

LSAT-TEST^{Q&As}

Law School Admission Test: Logical Reasoning, Reading Comprehension, Analytical Reasoning

Pass LAST LSAT-TEST Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/lSAT-test.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by LAST
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

The six messages on an answering machine were each left by one of Fleure, Greta, Hildy, Liam, Pasquale, or Theodore, consistent with the following:

At most one person left more than one message.

No person left more than three messages.

If the first message is Hildy's, the last is Pasquale's.

If Greta left any message, Fleure and Pasquale did also.

If Fleure left any message, Pasquale and Theodore did also, all of Pasquale's preceding any of Theodore's.

If Pasquale left any message, Hildy and Liam did also, all of Hildy's preceding any of Liam's.

Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the messages left on the answering machine, from first to last?

- A. Fleure's, Pasquale's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Pasquale's, Liam's
- B. Greta's, Pasquale's, Theodore's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Liam's
- C. Hildy's, Hildy's, Hildy's, Liam's, Pasquale's, Theodore's
- D. Pasquale's, Hildy's, Fleure's, Liam's, Theodore's, Theodore's
- E. Pasquale's, Hildy's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Liam's, Liam's

Correct Answer: D

This game wasn't easy, but this was the easiest question. Take the rules and use them to eliminate choices. Rule 1 kills E.. Rule 2 doesn't help, but Rule 3 eliminates [Hildy's, Hildy's, Hildy's, Liam's, Pasquale's, Theodore's]. Rule 4 axes [Greta's, Pasquale's, Theodore's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Liam's]., Rule 5 kills [Fleure's, Pasquale's, Theodore's, Hildy's, Pasquale's, Liam's], and we're down to [Pasquale's, Hildy's, Fleure's, Liam's, Theodore's, Theodore's], the correct answer.

QUESTION 2

Combustion of gasoline in automobile engines produces benzene, a known carcinogen. Environmentalists propose replacing gasoline with methanol, which does not produce significant quantities of benzene when burned. However, combustion of methanol produces formaldehyde, also a known carcinogen. Therefore, the environmentalists' proposal has little merit.

Which one of the following, if true, most supports the environmentalists' proposal?

- A. The engines of some automobiles now on the road burn diesel fuel rather than gasoline.
- B. Several large research efforts are under way to formulate cleaner-burning types of gasoline.
- C. In some regions, the local economy is largely dependent on industries devoted to the production and distribution of automobile fuel.
- D. Formaldehyde is a less potent carcinogen than benzene.
- E. Since methanol is water soluble, methanol spills are more damaging to the environment than gasoline spills.

Correct Answer: D

You're asked which of the answer choices, if true, would most strengthen the environmentalists' proposal. Note that you're not asked to strengthen the author's argument. So, in this case you want to support the proposal that we should replace gasoline with methanol, because burning methanol does not produce benzene, a known carcinogen. The author points out, however, that burning methanol produces formaldehyde, which is also a carcinogen. In order to strengthen the environmentalists' proposal, you need an answer choice that either helps to explain why producing a different carcinogen is really no big deal, or perhaps gives additional benefits to burning methanol. Choice [Formaldehyde is...] works because it tells you that formaldehyde is a less potent carcinogen than benzene. The environmentalists' proposal is therefore strengthened because it makes sense to use the fuel that produces the less potent carcinogen. Note that this answer choice doesn't say that methanol is the perfect solution; it only adds support to the proposal that gasoline be replaced with methanol.

QUESTION 3

Each of seven television programs -- H, J, L, P, Q, S, V -- is assigned a different rank: from first through seventh (from most popular to least popular). The ranking is consistent with the following conditions:

- J and L are each less popular than H.
- J is more popular than Q.
- S and V are each less popular than L.
- P and S are each less popular than Q.
- S is not seventh.

If V is more popular than Q and J is less popular than L, then which one of the following could be true of the ranking?

