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QUESTION 1

The radiation absorbed by someone during an ordinary commercial airline flight is no more dangerous than that received during an ordinary dental X-ray. Since a dental X-ray does negligible harm to a person, we can conclude that the radiation absorbed by members of commercial airline flight crews will also do them negligible harm.

A flaw in the argument is its failure to consider that

- A. there may be many forms of dangerous radiation other than X-rays and the kinds of radiation absorbed by members of commercial airline flight crews
- B. receiving a dental X-ray may mitigate other health risks, whereas flying does not
- C. exposure to X-rays of higher intensity than dental X-rays may be harmful
- D. the longer and the more often one is exposed to radiation, the more radiation one absorbs and the more seriously one is harmed
- E. flying at high altitude involves risks in addition to exposure to minor radiation

Correct Answer: D

The comparison between airline flight and dental X-rays should seem fairly familiar, so perhaps the flaw in the conclusion will be fairly easily spotted. A dental X-ray is a one time thing, but airline employees fly for sustained periods. The equivalence of radiation dosages about which the author speaks so confidently may be wiped out, in the airplanes, over extended time.

QUESTION 2

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, hooved

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 3

Science journalist: Brown dwarfs are celestial objects with more mass than planets but less mass than stars. They are identified by their mass and whether or not lithium is present in their atmospheres. Stars at least as massive as the Sun have lithium remaining in their atmospheres because the mixing of elements in their internal nuclear furnaces is incomplete. Stars with less mass than the Sun have no lithium because the element has been fully mixed into their nuclear furnaces and consumed. A brown dwarf does not have a fully functional nuclear furnace and so its lithium cannot be consumed.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the science journalist's statements?

- A. Any celestial object without lithium in its atmosphere is a star with less mass than the Sun.
- B. Any celestial object with lithium in its atmosphere has a nuclear furnace that has incompletely mixed the object's elements.
- C. No celestial object that has no lithium in its atmosphere is a brown dwarf.
- D. No celestial object with lithium in its atmosphere has less mass than the Sun.
- E. No celestial object less massive than a brown dwarf has lithium in its atmosphere.

Correct Answer: C

For Inference questions, we recommend that you focus on the most concrete statements because they're the ones that are most likely to lead to deductions or even directly to the right answer. Happily, that's the case here. We get a definition of brown dwarfs, followed by lots of information on stars. The star info might have thrown you off a bit, considering that brown dwarf have less mass than stars and therefore cannot be stars themselves. But if you hang in there, the journalist gets back to brown dwarfs, and the most definitive statement comes at the end: A brown dwarf's lithium cannot be consumed. Well, at least that's pretty simple -- it means that brown dwarfs have lithium. Option [No celestial object that has no lithium in...], after a bit of translation, says that "any celestial object that has no lithium in its atmosphere is not a brown dwarf." Well, if brown dwarfs do have lithium.

QUESTION 4

After the United Nations Security Council authorized military intervention by a coalition of armed forces intended to halt civil strife in a certain country, the parliament of one UN member nation passed a resolution condemning its own prime minister for promising to commit military personnel to the action. A parliamentary leader insisted that the overwhelming vote for the resolution did not imply the parliament's opposition to the anticipated intervention; on the contrary, most members of parliament supported the UN plan.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy presented above?

- A. The UN Security Council cannot legally commit the military of a member nation to armed intervention in other countries.
- B. In the parliamentary leader's nation, it is the constitutional prerogative of the parliament, not of the prime minister, to initiate foreign military action.
- C. The parliament would be responsible for providing the funding necessary in order to contribute military personnel to the UN intervention.
- D. The public would not support the military action unless it was known that the parliament supported the action.
- E. Members of the parliament traditionally are more closely attuned to public sentiment, especially with regard to military action, than are prime ministers.

