

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.pass2lead.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

Researchers have found that people who drink five or more cups of coffee a day have a risk of heart disease 2.5 times the average after corrections are made for age and smoking habits. Members of the research team say that, on the basis of their findings, they now limit their own daily coffee intake to two cups.

Which one of the following, if true, indicates that the researchers' precaution might NOT have the result of decreasing their risk of heart disease?

- A. The study found that for people who drank three or more cups of coffee daily, the additional risk of heart disease increased with each extra daily cup.
- B. Per capita coffee consumption has been declining over the past 20 years because of the increasing popularity of soft drinks and also because of health worries.
- C. The study did not collect information that would show whether variations in level of coffee consumption are directly related to variations in level of stress, a major causal factor in heart disease.
- D. Subsequent studies have consistently shown that heavy smokers consume coffee at about 3 times the rate of nonsmokers.
- E. Subsequent studies have shown that heavy coffee consumption tends to cause an elevated blood-cholesterol level, an immediate indicator of increased risk of heart disease.

Correct Answer: C

Although the question stem doesn't make it obvious, this is a weaken question. We're asked to find the choice which, if true, suggests that cutting down on coffee might not lower the risk of heart disease. Given that coffee drinkers tend to get heart disease more often than the average, it might seem prudent to cut down on coffee. It certainly appears as if the researchers have interpreted the evidence to mean that coffee drinking causes increased risk of heart disease. But for all we know, the connection between coffee drinking and heart disease could be a coincidence. Maybe there's something about coffee drinkers other than their coffee drinking that makes them more likely to get heart disease. C. provides such a factor: stress. It tells us that we don't know what the relationship between coffee consumption and stress is, and that stress definitely causes heart disease. If C. is true, it's just as likely that coffee is not causally related to heart disease at all, but is simply correlated with the real cause, stress. If that's the case, cutting down on the java may very well not decrease the risk of heart disease as the researchers seem to expect.

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 after wards, 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.

Sojourner Truth died at

- A. 48
- B. 72
- C. 63
- D. 86
- E. 88

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

In 1975, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the federal government has exclusive rights to any oil and gas resources on the Atlantic Outer Shelf beyond the three-mile limit. Which one of the following must be true in order for this ruling to be logical?

- A. The U.S. Supreme Court has met recently.
- B. The Atlantic Outer Shelf may possibly contain oil and gas resources.
- C. No oil and gas resources exist within the three-mile limit.
- D. In 1977, the Court reversed this ruling.
- E. Oil and gas on the Atlantic Shelf has not been explored for in the past three years.

Correct Answer: B

A ruling on resources must at least presume the possibility that such resources exist; otherwise it is absurd. All other choices are irrelevant to the ruling.

QUESTION 4

The number of airplanes equipped with a new anticollision device has increased steadily during the past two years. During the same period, it has become increasingly common for key information about an airplane's altitude and speed to disappear suddenly from air traffic controllers' screens. The new anticollision device, which operates at the same frequency as air traffic radar, is therefore responsible for the sudden disappearance of key information.

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

- A. The new anticollision device has already prevented a considerable number of mid-aircollisions.

- B. It was not until the new anticollision device was introduced that key information first began disappearing suddenly from controllers\' screens.
- C. The new anticollision device is scheduled to be moved to a different frequency within the next two to three months.
- D. Key information began disappearing from controllers\' screens three months before the new anticollision device was first tested.
- E. The sudden disappearance of key information from controllers\' screens has occurred only at relatively large airports.

Correct Answer: D

The cause of the sudden disappearance of in-flight data is the new anticollision device. That\'s the author\'s conclusion, anyway, and it\'s based on the coincidence of the two things -- that is, the more widespread usage of the device and the increase in disappearances have occurred "during the same period." That\'s as it may be. But if option [Key information began...] is true, and the disappearing-data phenomenon predates the device\'s testing (not even its introduction!) by a full three months, then suspicions must be raised that the cause of the disappearing data lies elsewhere.

QUESTION 5

To paraphrase Oliver Wendell Holmes, taxes keep us civilized. Just look around you, at well-paved superhighways, air-conditioned schools, and modernized prisons, and you cannot help but agree with Holmes. Which one of the following is the strongest criticism of the statement above?

- A. The author never actually met Holmes.
- B. The author does not acknowledge those of us who do live near highways, schools, and prisons.
- C. The author does not assure us that he has been in a modernized prison.
- D. The author does not offer a biographical sketch of Holmes.
- E. The author does not define "civilized."

Correct Answer: E

Without an implied or explicit definition of the "civilized," the relevance of the examples is vague, at best. Options [The author never actually met Holmes.] and [The author does not offer a biographical sketch of Holmes.] are irrelevant considerations, and options [The author does not acknowledge those of...] and [The author does not assure us that...], although possibly relevant, do not address the most apparent weakness of the passage.