- A. P is more popular than S.
- B. S is more popular than V.
- C. P is more popular than L.
- D. J is more popular than V.
- E. Q is more popular than V.

Correct Answer: D

Just as in question 2, we can redraw the sketch and incorporate the new if's. This time, it's easiest if we start with the

second if and save the V information till later. Given that J falls below L on this question's ranking, the order must be H—L—J—Q, followed by S and P. As for V, we already know that V is ranked below L. Now we're told that V is ranked above Q, meaning that V must fall either just above J or just below it. In other words, the top five are either H—L—V—J—Q or H—L—J—V—Q. Correct choice is present in the latter arrangement. As expected, the four wrong choices are impossible. If Option [P is more popular than S.] were true then S would be ranked seventh, which it cannot be (Rule 5). In fact, S and P must be ranked sixth and seventh respectively, which makes options [S is more popular than V.] and [P is more popular than L.] false statements. Option [Q is more popular than V.] finally, flatly contradicts the question's first if clause.

QUESTION 4

It is well known that many species adapt to their environment, but it is usually assumed that only the most highly evolved species alter their environment in ways that aid their own survival. However, this characteristic is actually quite common. Certain species of plankton, for example, generate a gas that is converted in the atmosphere into particles of sulfate. These particles cause water vapor to condense, thus forming clouds. Indeed, the formation of clouds over the ocean largely depends on the presence of these particles. More cloud cover means more sunlight is reflected, and so the Earth absorbs less heat. Thus plankton cause the surface of the Earth to be cooler and this benefits the plankton.

Which one of the following accurately describes the argumentative strategy employed?

- A. A general principle is used to justify a claim made about a particular case to which that principle has been shown to apply.
- B. An explanation of how a controversial phenomenon could have come about is given in order to support the claim that this phenomenon did in fact come about.
- C. A generalization about the conditions under which a certain process can occur is advanced on the basis of an examination of certain cases in which that process did occur.
- D. A counterexample to a position being challenged is presented in order to show that this position is incorrect.
- E. A detailed example is used to illustrate the advantage of one strategy over another.

Correct Answer: D

The words from "However" to "for example" virtually scream out that plankton is being presented here as a counterexample. The "position being challenged" is that laid out in the beginning--the common assumption that only highly evolved species proactively alter their environments for survival purposes. And the only possible reason for presenting such a "counterexample" is to show that this belief is wrong. Option [A counterexample to a position being] has it all.

QUESTION 5

Tribal communities in North America believe that their traditional languages are valuable resources that must be maintained. However, these traditional languages can fall into disuse when some of the effects of the majority culture on tribal life serve as barriers between a community and its traditional forms of social, economic, or spiritual interaction. In some communities the barrier has been overcome because people have recognized that language loss is serious and have taken action to prevent it, primarily through community self-teaching.

Before any community can systematically and formally teach a traditional language to its younger members, it must first document the language's grammar; for example, a group of Northern Utes spent two years conducting a thorough analysis and classification of Northern Ute linguistic structures. The grammatical information is then arranged in sequence from the simpler to the more complex types of usage, and methods are devised to present the sequence in

ways that will be most useful and appropriate to the culture.

Certain obstacles can stand in the way of developing these teaching methods. One is the difficulty a community may encounter when it attempts to write down elements (particularly the spellings of words) of a language that has been primarily oral for centuries, as is often the case with traditional languages. Sometimes this difficulty can simply be a matter of the lack of acceptable written equivalents for certain sounds in the traditional language: problems arise because of an insistence that every sound in the language have a unique written equivalent—a desirable but ultimately frustrating condition that no written language has ever fully satisfied.

Another obstacle is dialect. There may be many language traditions in a particular community: which one is to be written down and taught? The Northern Utes decided not to standardize their language, agreeing that various phonetic spellings of words would be accepted as long as their meanings were clear. Although this troubled some community members who favored Western notions of standard language writing or whose training in Western-style linguistics was especially rigid, the lack of standard orthography made sense in the context of the community's needs. Within a year after the adoption of instruction in the Northern Ute language, even elementary school children could write and speak it effectively.