Correct Answer: B

The paradox or "discrepancy" is that a country's parliament was all for the UN decision to send in an international peacekeeping force, yet censured its own prime minister for promising troops to that force. Option [In the parliamentary leader's nation...] resolves the dilemma by implying that it wasn't the promise of troops that irked the parliament, but rather the unconstitutional involvement of the prime minister in that promise. It's not at all paradoxical, in light of [In the parliamentary leader's nation...], for a parliament to say "We're in favor of sending troops, but we not you, prime minister, are supposed to make that judgment."

QUESTION 5

Some philosophers find the traditional, subjective approach to studying the mind outdated and ineffectual. For them, the attempt to describe the sensation of pain or anger, for example, or the awareness that one is aware, has been surpassed by advances in fields such as psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science. Scientists, they claim, do not concern themselves with how a phenomenon feels from the inside; instead of investigating private evidence perceivable only to a particular individual, scientists pursue hard data such as the study of how nerves transmit impulses to the brain which is externally observable and can be described without reference to any particular point of view. With respect to features of the universe such as those investigated by chemistry, biology, and physics, this objective approach has been remarkably successful in yielding knowledge. Why, these philosophers ask, should we suppose the

mind to be any different?

But philosophers loyal to subjectivity are not persuaded by appeals to science when such appeals conflict with the data gathered by introspection. Knowledge, they argue, relies on the data of experience, which includes subjective experience. Why should philosophy ally itself with scientists who would reduce the sources of knowledge to only those data that can be discerned objectively?

On the face of it, it seems unlikely that these two approaches to studying the mind could be reconciled. Because philosophy, unlike science, does not progress inexorably toward a single truth, disputes concerning the nature of the mind are bound to continue. But what is particularly distressing about the present debate is that genuine communication between the two sides is virtually impossible. For reasoned discourse to occur, there must be shared assumptions or beliefs. Starting from radically divergent perspectives, subjectivists and objectivists lack a common context in which to consider evidence presented from each other's perspectives. The situation may be likened to a debate between adherents of different religions about the creation of the universe. While each religion may be confident that its cosmology is firmly grounded in its respective sacred text, there is little hope that conflicts between their competing cosmologies could be resolved by recourse to the texts alone. Only further investigation into the authority of the texts themselves would be sufficient.

What would be required to resolve the debate between the philosophers of mind, then, is an investigation into the authority of their differing perspectives. How rational is it to take scientific description as the ideal way to understand the nature of consciousness? Conversely, how useful is it to rely solely on introspection for one's knowledge about the workings of the mind? Are there alternative ways of gaining such knowledge? In this debate, epistemology—the study of knowledge—may itself lead to the discovery of new forms of knowledge about how the mind works.

According to the passage, subjectivists advance which one of the following claims to support their charge that objectivism is faulty?

- A. Objectivism rests on evidence that conflicts with the data of introspection.
- B. Objectivism restricts the kinds of experience from which philosophers may draw knowledge.
- C. Objectivism relies on data that can be described and interpreted only by scientific specialists.
- D. Objectivism provides no context in which to view scientific data as relevant to philosophical questions.
- E. Objectivism concerns itself with questions that have not traditionally been part of philosophical inquiry.

Correct Answer: B

The categorical language and "According to the passage" signal that this is a Detail question, and the detail must come from 2, where the subjectivists' stance is laid out. Their beef is summarized in a rhetorical question that needs some interpreting. "Why," they ask, "should philosophy ally itself with scientists who would reduce the sources of knowledge to only those data that can be discerned objectively?" The scientists they mention are the objectivists, and we're supposed to respond, "Gee, no reason, I guess." In other words, subjectivists think that their opponents unduly restrict ("reduce") the data from which they draw knowledge.

QUESTION 6

Several recent studies establish that most people would want to be informed if they had any serious medical condition. In each study, over 80 percent of the people surveyed indicated that they would want to be told.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument EXCEPT:

- A. In another recent study, most of the people surveyed indicated that they would not want to be told if they had a serious medical condition.

