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QUESTION 1

Philosopher Denise Meyerson views the Critical Legal Studies (CLS) movement as seeking to debunk orthodox legal theory by exposing its contradictions. However, Meyerson argues that CLS proponents tend to see contradictions where none exist, and that CLS overrates the threat that conflict poses to orthodox legal theory.

According to Meyerson, CLS proponents hold that the existence of conflicting values in the law implies the absence of any uniquely right solution to legal cases. CLS argues that these conflicting values generate equally plausible but opposing answers to any given legal question, and, consequently, that the choice between the conflicting answers must necessarily be arbitrary or irrational. Meyerson denies that the existence of conflicting values makes a case irresolvable, and asserts that at least some such cases can be resolved by ranking the conflicting values. For example, a lawyer's obligation to preserve a client's confidences may entail harming other parties, thus violating moral principle. This conflict can be resolved if it can be shown that in certain cases the professional obligation overrides ordinary moral obligations.

In addition, says Meyerson, even when the two solutions are equally compelling, it does not follow that the choice between them must be irrational. On the contrary, a solution that is not rationally required need not be unreasonable. Meyerson concurs with another critic that instead of concentrating on the choice between two compelling alternatives, we should rather reflect on the difference between both of these answers on the one hand, and some utterly unreasonable answer on the other—such as deciding a property dispute on the basis of which claimant is louder. The acknowledgment that conflicting values can exist, then, does not have the far-reaching implications imputed by CLS; even if some answer to a problem is not the only answer, opting for it can still be reasonable.

Last, Meyerson takes issue with the CLS charge that legal formalism, the belief that there is a quasi-deductive method capable of giving solutions to problems of legal choice, requires objectivism, the belief that the legal process has moral authority. Meyerson claims that showing the law to be unambiguous does not demonstrate its legitimacy: consider a game in which participants compete to steal the item of highest value from a shop; while a person may easily identify the winner in terms of the rules, it does not follow that the person endorses the rules of the game. A CLS scholar might object that legal cases are unlike games, in that one cannot merely apply the rules without appealing to, and therefore endorsing, external considerations of purpose, policy, and value. But Meyerson replies that such considerations may be viewed as part of, not separate from, the rules of the game.

Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. The arguments of the Critical Legal Studies movement are under attack not only by legal theorists, but also by thinkers in related areas such as philosophy.
- B. In critiquing the Critical Legal Studies movement, Meyerson charges that the positions articulated by the movement's proponents overlook the complexity of actual legal dilemmas.
- C. Meyerson objects to the propositions of the Critical Legal Studies movement because she views them as being self-contradictory.
- D. Meyerson poses several objections to the tenets of the Critical Legal Studies movement, but her most important argument involves constructing a hierarchy of conflicting values.
- E. Meyerson seeks to counter the claims that are made by proponents of the Critical Legal Studies movement in their effort to challenge conventional legal theory.

Correct Answer: E

The passage relates Meyerson's critique of the CLS critique. Only option [Meyerson seeks to counter the claims...] captures this without dragging in distorted ideas. The passage doesn't mention "legal theorists" that criticize CLS, although 3rd paragraph mention that at least one other critic shares Meyerson's views. In any case, option [The arguments of ...] fails to give Meyerson the credit she deserves. It's her critique that's the subject here.

QUESTION 2

On a Tuesday, an accountant has exactly seven bills -- numbered 1 through 7 -- to pay by Thursday of the same week. The accountant will pay each bill only once according to the following rules:

Either three or four of the seven bills must be paid on Wednesday, the rest on Thursday.

Bill 1 cannot be paid on the same day as bill 5.

Bill 2 must be paid on Thursday.

Bill 4 must be paid on the same day as bill 7.

If bill 6 is paid on Wednesday, bill 7 must be paid on Thursday.

If bill 4 is paid on Thursday, which one of the following is a pair of bills that could also be paid on

Thursday?

- A. 1 and 5
- B. 1 and 7
- C. 3 and 5
- D. 3 and 6
- E. 6 and 7

Correct Answer: B

If bill 4 is paid on Thursday, then so is bill 7 (Rule 4). Again, that's four bills on Thursday (2, 7, 4, and 1/5), so the rest (6, 3, and 1/5) must be on Wednesday. Now we need a pair of bills that could be paid on Thursday.

QUESTION 3

By the year 2030, the Earth's population is expected to increase to 10 billion; ideally, all would enjoy standards of living equivalent to those of present-day industrial democracies. However, if 10 billion people consume critical natural resources such as copper, nickel, and petroleum at the current per capita rates of industrialized countries, and if new resources are not discovered or substitutes developed, such an ideal would last a decade or less. Moreover, projections based on the current rate of waste production in many industrialized countries suggest that 10 billion people would generate enough solid waste every year to bury a large city and its surrounding suburbs 100 meters deep.

