearly see that these characters represent other people. There is a language shift from “identify” to “compelling” games. The credited response should help the conclusion by building a bridge between one’s ability to identify with a character and how compelling that makes a video game. The credited response should move from the premises to the conclusion.

A. No. This response focuses on one of the premises rather than on the conclusion. It is irrelevant.

B. No. This response discusses compelling aspects of video games other than technological sophistication. This answer choice is irrelevant.
C. No. This answer choice is necessary for the conclusion to be true, but it is not
sufficient to force the conclusion that technological sophistication makes games less
compelling.

D. Yes. This is the credited response. This answer choice links the premises about a
player’s ability to identify with a character and how compelling that makes the game.

E. No. This answer choice moves in the wrong direction, moving from the conclusion to
the premises. Thus, it does not support the conclusion.

PT72-S2-Q8

9. D

Arguments; Resolve/Explain; 1st Section
This states that many regions in North America would be suitable for pumpkin crops
where pumpkins would be able to grow without danger of destruction by frost. The
argument then poses a paradox by stating that instead, pumpkin production is located in
regions of North America where there are long winters and a high degree that the crops
will be destroyed by frost. The credited response will provide a viable explanation for
why pumpkins are grown in regions with long winters rather than in more temperate
regions.

A. No. This would not explain why pumpkins are grown predominately in colder regions.

B. No. This would not explain why pumpkins are grown predominately in colder regions.
   If anything, this answer would make the discrepancy worse.

C. No. This would not explain why pumpkins are grown predominately in colder regions.
   If anything, this answer would make the discrepancy worse.

D. Yes. This answer choice provides a reason why colder climates would be preferable
   for pumpkin crops despite the danger of early frost.

E. No. This would not explain why pumpkins are grown predominately in colder regions.
   If anything, this answer would make the discrepancy worse.

PT72-S2-Q9

10. C

Arguments; Weaken; 1st Section
The argument concludes that it is necessary to adopt an alternative code of procedure.
This claim is based upon the fact that the current code has many obscure and
unnecessary rules that cause fighting and a loss of public confidence. The speaker
acknowledges that the code is entrenched but counters by stating the public confidence
is necessary for their endeavors. The speaker assumes that the proposed solution is
complete and effective. The speaker also assumes that the solution is the sole possible
manner in which the problem can be addressed. Specifically, the council chair assumes
that the only viable option for fixing the problem of fighting and loss of confidence is the alternative code. To weaken this claim, the credited response will provide either a problem with the alternative code or suggest a different possible solution to the issue at hand.

A. No. This answer choice suggests that the problems might not be common. However, it does not weaken the claim that the alternative code should be adopted.

B. No. While this answer suggests that the alternative code has been used for personal ends, it does not clearly show that the reason for this is inherent to the alternative code. As a result, this answer choice is not strong enough to cast doubt on the claim that the alternative code should be adopted.

C. Yes. This is the credited response. This answer choice suggests that an alternative solution to the problem is under consideration casting doubt on the necessity of adopting the alternative code.

D. No. This answer choice is irrelevant to the conclusion. Just because it is not always necessary to adopt an alternative does not preclude the necessity to do so in this specific situation. This answer choice is too softly worded to cast doubt on the conclusion.

E. No. This answer choice moves in the wrong direction. It would strengthen the claim that the alternative code should be adopted.

PT72-S2-Q10

11. C

Arguments; Resolve/Explain; 1st Section

This argument says that among similar businesses, those which used customer surveys to improve profits saw a decline in profits when they used the surveys. Businesses that did not employ the surveys did not see a corresponding drop in profits. Since the businesses are of the same type, the credited response will state some reason that helps explain why the use of surveys seemed to lead to the opposite of the desired effect.

A. No. This answer choice is irrelevant since it does not mention surveys.

B. No. This is stated in the argument. The general use of surveys does not explain why profits dropped among those who did use them.

C. Yes. This is the credited response. This answer choice resolves the dilemma by showing that the use of surveys is motivated by complaints which could lead to a decline in sales and profits. If a business has no complaints, it would have no reason to use a survey.

D. No. Whether the surveys are accurately completed does not explain why businesses who use them see a drop in profits.
E. No. This answer choice only addresses one side of the issue. It might explain why those who used the surveys saw a drop in profits but does not explain why businesses who do not use surveys saw no drop in profits.

PT72-S2-Q11

12. E

Arguments; Assumption-Nec; 1st Section
This argument claims that humans are unable to choose more wisely. The premises state that human emotional tendencies are essentially unchanged from the earliest members of our species. The argument allows that technology broadens our range of social and individual choices. The language shift in this argument is the notion of choosing wisely. The author assumes there is a link between emotional tendencies and wise choices and that this assumed link is not affected by technological advances. The credited response will provide a link between the premises and the conclusion or will rule out an alternative interpretation of the premises.

A. No. This is irrelevant to the conclusion about wise choices. This is also a broader version of the first premise.

B. No. While this statement mentions both wise choices and emotions, it is not necessary to the argument since there is no information about being in control of those emotions.

C. No. This answer choice has the wrong scope and is thus irrelevant. This answer choice discusses becoming wiser and the emotional predisposition to be so. However, the conclusion discusses making wise choices which is not the same as becoming wiser.

D. No. This is too strongly worded to be necessary to the argument. This answer choice states that humans choose on the basis of emotions alone. This is not necessary to the conclusion that humans are generally unable to choose more wisely.

E. Yes. This is the credited response. This answer choice says that a change in humans' emotional disposition is necessary for wise choices. This answer choice builds a bridge between the conclusion and premises. Negated, this answer choice would read “A change in human emotional disposition is NOT necessary for wise choices” which would destroy the conclusion.

PT72-S2-Q12

13. C

Arguments; Reasoning; 1st Section
This argument concludes that songbirds are threatened by deforestation and that, despite reforestation, the situation continues to get worse. This claim is based upon the premises that open spaces caused by deforestation reduce the distance between songbird nests
and their predators. The role that reforestation plays in the argument is as a premise in support of the second conclusion that the situation is getting worse. The credited response should match this claim in tone and scope.

A. No. This does not match the argument since extinction is not mentioned.
B. No. This answer choice contradicts the argument that songbirds are threatened.
C. Yes. This is the credited response. Reforestation is something that occurs but is still compatible with the conclusion that songbirds continue to be threatened.
D. No. This is not the conclusion of the argument so this does not match.
E. No. The claim is about songbirds, not their predators.

PT72-S2-Q13

14. C  
*Arguments; Flaw; 1st Section*

This argument concludes that by reducing excessive chocolate consumption, adults can almost certainly improve their mood. The premises state that a diverse sample of 1,000 adults were studied and that those who ate the most chocolate were the most likely to be depressed. There are several possible flaws here. The first is a causal flaw the argument assumes because the two things (chocolate consumption and depression) occurred together that one must cause the other. This could be either reverse causation, in which depression could cause chocolate consumption, or correlation equals causation, in which the two things share no direct causal relationship. Another possible flaw is survey sample. The premises state that the group is diverse, but that doesn’t preclude all pertinent information being gathered. The credited response will point out either the causal flaw or a problem with the methodology of the survey.

A. No. This answer seems close on first read. However, it does not correctly match the conclusion. The conclusion states “improve their mood” while this answer choice states “eliminate that condition”.
B. No. While there is a sample group under study, the premises state that it is a diverse group so it is likely to be representative.
C. Yes. This answer choice correctly identifies the correlation equals causation flaw.
D. No. This answer choice describes a necessary as sufficient flaw which is not what this argument does.
E. No. This is not the flaw in the argument.