It has been argued that the attempt to write down traditional languages is misguided and unnecessary; after all, in many cases these languages have been transmitted in their oral form since their origins. Defenders of the practice counter that they are writing down their languages precisely because of a general decline in oral traditions, but they concede that languages could be preserved in their oral form if a community made every effort to eschew aspects of the majority culture that make this preservation difficult.

Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?

- A. In the face of the pervasive influences of the majority culture, some tribes are having difficulty teaching their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
- B. If tribes are to continue to hold on to their cultures in the face of majority culture influences, it is necessary for them to first teach their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
- C. Responding to doubts about the value of preserving oral forms of culture, some tribes, using techniques of Western-style linguistics, have taught their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
- D. Recognizing the value of their traditional languages, some tribes, despite the difficulties involved, have developed programs to teach their traditional languages to younger tribe members.
- E. Sidestepping the inherent contradiction of preserving oral forms of culture in writing, some tribes are attempting, eschewing the influences of the majority culture, to teach their traditional languages to younger tribe members.

Correct Answer: D

We get a Global Main Idea question to start off; nothing out of the ordinary. Stick to the topic, scope, purpose and passage structure just discussed and you'll be okay. The choices are fairly long, but that's okay—only one will contain all of the relevant elements of the passage. The notion of traditional language as a valuable resource is given up front in the very first sentence. To preserve such languages, the strategy of community teaching of the young is introduced and described. Finally, the obstacles, or "difficulties" of the endeavor, certainly take up a large part of the passage. Put it all together and we have the main thing this author set out to describe.

QUESTION 6

A new bank has decided to stay open only on weekends - all day Saturday and Sunday - and no other days. The bank has hired two managers (U and V), Four tellers (W, X, Y, and Z), and two operation officers

(S and T), for a total of exactly eight full-time employees.

No part-time employees are hired.

Each employee works a complete day when working.

A manager must be on duty each day.

The managers cannot work on the same day.

At least two tellers must be working on the same day.

W and X will not work on the same day.

S and Z will only work on Saturday.

No employee can work on consecutive days, but each employee must work on Saturday or Sunday.

Which of the following could be false?

- A. If U works on Saturday, then V works on Sunday.
- B. If X works on Saturday, then W works on Sunday.
- C. T can work either day.
- D. If W works on Saturday and Y works on Sunday, then X works on Sunday.
- E. If U works on Sunday, then X works on Saturday.

Correct Answer: E

From the original information, a manager must be on duty each day and the managers cannot work on the same day. Therefore, option [If U works on Saturday, then V works on Sunday.] must be true. Option [If U works on Sunday, then X works on Saturday.] does not have to be true, since U's schedule has no bearing on X's schedule. Since W and X will not work on the same day, Option [If X works on Saturday, then W works on Sunday.] must also be true. There is no restriction placed on T.

QUESTION 7

Exactly five cars ?Frank's, Marquitta's, Orlando's, Taishah's, and Vinquetta's ?are washed, each exactly once. The cars are washed one at a time, with each receiving exactly one kind of wash: regular, super, or premium. The following conditions must apply:

The first car washed does not receive a super wash, though at least one car does.

Exactly one car receives a premium wash. The second and third cars washed receive the same kind of wash as each other.

Neither Orlando's nor Taishah's is washed before Vinquetta's.

Marquitta's is washed before Frank's, but after Orlando's. Marquitta's and the car washed immediately

before Marquitta's receive regular washes.

Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the cars in the order in which they are washed, matched with type of wash received?