- B. People often do not indicate their true feelings when responding to surveys.
- C. Some of the researchers conducting the studies had no background in medicine.
- D. Some questions asked in the studies suggested that reasonable people would want to be told if they had a serious medical condition.
- E. The people surveyed in the studies were all young students in introductory psychology courses.

Correct Answer: C

This Weaken question provides a virtual clinic in analyzing a study; four of the choices will weaken the conclusion based on the study results, while the right answer will be the choice that's irrelevant, outside the scope, or even strengthens the argument. The conclusion is that most people would want to be told if they had a serious medical condition, based on the fact that 80 percent of those surveyed said that they would want to be told. When looking to weaken any argument that relies on a study, experiment, or survey, we look for choices that would invalidate (or at least seriously call into question) the results of the survey, and the weakeners here, as discussed below, fall into fairly common categories. The choice that does not weaken the argument predictably strays from the scope, and that's choice [Some of the researchers conducting the...]: The background of the researchers has no impact upon how those surveyed chose their answers, or on how the author interprets the results.

QUESTION 7

As per a report published by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, in the last five years, the per capita income of American workers employed in Agriculture and allied services has increased by 10 percent while that of American workers employed in other sectors has increased by 20 percent. Therefore, American workers employed in other sectors now earn a higher per capita income than those employed in Agriculture and allied services.

The argument's reasoning is questionable because the argument fails to rule out the possibility that

- A. five years ago, fewer American workers were employed in other sectors than in Agriculture and allied services
- B. five years ago, the per capita income of American workers employed in other sectors was significantly less than that of American workers employed in Agriculture and allied services
- C. over the last five years, the number of American workers employed in other sectors has decreased
- D. over the last five years, many American workers who were previously employed in Agriculture and allied services shifted to other sectors
- E. the total national income generated by Agriculture and allied services now is still greater than that generated by other sectors

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Tom is test driving a blue car. After driving for a short while he comes to the following conclusion: Since this car is blue, it must not accelerate quickly. The foregoing conclusion can be properly drawn if it is also known that

- A. all red cars accelerate quickly

- B. there are some slow blue cars
- C. all blue cars may not accelerate slowly
- D. all cars that accelerate quickly are red
- E. all slow cars are red

Correct Answer: D

The given statement tells us only that the car is blue. For us to be assured that it is slow we must know either that every blue car is slow or that no blue car accelerates quickly. Option [all cars that accelerate quickly are red] restricts quick acceleration to red cars.

QUESTION 9

Passage

(1)

[1] Positive thinking sounds useful on the surface. [2] But "positive thinking" is also a soft and fluffy term that is easy to dismiss. [3] But those views may be changing. [4] Research is beginning to reveal that positive thinking is about much more than just being happy or displaying an upbeat attitude. [5] Positive thoughts can actually create real value in your life and help you build skills that last much longer than a smile. [6] The impact of positive thinking on your work, your health, and your life is being studied by researchers, one of whom is Barbara Fredrickson. [7] Fredrickson is a positive psychology researcher at the University of North Carolina, and she published a landmark paper that provides surprising insights about positive thinking and its impact on your skills. [8] Her work is among the most referenced and cited in her field, and it is surprisingly useful in everyday life.

(2)

[9] What do negative thoughts do to your brain? [10] Let's say that you're walking through the forest and suddenly a tiger steps onto the path ahead of you. [11] When this happens, your brain registers a negative emotion—in this case, fear. [12] Researchers have long known that negative emotions program your brain to do a specific action. [13] When that tiger crosses your path, for example, you run. [14] The rest of the world doesn't matter. [15] You are focused entirely on the tiger, the fear it creates, and how you can get away from it. [16] In other words, negative emotions narrow your mind and focus your thoughts. [17] At that same moment, you might have the option to climb a tree, pick up a leaf, or grab a stick—but your brain ignores all of those options because they seem irrelevant when a tiger is standing in front of you.