PT72-S2-Q14

15. D  
*Arguments; Assumption-Nec; 1st Section*
This argument concludes that scientific fraud is a widespread problem among authors who submit to a particular journal. This is based upon the premise that after careful examination by computer software, dozens of digital images had been manipulated in ways that violated the journal’s submission guidelines. The major flaw in this argument is the language shift from manipulation of images to “scientific fraud”. The author assumes that manipulation occurs, at least in part, to defraud the scientific findings. The credited response will build a bridge between the conclusion and the premises.

A. No. This answer choice is not necessary to the conclusion that scientific fraud is widespread.

B. No. The presence of digital images in all articles is not necessary to the conclusion. This answer choice is too strongly worded.

C. No. The argument does not assume that digital imagery is necessary for fraud to be possible. This is too strongly worded.

D. Yes. This answer correctly builds the bridge between premises and conclusion. When negated, it would state, “NONE of the scientists who…”. This would destroy the conclusion.

E. No. This answer choice is not necessary to the conclusion that scientific fraud is widespread in this journal. It is too strongly worded.

PT72-S2-Q15

16. D
Arguments; Flaw; 1st Section
This argument concludes that contemporary artists, who believe their works enable others to feel aesthetically fulfilled, are mistaken. This is based upon the premise that there are more works in the world than anyone could appreciate and that those works are capable of satisfying any taste imaginable. The author assumes that the existence of artworks is alone sufficient to lead to aesthetic fulfillment instead of being necessary to that fulfillment. The credited response will either identify this flaw in abstract language or will identify some situation in which this factor alone is not sufficient for aesthetic fulfillment.

A. No. This directly contradicts the conclusion and thus is not the flaw.

B. No. This does not match the conclusion which states that art “enables” people. The author does not assume that all people will actually become aesthetically fulfilled.

C. No. The value of an artwork is not mentioned. This is irrelevant.

D. Yes. This answer choice demonstrates that access to all non-contemporary art is also a necessary precondition for aesthetic fulfillment by showing that contemporary art might be one of only a few types of art accessible.
E. No. This does not match the argument. The author does not assume that contemporary art is less fulfilling due to the volume of other art.

PT72-S2-Q16

17. B

Arguments; Inference; 1st Section
This argument states that the government will not pay for the anti-flu medication until the drug company provides information on cost-effectiveness. The drug company responds by arguing that that information will require massive clinical trials which in turn require widespread circulation which itself requires government funding for the drug. These statements can be diagrammed as follows:
Govt: ~pay ⊃ ~ info on cost effectiveness
Drug Co: info ⊃ trials ⊃ widespread circulation ⊃ govt. funding
These two conditional chains are mutually exclusive meaning that both situations can never occur simultaneously. The credited response will identify this.
A. No. This is a bad contrapositive of the first statement. It is too strongly worded.
B. Yes. This correctly describes the conflicting conditional statements.
C. No. Whether patients will pay is new/unsupported information.
D. No. What the government should do is unsupported.
E. No. The cost-effectiveness of the drug is an unsupported evaluation.

PT72-S2-Q17

18. E

Arguments; Flaw; 1st Section
This argument concludes that dislike of vegetables is genetically determined. This is based upon a study taken from a large, diverse group of participants. All of the participants in one group enjoyed eating vegetables, but all of those in the other group disliked them. After analyzing blood samples from the group that disliked vegetables, all of the volunteers in that group had a gene in common. The flaw in the argument is a survey/sample flaw. The premises state that the sample is representative; however, pertinent information is missing that would allow for a more accurate evaluation of the study. The credited response will identify some relevant information that is missing.
A. No. This does not match the conclusion.
B. No. This contradicts the first sentence of the argument.
C. No. Translate the abstract language if necessary to read “ignores the possibility that even when dislike of vegetables is genetically predetermined, dislike of vegetables can occur for other reasons”. This is granted by the conclusion which states “at least in some cases”.

D. No. This does not match the conclusion since the conclusion does not assume monicausality.

E. Yes. From the premises it is unknown whether the vegetable liking group had this gene. This is missing pertinent information.

PT72-S2-Q18

19. C

Arguments; Point at Issue; 1st Section

Ana concludes that she opposes the ban on smoking since it is not the government’s place to prevent people from harming only themselves. Pankaj points out that the ban is limited only to public spaces and that people could smoke at him. Ana and Pankaj disagree about whether the ban prevents smokers from harming themselves or not.

A. No. Ana would agree with this statement, but there is not enough information to determine Pankaj’s position.

B. No. It is not known whether either person would agree with this.

C. Yes. Ana would agree with this statement based on her premise; Pankaj would disagree since smokers can still smoke at home.

D. No. Pankaj would definitely agree with this. There is not enough information to make a clear statement about Ana.

E. No. It is not known whether either person would agree with this.

PT72-S2-Q19

20. B

Arguments; Flaw; 1st Section

The agricultural scientist concludes that apples were probably not cultivated 5,000 years ago on the grounds that wild apples are much smaller than cultivated apples. The apples found from a time close to the beginning of cultivation are no larger than those that grow wild. The assumption in this argument is a time comparison. The agricultural scientist assumes that there are no changes to cultivated apples that occurred after these apples but before modern supermarket ones. The credited response will identify some reason to doubt this comparison.

A. No. This does not match the conclusion which specifically states “this region”.

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B. Yes. This is a reason that the time comparison is not valid. If size changes took place gradually, then cultivated and wild apples would not immediately appear different.

C. No. This does not match the argument which compares only apples from a specific region.

D. No. This is not found in the argument.

E. No. This common flaw (circular reasoning) is not found in this argument.

PT72-S2-Q20

21. B

Arguments; Assumption-Nec; 1st Section
This argument concludes that the happy life tends to be the good life. The premises define the good life as a morally virtuous life and that genuine happiness derives from a sense of approval of one’s character and projects. The hole in the argument is the jump between approval of one’s character and morally virtuous life. The credited response will link these premises together.

A. No. This is too strongly worded to be required by the argument.

B. Yes. This correctly bridges the two premises. The negation of this answer destroys the conclusion.

C. No. This is not relevant to the argument’s conclusion.

D. No. This is not relevant to the argument’s conclusion.

E. No. This is not relevant to the argument’s conclusion.

PT72-S2-Q21

22. C

Arguments; Parallel Flaw; 1st Section
This argument concludes that returning organic wastes to soil is a good solution for waste disposal problems small-scale organic farms face. This is based upon the premise that this good solutions requires that wastes be non-toxic and have low transport energy requirements. The premises then state that these conditions are met by small-scale organic farms. These premises can be diagrammed as follows:

P1: Good solution → non toxic AND not too much energy
P2: non toxic AND not too much energy → Conclusion: good solution

The diagrams make it clear that this is a necessary as sufficient flaw in which the statement was flipped but not negated. The credited response must have the same flaw. If
two answer choices share this flaw, then the argument will also match structure and scope

A. No. This argument claims that greenhouse plants are healthy because they have moisture, light, and nutrients. The premise states that if they have these three things they will thrive. This is a valid argument.

B. No. This argument concludes that the desired results will be seen in 20 years based on the premise that every country will be globalized in 20 years, so every country will have a way to optimize its resources. This is a language shift, which is a different type of flaw.

C. Yes. This argument claims your idea has three conditions so it is viable. In this conclusion, the three conditions are treated as sufficient. The premise states those three conditions are necessary factors for a viable idea.