- A. Orlando's: premium; Vinquetta's: regular; Taishah's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: super
- B. Vinquetta's: premium; Orlando's: regular; Taishah's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: super
- C. Vinquetta's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Taishah's: regular; Orlando's: super; Frank's: premium
- D. Vinquetta's: super; Orlando's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: regular; Taishah's: super
- E. Vinquetta's: premium; Orlando's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: regular; Taishah's: regular

Correct Answer: B

A standard Acceptability question; we can use either the options listed above or the traditional Method for Acceptability questions. Since we'll be using the options in the rest of the questions, let's use the usual Training Method here for practice. We simply match the rules against the choices, eliminating those that don't conform. Rule 1 kills [Vinquetta's: super; Orlando's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: regular; Taishah's: super], which gives the first car a super wash, and option [Vinquetta's: premium; Orlando's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: regular; Taishah's: regular], which gives no car a super wash. Option [Vinquetta's: super; Orlando's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: regular; Taishah's: super] violates Rule 2 as well, but no other choice conflicts with that one. All the choices conform to Rule 3, but option [Orlando's: premium; Vinquetta's: regular; Taishah's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: super] disobeys Rule 4 by placing O before V. And C. places M before O, in defiance of Rule 5. Option [Vinquetta's: premium; Orlando's: regular; Taishah's: regular; Marquitta's: regular; Frank's: super] remains and is correct--and, incidentally, corresponds to Option 2 above.

QUESTION 8

If relativity theory is correct, no object can travel forward in time at a speed greater than the speed of light. Yet quantum mechanics predicts that the tachyon, a hypothetical subatomic particle, travels faster than light. Thus, if relativity theory is correct, either quantum mechanics' prediction about tachyons is erroneous or tachyons travel backward in time.

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

- A. According to a magazine article, the view that present-day English is a descendant of the ancient Proto-Indo-European language is incorrect. Rather, English more likely descended from a Finno-Ugric language, judging from the similarities between English and other languages of Finno-Ugric descent.
- B. If the defendant committed the crime, then either the defendant had a motive or the defendant is irrational, for only irrational persons act with no motive. If the psychologist is correct, then the defendant is not rational; on the other hand, according to the evidence, the defendant had a strong motive. Thus, since there is no reason to disbelieve the evidence, the defendant is guilty.
- C. The human brain can survive without oxygen only for a few minutes, according to modern medicine. Surprisingly, a reliable witness reported that a shaman has survived for an entire week buried five feet underground. Thus, if modern medicine is not wrong, either the witness is mistaken or the shaman's brain did not suffer any lack of oxygen.
- D. Alexander the Great was buried either in Alexandria or in Siwa, Egypt. However, the burial place is more likely to be Siwa. A limestone table engraved by Ptolemy, Alexander's lieutenant, was found in Siwa, attesting to Alexander's burial place.

E. If the big bang theory is correct, the universe is currently expanding: the galaxies are moving away from each other and from the center of an original explosion. The same theory also predicts that, eventually, the gravitational forces among galaxies will counterbalance the galaxies' kinetic energy. It follows that, at some point, the universe will stop expanding.

Correct Answer: C

This one is a pip, because it looks long and forbidding and yet it can be assaulted and conquered in way under a minute. The conclusion is in either/or form: if a certain concept isn't wrong, then one or the other of two phenomena must be true. Well, only option [The human brain can survive without...] is conclusion is in that form. The conclusions of options [According to a magazine article...] and [Alexander the Great was buried either in...] are assertions of that which is "likely" to be true. Option [If the defendant committed the crime...] is a flat-out statement of fact ("The defendant is guilty"), while option [If the big bang theory is correct...] is a prediction ("The universe will stop expanding"). Regardless of what else is going on in the other choices, then, [The human brain can survive without...] has to be the correct answer.

QUESTION 9

Thurgood Marshall's litigation of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1952—the landmark case, decided in 1954, that made segregation illegal in United States public schools—was not his first case before the U.S. Supreme Court. Some legal scholars claim that the cases he presented to the court in the sixteen years before his successful argument for desegregation of public schools were necessary forerunners of that case: preliminary tests of legal strategies and early erosions of the foundations of discrimination against African Americans that paved the way for success in *Brown*.