(3)

[18] This is a useful instinct if you're trying to save life and limb, but in our modern society, we don't have to worry about stumbling across tigers in the wilderness. [19] The problem is that your brain is still programmed to respond to negative emotions in the same way—by shutting off the outside world and limiting the options, you see around you. [20] For example, when you're in a fight with someone, your anger and emotion might consume you to the point where you can't think about anything else. [21] Or, when you are stressed out about everything you have to get done today, you may find it hard to actually start anything because you're paralyzed by how long your to-do list has become. [22] In each case, your brain closes off from the outside world and focuses on the negative emotions of fear, anger, and stress—just like it did with the tiger. [23] Negative emotions prevent your brain from seeing the other options and choices that surround you. [24] It's your survival instinct.

(4)

[25] Now, let's compare this to what positive emotions do to your brain. [26] This is where Barbara Fredrickson returns

to the story. [27] Fredrickson tested the impact of positive emotions on the brain by setting up a little experiment. [28] During this experiment, she divided her research subjects into five groups and showed each group different film clips. [29] The first two groups were shown clips that created positive emotions. [30] Group 1 saw images that created feelings of joy. [31] Group 2 saw images that created feelings of contentment. [32] Group 3 was the control group. [33] They saw images that were neutral and produced no significant emotion. [34] The last two groups were shown clips that created negative emotions. [35] Group 4 saw images that created feelings of fear. [36] Group 5 saw images that created feelings of anger. [37] Afterward, each participant was asked to imagine themselves in a situation where similar feelings would arise and to write down what they would do. [38] Each participant was handed a piece of paper with 20 blank lines that started with the phrase, "I would like to..." Participants who saw images of fear and anger wrote down the fewest responses. [39] Meanwhile, the participants who saw images of joy and contentment, wrote down a significantly higher number of actions that they would take, even when compared to the neutral group.

(5)

[40] In other words, when you are experiencing positive emotions like joy, contentment, and love, you will see more possibilities in your life. [41] These findings were among the first that suggested positive emotions broaden your sense of possibility and open your mind up to more options. [42] But that was just the beginning. [43] The benefits of positive emotions don't stop after a few minutes of good feelings subside. [44] In fact, the biggest benefit that positive emotions provide is an enhanced ability to build skills and develop resources for use later in life. [45] Let's consider a real-world example. [46] A child who runs around outside, swinging on branches and playing with friends, develops the ability to move athletically (physical skills), the ability to play with others and communicate with a team (social skills), and the ability to explore and examine the world around them (creative skills). [47] In this way, the positive emotions of play and joy prompt the child to build skills that are useful and valuable in everyday life. [48] These skills last much longer than the emotions that initiated them. [49] Years later, that foundation of athletic movement might develop into a scholarship as a college athlete or the communication skills may blossom into a job offer as a business manager. [50] The happiness that promoted the exploration and creation of new skills has long since ended, but the skills themselves live on. [51] Fredrickson refers to this as the "broaden and build" theory because positive emotions broaden your sense of possibilities and open your mind, which in turn allows you to build new skills and resources that can provide value in other areas of your life.

(6)

[52] All of this research begs the most important question of all: If positive thinking is so useful for developing valuable skills and appreciating the big picture of life, how do you actually get yourself to be positive? [53] Recent research by Fredrickson and her colleagues has revealed that people who meditate daily display more positive emotions than those who do not. [54] As expected, people who meditated also built valuable long-term skills. [55] For example, three months after the experiment was over, the people who meditated daily continued to display increased mindfulness, purpose in life, social support, and decreased illness symptoms.

(7)

[56] Secondly, a study published in the Journal of Research in Personality examined a group of 90 undergraduate students who were split into two groups. [57] The first group wrote about an intensely positive experience each day for three consecutive days. [58] The second group wrote about a control topic. [59] Three months later, the students who wrote about positive experiences had better mood levels, fewer visits to the health center, and experienced fewer illnesses.