D. No. This argument claims your idea has three conditions so it is viable. In this conclusion, the three conditions are treated as sufficient. The premise states those three conditions are necessary factors for a viable idea.

E. No. This argument concludes that what I ate was not nutritious. The premises state that carbohydrates and protein are requirements for nutritious and that 80% of the calories in the lunch were from fat. This argument shifts from needing carbohydrates and protein to fat content, so it does not match the original flaw.

PT72-S2-Q22

23. A

Arguments; Strengthen; 1st Section

This argument concludes that phenazines serve as molecular pipelines that give interior bacteria essential nutrients from the area around the colony. The premise states that some bacteria produce antibiotic molecules known as phenazines. The flaw in the argument is that there is no support at all for phenazines to serve as nutrient pipelines. The credited response will strengthen this claim by either providing evidence that phenazines do in fact involve nutrient transfers or that a lack of phenazines can lead to a lack of nutrients.

A. Yes. This answer choice indirectly supports the conclusion by suggesting that bacteria without phenazines have an alternative method of providing nutrients to interior bacteria.

B. No. The rate of production is not relevant to the claim that they are nutrient pipelines.

C. No. This answer choice would weaken the claim by suggesting that phenazines are not necessary for nutrients.

D. No. A bacteria’s ability to fend off other bacteria is not relevant to the conclusion.
E. No. This answer choice would weaken the claim by suggesting that phenazines do not transport nutrients to interior bacteria.

PT72-S2-Q23

24. A

*Arguments; Inference; 1st Section*

This inference argument deals with how quantity statements interact. The argument states that most of the culturally significant documents will be restored, some questionable authenticity documents will be restored, only manuscripts whose safety will be restored, and no infrequently consulted manuscript will be restored.

A. Yes. Since at least one suspect document will be restored and since frequently consulted documents will be restored, this must be true.

B. No. This is too strongly worded to be supported.

C. No. The argument does not state that all safe to restore manuscripts are also frequently consulted. This is too strongly worded to be supported.

D. No. Information about manuscripts susceptible to deterioration is unsupported.

E. No. Which manuscripts are rarely consulted is unsupported information.

PT72-S2-Q24

25. B

*Arguments; Strengthen; 1st Section*

This argument concludes that the perception of direct-mail being bad for the environment is misguided. This is based on the premise that most of the products advertised are for the home and that because of direct-mail, millions of people buy products over the phone or online rather than driving to the store. The premises establish a causal link between home purchases and direct mail; however, the argument assumes that there are no other factors that need to be considered. The credited response will either limit other possible interpretations of the premises or will establish that direct-mail has only the one effect.

A. No. This answer would weaken the claim by suggesting that more people might drive rather than less.

B. Yes. This answer strengthens the argument by limiting the scope of direct-mail purchases to needed goods, thus making the advertising for them necessary rather than superfluous.

C. No. Magazine advertisements are irrelevant to the conclusion that direct-mail is not bad for the environment.

D. No. Why the advertisements are sent is not relevant to the claim that they are not bad for the environment.
E. No. Just because more products are being purchased from home than were before does not strengthen the claim that direct mail is not bad for the environment. This is irrelevant.

PT72-S2-Q25

26. D

Arguments; Parallel; 1st Section

This argument concludes that if a country is new it is probably not ruled by a monarch. This is based upon the premise that most countries are not ruled by monarch and that the older a country is the more likely it is to be ruled by a monarch. This can be abstracted to read: more A then more likely B. B is rare. Conclusion: if ~A then likely ~B. The credited response will match this structure but not necessarily the order of this argument.

A. No. The structure of this argument reads “B is rare. More A then more likely B. Conclusion: ~A so likely ~C.” The conclusion introduces a new piece, so this is not parallel.

B. No. The structure of this argument reads “B is rare. More A then more likely B. Conclusion: More A then more likely B.” The conclusion in this argument does not align with the original conclusion.

C. No. The structure of this argument reads “B is rare. If less A then less likely B. Conclusion: if more A then more likely B.” Neither the second premise nor the conclusion aligns with the original argument.

D. Yes. The structure matches exactly: “B is rare. If more A then more likely B. If ~A then likely ~B.

E. No. The structure reads, “B is rare. More A then likely more B. Conclusion: ~A so likely B.” The conclusion does not align with the original conclusion.

PT72-S2-Q26
PT 72 Arguments

1. **C**
   
   **Arguments; Resolve/Explain; 2nd Section**
   
   C. This is a resolve/explain question so the credited response will explain how two seemingly disparate statements can both be true. The Dentist states that brushing after a meal will remove sugars that cause tooth decay but if brushing is not an option, the dentist suggests chewing gum, even if it has sugar to prevent tooth decay. The credited response will show why gum with sugar is better the alternative when brushing is not an option.

   A. No. The fact that gum contains any sugar makes gum a confusing recommendation since sugar causes tooth decay.

   B. No. This choice does not explain the recommendation to chew gum despite the fact that gum contains sugar which causes tooth decay.

   C. Yes. This choice explains the recommendation to chew gum since by showing that it provides a benefit that reduces tooth decay.

   D. No. This choice does not explain the recommendation to chew gum despite the fact that gum contains sugar which causes tooth decay.

   E. No. While this choice references beneficial effects of chewing gum, it does not explain the recommendation to chew gum despite the fact that gum contains sugar which causes tooth decay.

   PT72-S3-Q1

2. **B**

   **Arguments; Weaken; 2nd Section**

   B. This is a weaken question so the credited response will hurt the conclusion by attacking the flaw in the argument. The author disagrees with the theory that New Zealand’s bird population exists due to a lack of competition from mammals based on evidence that states that fossils have been found that prove the existence of indigenous mammals in New Zealand. The author assumes that the existence of indigenous mammals proves that those mammals competed with birds but the evidence is not strong enough to prove that claim.

   A. No. This choice would strengthen the claim that mammals competed with birds.

   B. Yes. This choice would hurt the argument by showing that the mammals did not compete with birds in New Zealand.

   C. No. Other types of animal fossils discovered at the site are not directly relevant to the question of whether mammal species competed with birds in New Zealand.
D. No. This would strengthen the claim that mammal species compete with birds.
E. No. What is true of other islands is not relevant to what is true of New Zealand.

PT72-S3-Q2

3. **D**

*Arguments; Main Point; 2nd Section*

D. This is a main point question so the credited response will match the conclusion of the argument. The restaurant owner claims that the newspaper reporter who panned the restaurant is not a true restaurant critic. The premises state that the reporter has no special expertise in food and that one cannot be called a drama critic if one does not have special training in theater. Use the why test to confirm that the conclusion is supported by the other facts in the argument.

A. No. This is a premise.
B. No. This is a premise.
C. No. This is a premise.
D. Yes. This matches the conclusion of the argument.
E. No. This is a premise.

PT72-S3-Q3

4. **E**

*Arguments; Assumption-Nec; 2nd Section*

E. This is a necessary-assumption question so the credited response will help the argument by filling in the gap. The argument concludes that the hypothesis that our solar system was formed from a cloud of dust and gas produced by a supernova is false. This is based on the premise that if the hypothesis is correct there would iron-60 present in the early history of the solar system but that scientists have not found iron-60 in early meteorites. The argument assumes that if iron-60 were present in the early history of the solar system that it would be found in early meteorites so the credited response will address this assumption.

