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QUESTION 1

Never again will you have to pay high prices for imported spring water. It is now bottled locally and inexpensively. You'll never taste the difference, however, if you're likely to be embarrassed to serve domestic spring water, simply serve it in a leaded crystal decanter.

What is the assumption made by this ad?

- A. It's not hard to tell domestic water from imported water based on its flavor
- B. The majority of spring water is bottled at its source
- C. Restrictions on importing and customs duties make the price of imported water higher
- D. Spring water tastes best when it's served from a decanter
- E. Some people purchase imported spring water instead of domestic, as a status symbol

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 2

"Old woman," grumbled the burly white man who had just heard Sojourner Truth speak, "do you think your talk about slavery does any good? I don't care anymore for your talk than I do for the bite of a flea." The tall, imposing black woman turned her piercing eyes on him. "Perhaps not," she answered, "but I'll keep you scratching." The little incident of the 1840s sums up all that Sojourner Truth was: utterly dedicated to spreading her message, afraid of no one, forceful and witty in speech. Yet forty years earlier, who could have suspected that a spindly slave girl growing up in a damp cellar in upstate New York would become one of the most remarkable women in American history? Her name then was Isabella (many slaves had no last names), and by the time she was fourteen she had seen both parents die of cold and hunger. She herself had been sold several times. By 1827, when New York freed its slaves, she had married and borne five children. The first hint of Isabella's fighting spirit came soon afterwards, when her youngest son was illegally seized and sold. She marched to the courthouse and badgered officials until her son was returned to her. In 1843, inspired by religion, she changed her name to Sojourner (meaning "one who stays briefly") Truth, and, with only pennies in her purse, set out to preach against slavery. From New England to Minnesota she trekked, gaining a reputation for her plain but powerful and moving words. Incredibly, despite being black and female (only white males were expected to be public speakers), she drew thousands to town halls, tents, and churches to hear her powerful, deep-voiced pleas on equality for blacks-and for women. Often she had to face threatening hoodlums. Once she stood before armed bullies and sang a hymn to them. Awed by her courage and her commanding presence, they sheepishly retreated.

During the Civil War she cared for homeless ex-slaves in Washington. President Lincoln invited her to the White House to bestow praise on her. Later, she petitioned Congress to help former slaves get land in the West. Even in her old age, she forced the city of Washington to integrate its trolley cars so that black and white could ride together. Shortly before her death at eighty-six, she was asked what kept her going. "I think of the great things," replied Sojourner.

The imposing black woman promised to keep the white man

- A. searching
- B. crying
- C. hollering
- D. scratching

E. fleeing

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Commissioner: Budget forecasters project a revenue shortfall of a billion dollars in the coming fiscal year. Since there is no feasible way to increase the available funds, our only choice is to decrease expenditures. The plan before you outlines feasible cuts that would yield savings of a billion dollars over the coming fiscal year. We will be able to solve the problem we face, therefore, only if we adopt this plan.

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

- A. relies on information that is far from certain
- B. confuses being an adequate solution with being a required solution
- C. inappropriately relies on the opinions of experts
- D. inappropriately employs language that is vague
- E. takes for granted that there is no way to increase available funds

Correct Answer: B

We're looking for a flaw, and it's quite possible you sensed that the commissioner goes a little too far in her conclusion. Some organization or institution (we're not told who the poor saps are) is short a whopping billion dollars (so that's where all the petty cash went...). Funds cannot be increased, so the only way is to decrease outlays. Fair enough so far. Then a plan is introduced that will save, lo and behold, a billion dollars over the next year (no more free coffee in the company cafeteria?). So the problem can be solved ONLY if this plan is adopted. And there's where the commish overreaches. Just because this plan will save the billion, what evidence is provided that it is the only way to do so? Perhaps it is, but the commissioner gives no evidence to that effect, which she must do if she is going to claim that this is the ONLY way to solve the problem. Option [confuses being an adequate...] fancies this up a little, but says the same thing: The plan may be adequate, but that doesn't necessarily mean that it's required--that is, that nothing else could do the trick.

QUESTION 4

Selena: Asteroid impact on the Earth caused the extinction of the dinosaurs by raising vast clouds of dust, thus blocking the Sun's rays and cooling the planet beyond the capacity of the dinosaurs, or perhaps the vegetation that supported them, to adapt. A worldwide dust layer provides evidence of asteroid impact at approximately the correct time, and a huge crater exists on the edge of the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico.

Trent: That asteroid crater is not large enough for the requisite amount of dust to have been produced.

Besides, the extinction of dinosaur species took many years, not just one or two.

So the extinctions must have been due not to asteroid impact on the Earth but to some other kind of cause.

Trent's argument assumes that

- A. any collision of an asteroid with the Earth would have occurred on a land area rather than an ocean
- B. dinosaurs in the neighborhood of an asteroid impact but not within the zone of direct impact would have survived such an impact
- C. any event that takes place over a long period of time has many different kinds of causes
- D. dust from the impact of an asteroid on the Earth would not have had any cooling effect on the climate
- E. no more than one large asteroid struck the Earth during the period when the dinosaurs were becoming extinct

Correct Answer: E

The stem tells us that Trent is the featured player in this one, but first Selena's argument. In a nutshell, Selena thinks asteroid impact unleashed a chain of events that caused the dinosaurs to die out. Trent responds that the extinction of the dinosaurs must have been due to some cause other than asteroid impact, based on the facts that the crater Selena mentions is too small to create the amount of dust required in her scenario, and that the extinction took many years. Both of Trent's facts seem to argue against the likelihood that the Mexican asteroid, by itself, did the dinosaurs in, but what if many asteroid impacts over time raised enough dust to set the process described in motion? (Notice that Selena never says that a single asteroid wiped out the dinosaurs.) If Trent accepted the possibility of multiple impacts, he'd have to rework his argument. For his argument as stated to stand, he'd have to assume that this didn't happen.

QUESTION 5

Four boys -- Fred, Juan, Marc, and Paul -- and three girls -- Nita, Rachel, and Trisha -- will be assigned to a row of five adjacent lockers, numbered consecutively 1 through 5, arranged along a straight wall. The following conditions govern the assignment of lockers to the seven children:

Each locker must be assigned to either one or two children, and each child must be assigned to exactly one locker.

Each shared locker must be assigned to one girl and one boy.

Juan must share a locker, but Rachel cannot share a locker.

Nita's locker cannot be adjacent to Trisha's locker. Fred must be assigned to locker 3

Once Rachel has been assigned to a locker, what is the maximum number of different lockers each of which could be the locker to which Juan is assigned?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four
- E. five

Correct Answer: C

This question has a slightly more theoretical bent; maybe it will help to do some sketching, maybe not. Once Rachel gets her locker assignment -- and it doesn't say which, so we have to assume that the location is irrelevant -- there will be a maximum number of possibilities for Juan. What is it? Well, suppose we give Rachel locker 1. We would have to give Juan and his partner either locker 2, 4, or 5. (Fred, remember, is always the occupant of locker 3). It looks like the number we want is three. And indeed, no matter which locker is Rachel's, three possibilities exist for Juan and his locker partner. C is correct.

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