These estimates are not meant to predict a grim future. Instead they emphasize the incentives for recycling, conservation, and a switch to alternative materials. They also suggest that the traditional model of industrial activity, in which individual manufacturing processes take in raw materials and generate products to be sold plus waste to be disposed of, should be transformed into a more integrated model: an industrial ecosystem. In such a system the consumption of energy and materials is optimized, wastes and pollution are minimized, and the effluents of one process -- whether they are spent catalysts from petroleum refining or discarded plastic containers from consumer products -- serve as the raw material for another process.

Materials in an ideal industrial ecosystem would not be depleted any more than are materials in a biological ecosystem,

in which plants synthesize nutrients that feed herbivores, some of which in turn feed a chain of carnivores whose waste products and remains eventually feed further generations of plants. A chunk of steel could potentially show up one year in a tin can, the next year in an automobile, and 10 years later in the skeleton of a building. Some manufacturers are already making use of "designed offal" in the manufacture of metals and some plastics: tailoring the production of waste from a manufacturing process so that the waste can be fed directly back into that process or a related one. Such recycling still requires the expenditure of energy and the unavoidable generation of some wastes and harmful by-products, but at much lower levels than are typical today. The ideal industrial ecosystem, in which there is an economically viable role for every product of a manufacturing process, will not be attained soon; current technology is often inadequate to the task. However, if industrialized nations embrace major and minor changes in their current industrial practices and developing nations bypass older, less ecologically sound technologies, it should be possible to develop a more closed industrial ecosystem that would be more sustainable than current industrial practices, especially in the face of decreasing supplies of raw materials and-increasing problems of waste and pollution

The author mentions all of the following as advantages of replacing current industrial practices with an industrial ecosystem approach EXCEPT:

- A. The amount of waste produced by industrial processes would be reduced.
- B. The amount of harmful by-products produced by industrial processes would be reduced.
- C. The use of alternative sources of energy to provide power for industrial processes would be increased.
- D. The consumption of raw materials used in industrial processes would be optimized.
- E. Better use would be made of the waste produced by industrial processes.

Correct Answer: C

The author mentions "is the kind of categorical language that clearly signals a Detail Question. And where are the advantages of the iie to be found? In 2, of course, where it's described. And the list, of aspects of the proposal is practically tailor-made for an "all of the following EXCEPT." Your approach ought to be to reread that list, and try matching up each of its phrases to the choices. We'll review them in order. The list begins with optimizing energy consumption and materials ?the latter is option [The consumption of raw...]. Minimizing waste is next, that's option [The amount of waste...]. Minimizing pollution ?or "harmful byproducts" as option [The amount of harmful...] has it ?is next. Finally, the reuse of one process's "effluents" (don't panic, it's just a fancy way of saying "waste") is echoed in option [Better use would be made of...]. Interestingly, that list begins at line 23 with the issue of energy, but notice how correct choice [The use of alternative sources...] distorts it. This option has reference to alternative energy sources sounds pretty progressive and environment-friendly. Also, it might seem to echo the reference to "alternative materials". But alternative energy sources never appear in the text, are never attached to the iie concept.

QUESTION 4

When using a metal file, always remember to bear down on the forward stroke only. On the return stroke, lift the file clear of the surface to avoid dulling the instrument's teeth. Only when working on very soft metals is it advisable to drag the file's teeth slightly on the return stroke. This helps clear out metal pieces from between the teeth. It is best to bear down just hard enough to keep the file cutting at all times. Too little pressure uses only the tips of the teeth; too much pressure can chip the teeth. Move the file in straight lines across the surface. Use a vice to grip the work so that your hands are free to hold the file. Protect your hands by equipping the file with a handle. Buy a wooden handle and install it by inserting the pointed end of the file into the handle hole.

When using a file

- A. always bear down on the return stroke
- B. move it in a circle

- C. remove the handle
- D. press down on the forward stroke
- E. wear protective gloves

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Recently discovered prehistoric rock paintings on small islands off the northern coast of Norway have archaeologists puzzled. The predominant theory about northern cave paintings was that they were largely a description of the current diets of the painters. This theory cannot be right, because the painters must have needed to eat the sea animals populating the waters north of Norway if they were to make the long journey to and from the islands, and there are no paintings that unambiguously depict such creatures.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument against the predominant theory about northern cave paintings EXCEPT:

- A. Once on these islands, the cave painters hunted and ate land animals.
- B. Parts of the cave paintings on the islands did not survive the centuries.
- C. The cave paintings that were discovered on the islands depicted many land animals.
- D. Those who did the cave paintings that were discovered on the islands had unusually advanced techniques of preserving meats.
- E. The cave paintings on the islands were done by the original inhabitants of the islands who ate the meat of land animals.

Correct Answer: C

In essence we have to find four ways to weaken the argument against the predominant theory, meaning that we have to weaken the view of the author. He says that the paintings cannot have depicted the diets of their creators, because of the absence of depictions of sea creatures that would've been necessary to the painters' diets. He doesn't say what creatures are depicted in the caves, but option [The cave paintings that...] does, and by asserting the predominance of land animals on the cave walls option [The cave paintings that...] leaves the author's objection untouched at least, and bolsters it at most.

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