A. No. The argument does not assume that early meteorites did not contain elements from the supernova. It actually assumes the opposite.
B. No. The material used to form other solar systems is not relevant to whether the meteorites indicate that our solar system was formed from dust and gas from a supernova.
C. No. Other types of iron than iron-60 are not relevant to whether the lack of iron-60 in meteorites indicate that our solar system was formed from dust and gas from a supernova.
D. No. Late forming meteorites are not relevant to whether the early meteorites indicate that our solar system was formed from dust and gas from a supernova.

E. Yes. This helps the argument. Use the negation test. If this were not true, then the failure to find iron-60 in meteorites would not itself disprove the original hypothesis.

PT72-S3-Q4

5. C
Arguments; Resolve/Explain; 2nd Section
C. This is a resolve/explain question so the credited response will explain how two seemingly disparate statements can both be true. The argument states that tuna is sometimes treated with carbon monoxide to prevent it from turning brown as it ages. On one hand, the argument states that carbon monoxide in this usage is not harmful to humans. On the other hand, people are more likely to get sick from eating tuna that has been treated with carbon monoxide.

A. No. This does not explain why people are more likely to get sick from eating tuna that has been treated with carbon monoxide.

B. No. This does not explain why people are more likely to get sick from eating tuna that has been treated with carbon monoxide.

C. Yes. This explains how eating tuna that has been treated with carbon monoxide could cause people to get sick even though carbon monoxide used in this way is not itself dangerous.

D. No. Other ways to prevent tuna from turning brown would not explain why people are more likely to get sick from eating tuna that has been treated with carbon monoxide.

E. No This does not explain why people are more likely to get sick from eating tuna that has been treated with carbon monoxide.

PT72-S3-Q5

6. C
Arguments; Assumption-Suff; 2nd Section
C. This is a sufficient-assumption question so the credited response will help the conclusion by providing strong evidence that the assumption is valid. The astrophysicist claims that the descriptive labels "long" and "short" used to describe Gamma Ray Bursts are not useful. This is based on the premise that a "long" GRB has many characteristics of "short" GRBs. The argument assumes characteristics of GRBs other than duration are important.

A. No. This choice does not link the possibility of unique characteristics with the 'short' or 'long' descriptions in the argument.
B. No. This would hurt the argument by showing that duration alone is important in some situations.

C. Yes. This choice states the assumption in the argument. If true, the argument's conclusion must also be true.

D. No. This choice states another factor that is not important which provides more evidence for the claim that duration alone is important.

E. No. The argument is not concerned with the ability to label with non-descriptive labels.

PT72-S3-Q6

7. A

Arguments; Flaw; 2nd Section

A. This is a flaw question. The credited response will hurt the argument by describing the flaw. The conclusion states that hospital patients with a greater tendency to laugh are helped more when they laugh a little than other patients who laugh more. The premises refer to a study that indicated that immune systems grew stronger when patients watched comic videos indicating that laughter can aid recovery. The study also noted that immune system gains were stronger in people who had a greater tendency to laugh. The argument is flawed in that assumes that the patients who had a greater tendency to laugh did not in fact laugh more at the comic videos in the study than did others.

A. Yes. This describes the flaw in the argument.

B. No. The conclusion argues that the comic movie helped aid the recovery process regardless of the level of immune system that a patient started with.

C. No. The conclusion is not about the general population since it is specifically about hospital patients.

D. No. There is no concern about the direction of causality since the gains in immune system came after the comic movie was shown.

E. No. The argument states that these patients were aided more but there is no evidence that those patients recovered more quickly.

PT72-S3-Q7

8. A

Arguments; Strengthen; 2nd Section

A. This is a strengthen question so the credited response will help the conclusion of the argument by providing additional evidence. The conclusion states that a male guppy will change its courting patterns based on feedback from a female. The premises state that females preferred male guppies with more orange showing and that males tended to
show females their more orange side when courting. The argument assumes a causal relationship between male and female preferences by establishing a correlation.

A. Yes. This would strengthen the claim by showing that the female feedback was responsible for the behavior of male guppies since it shows that a lack of female feedback results in no shift in behavior by the male guppies.

B. No. The preferences of females of other species of guppies are not relevant to the behavior of males of this species.

C. No. The lack of research into this question is not relevant to the argument's study.

D. No. The coloration of female guppies is not directly relevant to the behavior of males of this species.

E. No. This would weaken the argument by showing that the behavior may have been caused by an inability to interact.

PT72-S3-Q8

9. E

Arguments; Main Point; 2nd Section
E. This is a main point question. The credited response will match the conclusion of the argument. The politician concludes that acting on the basis of an argument that proposes to unilaterally reduce nuclear arms is dangerous. This is based on premises that state that the argument for unilateral nuclear arms reductions do not consider countries that are on the verge of civil war and that those countries cannot be relied upon to conform to an international policy.

A. No. There is no direct evidence that these countries would not agree to an international policy; the premises state that these countries cannot be trusted to follow through with the agreement.

B. No. This is contradictory to the claims of the argument.

C. No. There is no mention of disclosure of nuclear capabilities in the argument so this cannot be the main point.

D. No. There is no direct evidence that countries would not agree to an international policy; the premises state that some countries cannot be trusted to follow through with the agreement.

E. Yes. This choice matches the conclusion of the argument.

PT72-S3-Q9

10. D

Arguments; Weaken; 2nd Section
D. This is a hurt question. The credited response will address the flaw. The advertisement concludes that you should take the full LIC treatment after any accident that involves a fall or a head bump. This is based on premises that state that many types of accidents can produce the types of motion that cause whiplash. The advertisement assumes that the types of motion that cause whiplash occur in accidents that involve a fall or a head bump.

A. No. The conclusion does not state that people shoved from behind should go through the treatment for whiplash.

B. No. This would help the argument by linking auto accidents to the types of motion that cause whiplash.

C. No. Other causes of whiplash wouldn't hurt the argument that people should go through treatment for accidents involving the most common types of motion that cause whiplash.

D. Yes. This would weaken the argument by showing that accidents that involve falls or head bumps are unlikely to cause whiplash and would not need treatment for whiplash.

E. No. The methods of treatment are not relevant to the question of whether a person who experiences certain accidents should go through the treatment for whiplash.

11. A

Arguments; Flaw; 2nd Section

A. This is a flaw question. The credited response will describe the flaw in the argument. The argument concludes that a development proposal should move forward since the objections of a citizen group to developing a hiking trail are groundless and that most trail users would be hikers who care about the environment. The argument assumes that the only reason the proposal may not move forward would be if the citizen group’s argument is valid when there may be other reasons to avoid the development of hiking trails.

A. Yes. This describes the flaw. An argument is not necessarily correct just because opponents of the argument are wrong.

B. No. This argument does not have a part-to-whole comparison flaw.

C. No. This argument is not circular because the premises are different from the conclusion.

D. No. The argument states that a majority of users of the trail will share a certain characteristic.

E. No. There is no attack on the members of the citizen group.
12. C

*Arguments; Strengthen; 2nd Section*

C. This is a strengthen question so the credited response will help the conclusion which states that those people who predict a catastrophic shortage of scientists and engineers are wrong based on premises that state that there is little upward pressure on salaries for these positions and unemployment is as high in these fields as others. The argument assumes that a lack of upward pressure on salaries and 'normal' unemployment are indications of a field that is not in danger of imminent shortage.

A. No. The proportion of research done by corporations is not relevant to the question of whether upward salary pressure or unemployment are indications of an imminent shortage of researchers.