When Marshall joined the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1936, the organization was divided on how to proceed against the legal doctrine that for forty years had promoted "separate but equal" facilities for African Americans in educational institutions, in public transportation, and various other civic amenities. One approach was to emphasize that facilities were not in fact equal and to pursue litigation whose practical goal was the improvement both of opportunity for African Americans and of the facilities themselves. A second, more theoretical, approach was to argue that the concept of separate but equal facilities for the races was by its very nature impossible to fulfill, rendering the doctrine self-contradictory and hence legally unsound. Marshall correctly believed that the latter approach would eventually be the one to bring repeal of the doctrine, but felt it necessary in the short term to argue several cases using the former approach, in order to demonstrate the numerous ways in which segregation prevented real equality and thus to prepare the courts to recognize the validity of the theoretical argument.

While Marshall enjoyed several successes arguing for the equalization of facilities and opportunities in such areas as voting practices and accommodations for graduate students at public universities, it would be twelve years before he evolved a strategy for arguing against pervasive discriminatory practices that enabled him to make the leap from individual instances of inequality to the broader social argument needed to later invalidate "separate but equal." In 1948, Marshall litigated *Shelley v. Kraemer*, in which he convinced the court to outlaw housing discrimination practiced by private parties. Although the court had previously supported such practices implicitly under a doctrine that excused private dealings from the legal requirement for equal protection of citizens under law, Marshall presented sociological data demonstrating that, in sum and over time, these individual transactions constituted a pattern of insupportable discrimination. Marshall later used this strategy when arguing against individual schools' enrollment restrictions in *Brown*; scholars argue that his successful use of the strategy in *Shelley* prepared the court to accept such data as convincing evidence for finding "separate but equal" insupportable on its face.

The passage suggests that the scholars referred to in the passage would be most likely to believe which one of the following statements?

- A. Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably have overturned "separate but equal" for political reasons.
- B. Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably not have ruled in his favor on *Brown v. Board of Education*.

- C. Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably not have excused private dealings from the legal requirement for equal protection of citizens under law.
- D. Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably never have relied on sociological data in any future cases.
- E. Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably have overturned discriminatory housing transactions on other grounds

Correct Answer: B

"Inference" must spring to mind when one sees "the passage suggests" and "most likely to believe." The focus is the scholars who, we must recall, credit Marshall's early legal strategies with paving the way for *Brown*. So anything they would be "likely to believe" must hinge somehow on that. This question offers another big, fat hint in the wording of the answer choices: Each begins with "Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*," language that signals "are you ready?" a necessary condition. What would that Shelley argument be necessary for? Why, the rejection of "separate but equal," of course. This question in its shy way is dealing with Global issues. Without Marshall's earlier argument in *Shelley*, paving the way, the court in *Brown* probably would not have ruled in his favor.

QUESTION 10

The okapi, a forest mammal of central Africa, has presented zoologists with a number of difficult questions since they first learned of its existence in 1900. The first was how to classify it. Because it was horse like in dimension, and bore patches of striped hide similar to a zebra's (a relative of the horse), zoologists first classified it as a member of the horse family. But further studies showed that, despite okapi's coloration and short necks, their closest relatives were giraffes. The okapi's rightful place within the giraffe family is confirmed by its skin-covered horns (in males), two-lobed canine teeth, and long prehensile tongue.

The next question was the size of the okapi population. Because okapis were infrequently captured by hunters, some zoologists believed that they were rare; however, others theorized that their habits simply kept them out of sight. It was not until 1985, when zoologists started tracking okapis by affixing collars equipped with radio transmitters to briefly captured specimens, that reliable information about okapi numbers and habits began to be collected. It turns out that while okapis are not as rare as some zoologists suspected, their population is concentrated in an extremely limited chain of forestland in northeastern central Africa, surrounded by savanna. One reason for their seeming scarcity is that their coloration allows okapis to camouflage themselves even at close range. Another is that okapis do not travel in groups or with other large forest mammals, and neither frequent open riverbanks nor forage at the borders of clearings, choosing instead to keep to the forest interior. This is because okapis, unlike any other animal in the central African forest, subsist entirely on leaves: more than one hundred species of plants have been identified as part of their diet, and about twenty of these are preferred. Okapis never eat one plant to the exclusion of others; even where preferred foliage is abundant, okapis will leave much of it uneaten, choosing to move on and sample other leaves. Because of this, and because of the distribution of their food, okapis engage in individual rather than congregated foraging.