(8)

[60] Positive thinking isn't just a soft and fluffy feel-good term. [61] Yes, it's great to simply "be happy," but those moments of happiness are also critical for opening your mind to explore and build the skills that become so valuable in other areas of your life. [62] Periods of positive emotion and unhindered exploration are when you see the possibilities for how your past experiences fit into your future life, when you begin to develop skills that blossom into useful talents later on, and when you spark the urge for further exploration and adventure.

According to the passage, which one of the following is a tool that the author recommends to build positive thinking?

- A. Pursuing one's interests
- B. Doing charitable works
- C. Maintaining strong and meaningful relationships
- D. Penning optimistic thoughts
- E. Spending time with family regularly

Correct Answer: D

From sentences 52-59, the author discusses two tools to help people develop positive thinking ?meditating and writing about positive thoughts.

Understanding the passage In paragraph (1), the author introduces the topic of the essay. He states that positive thinking, though sounds like a fluffy term, is much beyond that. Researcher Barbara Fredrickson has done research on this topic and her studies find several insights about positive thinking.

In paragraph (2), the author discusses the impact of negative thoughts on the human brain ?that they narrow one's mind and reduce the options that the brain can see. He gives the example of a tiger to reinforce the same.

In paragraph (3), the author gives further examples to strengthen the fact that negative emotions make one shut off from the outside world and limit one's options.

In paragraph (4), the author discusses the impact that positive emotions can have on a person. He elaborates on an experiment conducted by Barbara Fredrickson to reinforce the same. Fredrickson divided her subjects into five groups. Group 1 and 2 were shown pictures that evoked positive emotions ?joy and contentment respectively. Group 3 was the control group and was shown pictures that produced no significant emotion. Group 4 and 5 were shows pictures that evoked negative emotions ?fear and anger. After the experiment, it was found that participants of Group 1 and 2 saw more possibilities in their lives whereas participants of Group 4 and 5 saw fewer possibilities.

In paragraph (5), the author explains that the benefits of positive emotions last for a lifetime. Positive thinking helps to build skills and develop resources for use later in life. He explains the same using the example of a child playing; the skills that a child learns while playing could help him develop valuable social, physical, and creative skills later in life.

In paragraphs (6) and (7), the author discusses two skills that could help people develop a positive outlook ? meditating and writing positive thoughts in a journal.

Main point: Research and science supports that positive thinking has numerous benefits.

QUESTION 10

Detective: Because the embezzler must have had specialized knowledge and access to internal financial records, we can presume that the embezzler worked for XYZ Corporation as either an accountant or an actuary. But an accountant would probably not make the kind of mistakes in ledger entries that led to the discovery of the embezzlement. Thus it is likely that the embezzler is one of the actuaries.

Each of the following weakens the detective's argument EXCEPT:

- A. The actuaries' activities while working for XYZ Corporation were more closely scrutinized by supervisors than were the activities of the accountants.

- B. There is evidence of breaches in computer security at the time of the embezzlement that could have given persons outside of XYZ Corporation access to internal financial records.
- C. XYZ Corporation employs eight accountants, whereas it has only two actuaries on its staff.
- D. An independent report released before the crime took place concluded that XYZ Corporation was vulnerable to embezzlement.
- E. Certain security measures at XYZ Corporation made it more difficult for the actuaries to have access to internal financial records than for the accountants.

Correct Answer: D

Not too swift this detective, if the stem is any clue. Four weakeners means there are lots of ways to attack this argument, so hopefully you kept your eye out for possible loopholes. This nasty business of embezzlement is an inside job, states the detective. Because the embezzler must have had special knowledge and access to certain records, the detective thinks the perpetrator must be either an XYZ accountant or actuary. Then she rules out the accountants on account of the fact that they're not likely to make the kind of mistake found in the ledger, and the conclusion is predictable: The embezzler is probably an actuary. Well, there are a lot of possible holes here, and hopefully one or two "But what if...?" scenarios flitted through your mind. Any number of things can foil this argument, and maybe you came up with some on your own. You're not likely to prephrase all four weakeners, but you should at least have a general idea of what you're looking for before hitting the choices -- something that makes it more likely that the embezzler is not really an XYZ actuary.