B. No. Financial success is not directly relevant to the question of whether upward salary pressure or unemployment are indications of an imminent shortage of researchers since there is no information about the financial success of researchers.

C. Yes. This would provide an additional reason to support the claim that there is no imminent shortage because the number of people in the field has increased.

D. No. Specializations within the field of science are not directly relevant to the question of whether upward salary pressure or unemployment are indications of an imminent shortage of researchers since the argument talks about the field of science generally.

E. No. Professional development is not relevant to the question of whether upward salary pressure or unemployment are indications of an imminent shortage of researchers.

PT72-S3-Q12

13. C

*Arguments; Principle-Str; 2nd Section*

C. This is a principle-strengthen question so the credited response will help both arguments. Rhonda argues that you should use your time, energy, and money to help others as long as the cost isn't too great. She bases this on the premise that charitable people live richer lives than miserly hermits. Brad argues that you should focus generosity on friends and relatives because they will remember sacrifices and return kindness.

A. No. This would not help Brad's argument since his argument says to ignore complete strangers.

B. No. The golden rule does not help Brad's argument since his argument says to ignore complete strangers.
C. Yes. This would help Rhonda's argument because she says that charitable people live richer lives so helping oneself in that situation would be to act charitably in order to live richer. This would help Brad's argument by showing that helping friends and relatives would lead to returned kindesses for oneself in the future.

D. No. This would not help Rhonda's argument because she does not indicate whether charitable people lead richer lives due to them returning kindness.

E. No. Neither Rhonda nor Brad discuss pride.

PT72-S3-Q13

14. B

**Arguments; Flaw; 2nd Section**

B. This is a flaw question. The credited response will hurt the argument by describing the flaw. The columnist disagrees with the position of wildlife activists who claim that cable tv lines should not be strung along with electric wires above ground. The columnist cites the fact that animals are electrocuted by power lines even when cable tv lines are above ground as the premise. The argument assumes that because the wildlife activists argument would not completely address the issue of electrocuted animals that the proposal is invalid.

A. No. The argument does not confuse necessary and sufficient conditions.

B. Yes. This describes the flaw in the argument.

C. No. Advantages to the proposal are not directly relevant to the logic of the argument.

D. No. The author does not criticize the wildlife activists.

E. No. The author does not discuss other proposals that would be effective.

PT72-S3-Q14

15. B

**Arguments; Reasoning; 2nd Section**

B. This is a role question so the credited response will describe the role of the sentence in question. The argument concludes that *Thrinaxodon* was probably warm-blooded. This conclusion is based on premises that state that *Thrinaxodon* had skull features that suggest it had whiskers, and that if it had whiskers it probably also had hair on other parts of its body that would serve as insulation to regulate body temperature and insulation would not be useful to a cold-blooded animal. The credited response will state that the sentence in question is a premise that supports the conclusion.

A. No. The conclusion does not state that insulation would not be useful to a cold-blooded animal.

B. Yes. This describes the role of the sentence in the argument.
C. No. The sentence is not the conclusion.
D. No. The author agrees with the sentence.
E. No. The sentence is used as a premise to support the conclusion.

PT72-S3-Q15

16. D

*Arguments; Inference; 2nd Section*

D. This is an inference question. Fill in the blank with an answer choice that is supported by the remaining text. The economist states that countries use taxation to fund expenditures but an income tax does not promote savings and investment whereas taxing consumption encourages savings. The economist also states that the only way to improve economies for most countries is to increase savings rates.

A. No. The author does not discuss taxing savings or investments.
B. No. There is no evidence that the rate of economic improvement would be rapid.
C. No. There is no evidence that taxing consumption alone would be enough to fund government.
D. Yes. This conclusion is supported by the text since one way to accomplish the important goal of improving economies is to encourage savings by taxing consumption instead of income.
E. No. The author says taxing income does not help a country's economy but it does not state that taxing income would be harmful.

PT72-S3-Q16

17. D

*Arguments; Weaken; 2nd Section*

D. This is a weaken question so the credited response will hurt the argument by attacking its flaw. Meade argues that governments are justified in outlawing behavior that puts one's own health at risk because people who are injured due to risky behavior inevitably impose emotional and financial costs on others. The argument is flawed in that it assumes that the government is justified in passing laws that prevent certain behaviors to protect others.

A. No. The ability to harm oneself is not in question.
B. No. Personal obligations are not relevant to the question of whether the government can pass laws that prevent certain behaviors in order to protect others.
C. No. This would strengthen the argument by connecting the government actions to the premises.
D. Yes. This choice would hurt the argument by showing that the law is not justified only because it protects harm to others.

E. No. This would strengthen the argument by showing that harm to others is more important than personal freedom.

PT72-S3-Q17

18. C

Arguments; Assumption-Nec; 2nd Section

C. This is a necessary-assumption question so the credited response will help the argument by providing an important assumption. The conclusion states that Sanderson's omission was morally wrong. This is based on premises that lying is morally wrong, an intentionally misleading statement is a lie, and that there is no moral difference between a statement and an omission done with the same intent. The argument assumes that Sanderson's omission was intentionally misleading.

A. No. What Sanderson's cousin wanted is not relevant to the argument.

B. No. What other people did or did not say is not relevant to whether Sanderson was morally wrong.

C. Yes. Use the negation test. If Sanderson did not believe that the overheard statement was correct, then his omission was not intentionally misleading.

D. No. Hypothetical situations are not required assumptions.

E. No. Use the negation test. If Sanderson did not have something to gain, the act of omission could still have been intentionally misleading.

PT72-S3-Q18

19. D

Arguments; Principle-Match; 2nd Section

D. This is a principle-match question so the credited response will match the principle in the argument which states that a judge must follow precedent that is not contrary to basic moral values and that in the absence of precedent judges may use their own legal views to decide a case as long as those views are not contradictory to widespread public opinion.

A. No. By deciding the case on his own legal views that contradict public opinion, Judge Swoboda did not use the principle as stated.

B. No. By deciding the case on his own legal views that contradict public opinion, Judge Valenzuela did not use the principle as stated.

C. No. By deciding the case without applying the precedent that doesn't violate basic moral values Judge Wilson did not use the principle as stated.
D. Yes. Judge Watanabe used her own legal view in a situation where there was no precedent and her own legal view did not contradict any widespread public opinion.

E. No. By deciding the case without applying the precedent that doesn't violate basic moral values Judge Wilson did not use the principle as stated.

PT72-S3-Q19

20. B

Arguments; Inference; 2nd Section

B. This is an inference question so the credited response will be supported by the text of the passage. The passage states that in a study of people with amusia, volunteers were unable to tell the difference between tones when there was a shift in pitch. The volunteers were able to perceive changes in timing.

A. No. There is no evidence that there is a compensatory relationship between perceiving shifts in tone and changes in timing.

B. Yes. This must be true because volunteers with amusia were unable to perceive shifts in tone but were able to perceive changes in timing.

C. No. There is no evidence that there is a compensatory relationship between perceiving shifts in tone and changes in timing.

D. No. There is no evidence that the perception of a melody has no relationship with discerning timing.

E. No. There is no evidence for the reasons behind people's ability to perceive timing or shifts in pitch.

PT72-S3-Q20

21. E

Arguments; Principle-Str; 2nd Section

E. This is a principle-strengthen question so the credited response will help the conclusion by providing a rule that would make the conclusion true. The literary critic argues that there is little of social significance in contemporary novels. This is based on the premise that readers can't get into a literary world unless they can experience the world through the moral understanding of its characters and contemporary novels have sensationalistic spectacles that only serve to make readers wonder what will happen next. There is a gap between the conclusion about social significance and the premises based on experiencing a world.