But other questions about okapi behavior arise. Why, for example, do they prefer to remain within forested areas when many of their favorite plants are found in the open border between forest and savanna? One possibility is that this is a defense against predators; another is that the okapi was pushed into the forest by competition with other large, hoofed animals, such as the bushbuck and bongo, that specialize on the forest edges and graze them more efficiently. Another question is why okapis are absent from other nearby forest regions that would seem hospitable to them. Zoologists theorize that okapis are relicts of an era when forestland was scarce and that they continue to respect those borders even though available forestland has long since expanded.

Which one of the following most completely and accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. Information gathered by means of radio-tracking collars has finally provided answers to the questions about okapis that zoologists have been attempting to answer since they first learned of the mammal's existence.

- B. Because of their physical characteristics and their infrequent capture by hunters, okapis presented zoologists with many difficult questions at the start of the twentieth century.
- C. Research concerning okapis has answered some of the questions that have puzzled zoologists since their discovery, but has also raised other questions regarding their geographic concentration and feeding habits.
- D. A new way of tracking okapis using radio tracking collars reveals that their apparent scarcity is actually a result of their coloration, their feeding habits, and their geographic concentration.
- E. Despite new research involving radio tracking, the questions that have puzzled zoologists about okapis since their discovery at the start of the twentieth century remain mostly unanswered.

Correct Answer: C

This passage offers a whole lot of "ideas" ?explanations, theories ?about the okapi rather than one all-encompassing one. For that reason, we should expect the right answer to reflect the wide range of the author's okapi interest. And it does. Whether you attack each choice in turn, or skim through the choices looking for something tempting, C. should jump out as correct. It picks up on the fact that some okapi questions have been answered while some remains and it gets the scope right: option [Information gathered by means of radio-tracking collars...] has last five words appropriately identify the specific areas treated in the text.

QUESTION 11

We can learn about the living conditions of a vanished culture by examining its language. Thus, it is likely that the people who spoke Proto-Indo-European, the language from which all Indo-European languages descended, lived in a cold climate, isolated from ocean or sea, because Proto-Indo-European lacks a word for "sea," yet contains words for "winter," "snow," and "wolf."

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

- A. A word meaning "fish" was used by the people who spoke Proto-Indo-European
- B. Some languages lack words for prominent elements of the environments of their speakers.
- C. There are no known languages today that lack a word for "sea."
- D. Proto-Indo-European possesses words for "heat."
- E. The people who spoke Proto-Indo-European were nomadic

Correct Answer: B

Remember, on Weaken questions, the best strategy is usually to attack any underlying assumption that the author is making. This author is concluding that the P-I-E people lived in a cold climate, isolated from the ocean or sea. What evidence does the author use? That the P-I-E language did not have a word for "sea," but did have words for "winter," "snow," and "wolf." Can you identify an assumption that would link the evidence and conclusion? The author assumes that languages have words for elements of their culture that are present (e.g. snow) and don't have words for elements that are not present (e.g., sea). So to most effectively weaken this argument, just look for an answer choice that attacks this underlying assumption. Option [Some languages lack words for prominent...]. does precisely that by saying that some languages lack words for prominent elements of the environments of their speakers. In other words, you could have an ocean (certainly a prominent element) without having a word for it. If this were true, it would undermine the author's conclusion that the P-I-E people were isolated from the sea just because their language contained no word for it. Maybe they just never bothered to get around to making up the word.