QUESTION 11

We are well aware that there are warning signs concerning massive climate changes; these climate changes are reducing plant life. Many hopeful crop growers believe that there will not be an overall negative affect on the plant growth population due to the fact that rain fall should not be altered because of the climate changes. However; for the average plant, it is because of the climate change that agricultural technology has an overall yield in annual fluctuation.

On which of the following assumptions are these hopeful claims based?

- A. There is not accurate way to predict a climate change.
- B. If patterns of rainfall began to shadow the climate changes there would be supplementary damaging effects.
- C. Improved yields grow highly unlikely, if technology is significantly influential in spite of climate change.
- D. Rainfall patterns are not as predictable as patterns of temperature.
- E. Plant life is threatened more from cool temperatures than warm ones.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

For some years before the outbreak of World War I, a number of painters in different European countries developed works of art that some have described as prophetic: paintings that by challenging viewers' habitual ways of perceiving the world of the present are thus said to anticipate a future world that would be very different. The artistic styles that they brought into being varied widely, but all these styles had in common a very important break with traditions of representational art that stretched back to the Renaissance.

So fundamental is this break with tradition that it is not surprising to discover that these artists ?among them Picasso and Braque in France, Kandinsky in Germany, and Malevich in Russia ?are often credited with having anticipated not just subsequent developments in the arts, but also the political and social disruptions and upheavals of the modern world that came into being during and after the war. One art critic even goes so far as to claim that it is the very prophetic power of these artworks, and not their break with traditional artistic techniques, that constitutes their chief interest and value.

No one will deny that an artist may, just as much as a writer or a politician, speculate about the future and then try to express a vision of that future through making use of a particular style or choice of imagery; speculation about the possibility of war in Europe was certainly widespread during the early years of the twentieth century. But the forward-looking quality attributed to these artists should instead be credited to their exceptional aesthetic innovations rather than to any power to make clever guesses about political or social trends. For example, the clear impression we get of Picasso and Braque, the joint founders of cubism, from their contemporaries as well as from later statements made by the artists themselves, is that they were primarily concerned with problems of representation and form and with efforts to create a far more "real" reality than the one that was accessible only to the eye. The reformation of society was of no interest to them as artists.

It is also important to remember that not all decisive changes in art are quickly followed by dramatic events in the world outside art. The case of Delacroix, the nineteenth-century French painter, is revealing. His stylistic innovations startled his contemporaries ?and still retain that power over modern viewers ?but most art historians have decided that Delacroix adjusted himself to new social conditions that were already coming into being as a result of political upheavals that had occurred in 1830, as opposed to other artists who supposedly told of changes still to come.

The author presents the example of Delacroix in order to illustrate which one of the following claims?

- A. Social or political changes usually lead to important artistic innovations.
- B. Artistic innovations do not necessarily anticipate social or political upheavals.
- C. Some European painters have used art to predict social or political changes.
- D. Important stylistic innovations are best achieved by abandoning past traditions.
- E. Innovative artists can adapt themselves to social or political changes.

Correct Answer: B

The case of Delacroix... is revealing" (paragraph 5). Of what? Must be the claim made just before: Dramatic artistic changes aren't always followed by dramatic social changes.

QUESTION 13

The most common bird in Stillwater Marsh is a species of marsh hen, yet this species is rarely seen, even by experienced bird-watchers who seek it. In fact, this bird is seen far less frequently than any other bird inhabiting the marsh, including those that are much smaller and much less abundant.