A. No. This would hurt the argument by showing that what is true of classic literature may not be true of contemporary literature.
B. No. This goes in the wrong direction and discusses the wants of a novelist rather than the existential question of whether novels have social significance.

C. No. There is no indication that a novel is to be considered a work of art.

D. No. While attractive, this conditional is the opposite of what is needed. To strengthen the argument this choice would have to say "If a novel does NOT allow a reader to understand injustice it will not be socially significant."

E. Yes. This links the premises with the conclusion.

PT72-S3-Q21

22. E

Arguments; Flaw; 2nd Section

E. This is a flaw question so the credited response will hurt the conclusion by describing its flaw. The argument concludes that the recommendations for avoiding infection is counter-productive because people who follow the recommendations are more likely to contract diseases from those pathogens that those who deviate considerably from the recommendations. The argument assumes that there is no other causal factor that would make a person who follows the recommendations to become infected.

A. No. Foods that are not meat-based are not relevant to this argument.

B. No. The argument states that is true so it cannot assume this fact.

C. No. The recognizability of the symptoms is not directly relevant to the argument without also assuming that people that do not follow the recommendations are sick without knowing it.

D. No. The argument says that following the recommendations causes a greater number of infections so it does not assume that people who follow the recommendation will not be infected.

E. Yes. This choice says that the people who are most likely to follow the recommendations are the same people who are most likely to become infected due to a susceptibility to infection.

PT72-S3-Q22

23. C

Arguments; Parallel; 2nd Section

C. This is a parallel question so the credited response will match the structure of the original argument. The argument states that no non-fiction book published by Carriage has been profitable and that they made a profit on every book published last year and concludes from these premises that Carriage must not have published a non-fiction book.
last year. This is a logically appropriate argument that uses elimination of alternatives to draw a conclusion. The credited response will match this structure.

A. No. This argument is invalid because the premises are contradictory. There are no circumstances in which it is possible that no actor has ever played an important role and that every actor last year played an important role.

B. No. This argument does not match because it is linear and does not eliminate alternatives to draw a conclusion.

C. Yes. This argument matches. It states that Pranwich has never given a bonus to its marketing division but that it did give bonuses to every analyst last year. Therefore it is not possible that an analyst worked in its marketing division.

D. No. This argument does not match because it is linear and does not eliminate alternatives to draw a conclusion.

E. No. This argument does not match because does not eliminate alternatives to draw a conclusion. Also, this argument is flawed because it assumes that if it has never done something in one area that it has never done that thing anywhere.

PT72-S3-Q23

24. A

Arguments; Inference; 2nd Section

A. This is an inference question so the credited response will be supported by the text of the passage which states that all unemployed artists are sympathetic to social justice and that no employed artist is interested in great personal fame.

A. Yes. If there are artists that are interested in great personal fame, they are unemployed and therefore must be sympathetic to social justice.

B. No. There is no evidence that artists uninterested in personal fame (those that are employed) are sympathetic to social justice.

C. No. There is no information about how unemployed artists feel about great personal fame.

D. No. It is possible that employed artists are also sympathetic to social justice.

E. No. It is possible that some employed artists are neither interested in personal fame nor sympathetic to social justice.

PT72-S3-Q24

25. D

Arguments; Parallel Flaw; 2nd Section

D. This is a parallel the flaw question. The credited response will have a flaw that matches the flaw in the original argument. The argument claims that there are two
suspects for a burglary and that since one of them has an alibi that the other must be the burglar. The argument assumes that the burglar must be one of the suspects and not some other person. The credited response will have an argument where there are two likely possibilities but one is found to be not possible so the other must be chosen without considering a third alternative.

A. No. This argument is the opposite of the original argument because it assumes that since one option will be chosen the other option will not also be chosen.

B. No. This argument confuses necessary and sufficient conditions to draw its conclusion.

C. No. This is a valid argument so it does not contain a flaw that matches the flaw in the original argument.

D. Yes. This matches the original argument. Baxim has two choices that are likely but since one option has been ruled out, the other option must be true. Like the original argument this choice assumes that no other option is possible.

E. No. This argument states that there are only two possible situations so this is a valid argument and does not have a flaw that matches the original argument.

PT72-S3-Q25
PT72 Games

Questions 1 - 6
PT72-S4-Game 1 (Qs 1 to 7)

PT72-S4-Game 1 (Qs 1 to 7)

This is a grouping game with two groups and a twist. The groups are segment 1 and segment 2 – put these on top of the diagram. Segment 1 has three spaces and segment 2 has two spaces. The inventory consists of 5 reports – I and N are general and S, T, and W are local. Since there are two groups and more than one category in the inventory, this sets up just like a 2D In/Out game. The twist is that order matters in each group. Programs proceed from longest to shortest in each group, so label the first space in each group “longest”, and the last spot in each group “shortest”. The first two clues contain information about how to set up the diagram, and the remaining clues are fixed and range. There is one wildcard.

Clue 1. Use this information to set up your diagram.
Clue 2. Mark the first spaces in each group as “longest” and the last space in each group as “shortest”.
Clue 3. Local in both segments; this can be noted as ~TWS in segment 1.
Clue 4. NG longest
Clue 5. SL shortest
Clue 6. IG – WL

Deductions: Since NG is the longest program, it will have to go first in whatever segment it is in. You can note this on top of your diagram. Since SL is the shortest, it will have to be in the last space in whatever segment it is in. You can also note this on top of your diagram. It is important to note that clue 6 only comes into play if both IG and WL are in the same segment. Also note that NG and IG cannot be together in segment 2 since there are only two spaces in segment 2 and both segments must contain a local report (clue 3). So one, or both, of them must be in segment 1. TL is the least restricted element.

1. **B**

   *Harder Games; Grab-a-rule Harder Games*

   Use rules to eliminate answer choices, then choose the remaining answer.

   A. No. This violates clues 2 and 4 because N is longer than I.
   B. Yes. This choice does not violate any of the clues.
   C. No. This violates rules 2 and 5 by putting S before T.
   D. No. This violates rules 2 and 6 by putting W before I.
E. No. This violates rule 3 since there is no room for a local report in segment 2.

PT72-S4-Q1

2. E
   Harder Games; Specific Harder Games
   Make a new line in your diagram and add the new information. If T is the last report in the first segment, then according to the deductions, S must be in the last spot in the second segment, making choice (E) the credited response.
   A. No.
   B. No.
   C. No.
   D. No.
   E. Yes.
   PT72-S4-Q2

3. B
   Harder Games; Specific Harder Games
   Make a new line in your diagram and add the new information. If N is the first report in the second segment, then I is forced into the first segment and one of S, T, or W is the second report in the second segment. Eliminate choice (E) because there are only 5 reports and N is in the second segment. Eliminate choice (D) because S must be in the last spot in a segment (clues 5 and 2). Now, since I is in the first segment, if W is in the same segment it cannot be first because of clue 6. Eliminate choice (C). So, the first spot in the first segment cannot be N, S, or W. That leaves I and T. If I is first, then W can be second, and S can be third, pushing T into the second segment. This is just one possibility, but since it works, try putting T in the first spot in segment one. If T is first, I would be second, and S or W would be third. This works as well, so eliminate choice (A) and select choice (B).
   A. No.
   B. Yes.
   C. No.
   D. No.
   E. No.
   PT72-S4-Q3

4. D
   Harder Games; General Harder Games
Use the deductions, prior work, and trying the answers to determine which answer choice must be false.