QUESTION 12

If a petrochemical plant manufactures a range of hazardous chemical products and must therefore follow strict guidelines concerning each of the chemicals may interact with one another on a daily basis. The plant processes five different chemicals every week. Three of these chemicals can be processed on any given day. Xenon may be processed any day except for every other Monday and every other Thursday.

Oxygen, however, can be processed only on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Liquid Hydrogen may be processed on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Sulfur Dioxide can't be processed on Fridays.

Methane can't be processed on Wednesday.

What are the three chemicals that can be processed on any given Monday?

- A. Liquid Hydrogen, Xenon, and Oxygen
- B. Methane, Oxygen, and Sulfur Dioxide
- C. Methane, Xenon, and Oxygen
- D. Sulfur Dioxide, Methane, and Liquid Hydrogen
- E. Xenon, Oxygen, and Sulfur Dioxide

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

In a class, six lectures are scheduled in a day on six different subjects – Physics, Chemistry, History, Language, Mathematics and Geography, not necessarily in this order. The following information is known regarding the schedule: The lecture on Chemistry is scheduled after the lecture on History The lecture on Geography is scheduled after the lecture on Language The lecture on Language is scheduled three slots after the lecture on Physics The lecture on History is either scheduled on the first or the third slot

Which of the following is a complete list of all lectures that can be scheduled on the second slot?

- A. Physics
- B. Mathematics
- C. Physics and Mathematics
- D. Chemistry and Mathematics
- E. Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics

Correct Answer: C

Looking at all possible scenarios discussed below, we find that, in the 2nd slot, we can have Physics

(Case I and Case II, Scenario B), or Mathematics (Case II, Scenario A).

General

Let us denote the six slots using the numbers 1 through 6 as shown below:

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6
Subject						

We need to fill in the names of the subjects in each slot depending on the information provided.

Let us name the subjects Physics, Chemistry, History, Language, Mathematics and Geography as P, C, H, L, M and G.

Let us look at the information given in the question stem:

1.

The lecture on Chemistry is scheduled after the lecture on History:

The "..." above implies that there could be none or at least 1 subject between H and C.

2.

The lecture on Geography is scheduled after the lecture on Language:

3.

The lecture on Language is scheduled three slots after the lecture on Physics:

Thus, from 2 and 3 above:

4.

The lecture on History is either scheduled on the first or the third slot:

H	...	C
---	-----	---

L	...	G
---	-----	---

P			L
---	--	--	---

P	...		L	...	G
---	-----	--	---	-----	---

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6
Subject	H?		H?			

Let us look at possible scenarios from the above conditions: Case I: H is in the 1st slot:

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6
Subject	H	P	C/M	M/C	L	G

Note: If H is 1st, then P must come 2nd and L must be after two slots, i.e., at slot 5th, else G cannot be accommodated after L.

Case II: H is in the 3rd slot: Scenario A: P is in the 1st slot:

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6
Subject	P	M	H	L	C/G	G/C

Note: C and G must follow H and L respectively, so these can be in the 5th or 6th slots. Thus, M must be in the 2nd slot.

Scenario B: P is in the 2nd slot: Note: If P is 2nd, L must be 5th; hence, G must be 6th. Also, since C comes after H, C must be 4th; hence, M must be 1st.

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6
Subject	M	P	H	C	L	D

Thus, we have listed all the possible scenarios above.

QUESTION 14

Dietician: "The French Paradox" refers to the unusual concurrence in the population of France of a low incidence of heart disease and a diet high in fat. The most likely explanation is that the French consume a high quantity of red wine, which mitigates the ill effects of the fat they eat. So North Americans, with nearly the highest rate of heart disease in the world, should take a cue from the French: if you want to be healthier without cutting fat intake, drink more red wine.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most seriously undermines the conclusion of the dietician's argument?

- A. French men consume as much red wine as French women do, yet French men have a higher rate of heart disease than do French women.
- B. A greater intake of red wine among North Americans would likely lead to a higher incidence of liver problems and other illnesses.
- C. Not all French people have a diet that includes large amounts of fat and a high quantity of red wine.