A. No. I was one possibility for the first report in the first section in question 3.
B. No. N was in the first spot in the first segment in the credited answer to question 1.
C. No. N was in the first spot in the second segment in the question stem of question 3.
D. Yes. Since N must be the first report in one of the segments, if W is the first report in segment one, then N is the first report in the second segment. Since the second report must be local (clue 3), this forces I into the first segment, and according to clue 6, I is longer than W, so putting W in the first spot violates clue 2.
E. No. W is in the last spot in segment 2 in the credited response to question 6.

PT72-S4-Q4

5. A

**Harder Games; General Harder Games**

Use the deductions, prior work, and trying the answers to determine which answer choice provides enough information to lock each report into exactly one position.

A. Yes. If I is the last report in the first segment, then S must be the last report in the second segment (clues 5 and 2) and W must be in the second segment as well because of clue 6. This forces N into the first spot of the first segment, leaving T in the second spot in the first segment.
B. No. N was in the first spot of the first segment in question 2 and there were multiple possible arrangements of the other elements.
C. No. N was in the first spot of the second segment in Questions 3 and 6 and there were multiple possible arrangements of the other elements.
D. No. S was in the last spot of the second segment in question 2 and there were multiple possible arrangements of the other elements.
E. No. W could have been in the last spot in the first segment in questions 4 and 6 with multiple possible arrangements of the other elements.

PT72-S4-Q5

6. E

**Harder Games; Specific Harder Games**

Make a new line in your diagram and add the new information. If T is the first report in the first segment, then N has to be the first report in the second segment (clues 2 and 4). This will force I into segment one since clue 3 dictates that there must be a local report in...
each segment. You are looking for what could be true, so cross off anything that must be false.

A. No. I must be in the first segment.
B. No. N could never be the second report. This would violate clue 4.
C. No. Since I must also be in the first segment, W cannot be the second report in the first segment.
D. No. N must be the first report of the second segment (clues 2 and 6).
E. Yes. S, T, and W can all be the last report of the second segment, so this could be true.

Questions 7 - 12

PT72-S4-Game 2 (Qs 7 to 12)

PT72-S4-Game 2 (Qs 7 to 12)

This is a 1D order game with 1-1 correspondence. There are five houses – Q, R, S, T, and V – shown one at a time, so put 1-5 across the top of the diagram. There are no wild cards.

Clue 1. R = 1 or 2
Clue 2. T = 1 or 5
Clue 3. 3 = Q or V
Clue 4. ~QS ~SQ

There is not much to work with here, but make sure to put the information from the clues into the diagram. The elements are very restricted by the clues, so once you start filling in information from the questions they should fall into place with only a few possibilities.

7. Easier Games; Specific Easier Games

Make a new line in your diagram and add the new information. IF Q is in spot 4, then according to clue 3, V must be in spot 3 making choice (E) the credited response.

A. No.
B. No.
C. No.
D. No.
E. Yes.

PT72-S4-Q7

8. C

_Easier Games; General Easier Games_

Use the deductions, prior work, and trying the answers to determine which answer choice forces each inventory element into only one space.

A. No. If Q is in spot 3, then S cannot be in spots 2 or 4 (clue 4) but it can be in either spot 1 or spot 5, interchangeable with T, without violating any other clues.

B. No. If R is in the first spot, then T is in spot 5. Q cannot be in the third spot as this would only leave spots 2 and 4 open, which would force S next to Q (rule 4), so Q must be in either spot 2 or 4, interchangeable with S.

C. Yes. If S is second, then R must be first (clue 1), T must be fifth (clue 2), V must be third (clues 3 and 4), and Q must be fourth.

D. No. If Q is in spot 3, then S cannot be in spots 2 or 4 (clue 4) but it can be in either spot 1 or spot 5, interchangeable with T, without violating any other clues.

E. No. This scenario was demonstrated as having multiple options in question 9.

PT72-S4-Q8

9. D

_Easier Games; Specific Easier Games_

Make a new line in your diagram and add the new information. If S must be shown before Q, and S and Q cannot be consecutive (clue 4), then the new clue should look like S _ - Q. This means that Q cannot be first or second, and S cannot be fourth or fifth. Try putting Q in 3. This would force R and S into the first two spots, which in turn would force T into spot 5 and V into spot 4. Now try Q in spot 4. This would force V into spot 3, and R and S into the first two spots, and T into spot 5. If you try to put Q in spot 5, then the first three spots would still have to be R, S, and V since S cannot be immediately next to Q (rule 4), and that would force T into spot 4, which violates clue 2. So, T must be in spot 5, making choice D the credited answer.

A. No.

B. No.

C. No.

D. Yes.

E. No.

PT72-S4-Q9
10. A

_Easier Games; General Easier Games_

Use the deductions, prior work, and trying the answers to determine which answer choice could be true. Eliminate any answer choice that must be false.

A. Yes. This scenario was demonstrated in Question 11.

B. No. If Q is fifth, then T is first (clue 2), R is second (clue 1), and V is third (clue 3). The only spot left for S is fourth, right next to Q, which doesn’t work (clue 4).

C. No. If V is first, then R is second (clue 1), Q is third (clue 3), T is fifth (clue 2). The only spot left for S is fourth, right next to Q, which doesn’t work (clue 4).

D. No. If V second, then R is first (clue 1), Q is third (clue 3), T is fifth (clue 2). The only spot left for S is fourth, right next to Q, which doesn’t work (clue 4).

E. No. If V is fifth, then T is first (clue 2), R is second, (clue 1), and Q is third (clue 3). The only spot left for S is fourth, right next to Q, which doesn’t work (clue 4).

PT72-S4-Q10

11. E

_Easier Games; Specific Easier Games_

Make a new line in your diagram and add the new information. If V is third, and R is first or second (clue 1), then either Q or S must be before T because if T is first, then Q and S will be forced together in violation of clue 4. So, no matter what, T must be in spot 5 (clue 2) making choice (E) the credited response.

A. No.

B. No.

C. No.

D. No.

E. Yes.

PT72-S4-Q11

12. B

_Easier Games; Complex Easier Games_

This question is asking for a replacement clue for R must be first or second. The credited response will force R to be first or second.

A. No. Just because R can’t be fourth doesn’t mean it can’t be fifth. Try it. If R is in 5, then V could be third, T could be first, and Q and S can be in either spots 2 or 4.

B. Yes. If R must be earlier than V, then if V is third, this forces R into spots 1 or 2, and if V is fourth, then Q is third (clue 3) and R must still be in spots 1 or 2.
C. No. Without any other constraints on R, just limiting V to spot 3 or 4 does not limit R to spots 1 or 2.

D. No. With this new clue, if Q is third, then R must be second, which is too limiting since R cannot also be first.

E. No. This would be a good replacement for clue 2, but you need a replacement for clue 1. As it is, if the first clue is not in effect, then this new information does nothing to limit R.

PT72-S4-Q12

Questions 13 - 18
PT72-S4-Game 3 (Qs 13 to 18)

PT72-S4-Game 3 (Qs 13 to 18)

This is a grouping game with three groups- Iceland, Norway, and Sweden – which should go across the top of the diagram. The inventory consists of five artifacts – V, W, X, Y, and Z which are each used exactly once. While this game seems very straightforward, there is a twist that if missed, can make this game quite difficult. It is possible for Norway, and even Sweden, to be empty and all the artifacts to be in just two groups. There are no wild cards.

Clue 1. WY

Clue 2. X = N or S

Clue 3. I > N

Clue 4. VI \rightarrow ZS ; \neg ZS \rightarrow \neg VI

Deductions:

The trick here is to note that there is nothing that prevents N or S from being an empty group. I cannot be empty because of the third clue. If there are always more artifacts from I than from N, then I cannot be empty. Since X must be in N or S, I cannot have all 5 artifacts. Note that X cannot be in I on your diagram. According to clue 4, if V is in I, then Z is in S. This means that I can have at most three artifacts – W, Y, and V or Z. According to clue 3, since I > N, that means N can have 0, 1, or 2 artifacts. There are not any restrictions on what can go in S, but the maximum number of artifacts that S can have is 4 since I must have at least 1.

13. B

Easier Games; Grab-a-rule Easier Games
This is a grab-a-rule question. Use the rules to eliminate wrong answer and be left with the credited response.

A. No. This violates clue 1 since W and Y are not from the same country.
B. Yes. This does not violate any clues.
C. No. This violates clue 3 because I and N have the same number of artifacts.
D. No. This violates clue 4. V is in I, but Z is in N not S.
E. No. This violates clue 2 since X must be in N or S, not I.

PT72-S4-Q13

14. A

Easier Games; Specific Easier Games

Make a new line in your diagram and add the new information. If Y and Z are both in I, then W is also in I (clue 1). V cannot be in I since that would force Z into S (clue 4), but V could be in N, as could X (clue 2). So, all of the artifacts could be from I and N which means that there is no minimum number that must be in S. Choice (A) is the credited response.

A. Yes.
B. No.
C. No.
D. No.
E. No.

PT72-S4-Q14

15. E

Easier Games; General Easier Games

Use the deductions, prior work, and trying the answers to determine which answer choice must be false. Eliminate any answer that could be true.

A. No. If V and X are in N, then W, Y, and Z would have to be in I (rule 3). This does not violate any other rules and so could be true.
B. No. V and Y (with W) can be in I as per the discussion above in the deductions.
C. No. Question 14 demonstrates that W and Z can both be in I.
D. No. If W and Z are in S, Y is also in S, then V would have to be in I (clue 3) and X would have to be in S (clue 3). This could be true.
E. Yes. If W and Y are in N, then according to clue 3, the remaining artifacts would have to be in I. However, if V is in I then Z is in S (clue 4) which means that W and Y cannot ever be in N.

PT72-S4-Q15

16. A

_Easier Games; Specific Easier Games_

Add a new line to the diagram and fill in the new information. If W and X are in S, the Y is in S (clue 1) which only leaves V and Z to go elsewhere. Since I must have more artifacts than N (clue 3) one of V or Z must go in I, and the other must go in S. N cannot have any artifacts, making choice (A) the credited response.

A. Yes.
B. No.
C. No.
D. No.
E. No.

PT72-S4-Q16

17. C

_Easier Games; General Easier Games_

Use deductions, prior work, and trying to put the elements into N to determine how many artifacts could be in N. X can be in N according to clue 2 and demonstrated in questions 14 and 15. V can also be in N as shown in the same questions. Z can be in N as long as V is not in I (clue 4). If W and Y are in N, then according to clue 3, the remaining artifacts would have to be in I. However, if V is in I then Z is in S (clue 4) which means that W and Y cannot ever be in N. So, the maximum number of artifacts that could be in N is three, making choice (C) the credited response.

A. No.
B. No.
C. Yes.
D. No.
E. No.

PT72-S4-Q17

18. C

_Easier Games; General Easier Games_
Use deductions, prior work, and trying the answers to determine what must be false. Eliminate any answers that could be true.

A. No. This choice is demonstrated to be possible in question 16.

B. No. This could be true. If V and Z are in S, then X is in N (clue 2) and W and Y are in I (clues 1 and 3).

C. Yes. This must be false. If W and Y are in S, then X must be in N (clue 2) and V and Z in I (clue 3). But if V is in I, then Z is in S (clue 4), so this does not work.

D. No. This could be true. If X and Z are in S, then W, Y, and V could all be in I together. There are other possible combinations, but you only need one to prove that this could be true.

E. No. This could be true. If V, W, Y, and X are in S, then Z is in I (clue 3).

PT72-S4-Q18

Questions 19 - 23
PT72-S4-Game 4 (Qs 19 to 23)

PT72-S4-Game 4 (Qs 19 to 23)

This is a mapping game that requires you to keep track of whom each of 4 employees – J, K, L, and M – can pass a project to from day to day. While order seems to be a factor (Monday through Thursday), it isn’t really since every employee must have a project and pass a project every day.

Clue 1. ~JM

Clue 2. ~KJ

Clue 3. ~LJ

Since the clues all indicate who cannot pass to whom, it is important to determine who can pass to whom. There are only 4 employees, so just go through them systematically.

J – can pass to K and L
K – can pass to L and M
L – can pass to K and M
M – the only one who can pass to J, so ALWAYS passes to J since every employee must receive a project every day.
Indicate these connections on your test. It may be useful to use a standard diagram with M – F across the top to keep track of multiple exchanges

19. A  
Harder Games; Grab-a-rule Harder Games
A. Yes. This does not violate any clues.
B. No. This violates the rule given in the setup that an employee can only work on one project on any given day.
C. No. This violates the third clue by passing a project from L to J.
D. No. This violates the second clue by passing a project from K to J.
E. No. This violates the first clue by passing a project from J to M.
PT72-S4-Q19

20. E  
Harder Games; General Harder Games
Don’t let the wording confuse you. No projects are passed on the beginning of Monday – that is the first day each employee works on his own project before passing it to someone else on Tuesday, etc. From the deductions, you know that M is the only one who can pass to J and so must pass to J every day, making choice (E) the credited response.
A. No.
B. No.
C. No.
D. No.
E. Yes.
PT72-S4-Q20

21. C  
Harder Games; Specific Harder Games
Use your map to interpret the new information given. If one project gets passed back and forth between only two people, the only two who can pass to each other are K and L, making choice (C) the credited response.
A. No.
B. No.
C. Yes.
D. No.
22. **E**  
*Harder Games; Specific Harder Games*  
Use your map to interpret the new information given. If L works the same piece on Tuesday and Thursday, then it must have received it from K or L on Tuesday then passed it to K on Wednesday. Since L can only pass to K or M, if L passed the piece to M, then M would pass it to J, since M cannot pass to anyone else (deductions). So, in order to get the piece back on Thursday, it must pass the piece to someone who can pass the piece back – K. This makes choice (E) the credited response.

A. No.  
B. No.  
C. No.  
D. No.  
E. Yes.  

**PT72-S4-Q22**

23. **E**  
*Harder Games; General Harder Games*  
Use your map, deductions, and prior questions to help eliminate answers that must be false since you are looking for what could be true about Tuesday.

A. No. If J passes to K, K passes to M, and M can only pass to J (deductions), then L is left out of the loop.  
B. No. If J passes to L, L passes to M, and M can only pass to J (deductions), then K is left out of the loop.  
C. No. J cannot pass to M – this violates the first clue.  
D. No. If K and L transfer to each other on the same day, then M would pass to J, but J cannot pass to M (clue 1) so would be left unable to pass on his piece.  
E. Yes. If K passes to L, L passes to M, and M passes to J (deductions), then J can pass to K. NO one is left out of the loop or left not being able to pass.

**PT72-S4-Q23**