D. All evidence suggests that the healthiest way to decrease the chance of heart disease is to exercise and keep a diet low in fat.

E. Many other regions have much lower rates of heart disease than France, though their populations consume even less red wine than do North Americans.

Correct Answer: B

Drink red wine, North America, if you want to keep eating fatty foods and yet get healthier. So sayeth the author. The evidence is the combination of low incidence of heart disease and high fat diet common to a nation of heavy red wine drinkers. Sounds miraculous. But if B. is true, then North Americans are certainly not going to get healthier, as the conclusion states, on a heavy red wine regimen.

QUESTION 15

Experts anticipate that global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂) will have-doubled by the end of the twenty-first century. It is known that CO₂ can contribute to global warming by trapping solar energy that is being reradiated as heat from the Earth's surface. However, some research has suggested that elevated CO₂ levels could enhance the photosynthetic rates of plants, resulting in a lush world of agricultural abundance, and that this CO₂ fertilization effect might eventually decrease the rate of global warming. The increased vegetation in such an environment could be counted on to draw more CO₂ from the atmosphere. The level of CO₂ would thus increase at a lower rate than many experts have predicted.

However, while a number of recent studies confirm that plant growth would be generally enhanced in an atmosphere rich in CO₂, they also suggest that increased CO₂ would differentially increase the growth rate of different species of plants, which could eventually result in decreased agricultural yields. Certain important crops such as corn and sugarcane that currently have higher photosynthetic efficiencies than other plants may lose that edge in an atmosphere rich in CO₂. Patterson and Flint have shown that these important crops may experience yield reductions because of the increased performance of certain weeds. Such differences in growth rates between plant species could also alter ecosystem stability. Studies have shown that within rangeland regions, for example, a weedy grass grows much better with plentiful CO₂ than do three other grasses. Because this weedy grass predisposes land to burning, its potential increase may lead to greater numbers of and more severe wildfires in future rangeland communities.

It is clear that the CO₂ fertilization effect does not guarantee the lush world of agricultural abundance that once seemed likely, but what about the potential for the increased uptake of CO₂ to decrease the rate of global warming? Some studies suggest that the changes accompanying global warming will not improve the ability of terrestrial ecosystems to absorb CO₂. Billings' simulation of global warming conditions in wet tundra grasslands showed that the level of CO₂ actually increased. Plant growth did increase under these conditions because of warmer temperatures and increased CO₂ levels. But as the permafrost melted, more peat (accumulated dead plant material) began to decompose. This process in turn liberated more CO₂ to the atmosphere. Billings estimated that if summer temperatures rose four degrees Celsius, the tundra would liberate 50 percent more CO₂ than it does currently. In a warmer world, increased plant growth, which could absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere, would not compensate for this rapid increase in decomposition rates. This observation is particularly important because high-latitude habitats such as the tundra are expected to experience the greatest temperature increase.

According to the passage, Billings' research addresses which one of the following questions?

- A. Which kind of habitat will experience the greatest temperature increase in an atmosphere high in CO₂?
- B. How much will summer temperatures rise if levels of CO₂ double by the end of the twenty-first century?
- C. Will enhanced plant growth necessarily decrease the rate of global warming that has been predicted by experts?
- D. Would plant growth be differentially enhanced if atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ were to double by the end of the twenty-first century?

E. Does peat decompose more rapidly in wet tundra grasslands than it does in other types of habitats when atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ increase?

Correct Answer: C

Not only is option [Will enhanced plant growth...] the issue directly addressed by Billings' tundra research, but it's the question answered by the whole of 3, and indeed by the passage overall. Billings is the major test case presented by the author of the hypothesis that increased CO₂ could in the end help to reverse global warming.

[LSAT-TEST PDF Dumps](#)

[LSAT-TEST VCE Dumps](#)

[LSAT-TEST Study Guide](#)