Each of the following, if true, helps to reconcile the statements above EXCEPT:

- A. The coloration of the marsh hen blends in particularly well with the marsh grass where the marsh hen nests.
- B. The marsh hen's call is harsh and repetitive, whereas the calls of many other marsh birds are pleasant and melodious.
- C. Unlike many small marsh birds, which dash along the banks of the marsh, the marsh hen remains completely still for long periods of time.

D. Many marsh birds are most active during daylight hours, but the marsh hen is usually most active at night.

E. Although many small marsh birds fly in groups to several feeding areas each day, the marsh hen tends to be solitary and flies only when it is in danger.

Correct Answer: B

What would plausibly explain that the most common bird species is seen much less often than smaller and less numerous birds? Option [The coloration of the marsh hen...] would -- it's camouflaged by the environment. Option [Unlike many small marsh birds...] would it stands still a lot, unlike other species that dash. Option [Many marsh birds are most active...] would -- it's active at night, unlike other species that are diurnal. And [Although many small marsh birds fly...] would -- it flies alone and infrequently, unlike the others that fly often and in packs. But depending on how you look at it, option [The marsh hen's call is harsh] either falls outside the scope (if the calls are irrelevant to the visual cues that the stimulus is interested in) or deepens the paradox (if the obnoxious call of the marsh hen makes it more likely to be identified and spotted than less so).

QUESTION 14

Donna Haraway's *Primate Visions* is the most ambitious book on the history of science yet written from a feminist perspective, embracing not only the scientific construction of gender but also the interplay of race, class, and colonial and postcolonial culture with the "Western" construction of the very concept of nature itself. Primatology is a particularly apt vehicle for such themes because primates seem so much like ourselves that they provide ready material for scientists' conscious and unconscious projections of their beliefs about nature and culture.

Haraway's most radical departure is to challenge the traditional disjunction between the active knower (scientist/historian) and the passive object (nature/history). In Haraway's view, the desire to understand nature, whether in order to tame it or to preserve it as a place of wild innocence, is based on a troublingly masculinist and colonialist view of nature as an entity distinct from us and subject to our control. She argues that it is a view that is no longer politically, ecologically, or even scientifically viable. She proposes an approach that not only recognizes diverse human actors (scientists, government officials, laborers, science fiction writers) as contributing to our knowledge of nature, but that also recognizes the creatures usually subsumed under nature (such as primates) as active participants in creating that knowledge as well. Finally, she insists that the perspectives afforded by these different agents cannot be reduced to a single, coherent reality?there are necessarily only multiple, interlinked, partial realities.

This iconoclastic view is reflected in Haraway's unorthodox writing style. Haraway does not weave the many different elements of her work into one unified, overarching Story of Primatology; they remain distinct voices that will not succumb to a master narrative. This fragmented approach to historiography is familiar enough in historiographical theorizing but has rarely been put into practice by historians of science. It presents a complex alternative to traditional history, whether strictly narrative or narrative with emphasis on a causal argument. Haraway is equally innovative in the way she incorporates broad cultural issues into her analysis. Despite decades of rhetoric from historians of science about the need to unite issues deemed "internal" to science (scientific theory and practice) and those considered "external" to it (social issues, structures, and beliefs), that dichotomy has proven difficult to set aside. Haraway simply ignores it. The many readers in whom this separation is deeply ingrained may find her discussions of such popular sources as science fiction, movies, and television distracting, and her statements concerning such issues as nuclear war bewildering and digressive. To accept her approach one must shed a great many assumptions about what properly belongs to the study of science.

The passage suggests that Haraway would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about scientists observing animal behavior in the field?

A. Those scientists who have been properly trained in field techniques will all record similar observations about the animals they are studying.

B. Primatologists are more likely to record accurate and sensitive observations about the animals they are studying than are other animal behaviorists.

C. Scientists studying primate behavior will probably record more accurate and sensitive observations than will scientists studying animals that are less like ourselves.

D. Scientists who study primates will probably be more likely than will scientists studying other animals to interpret an animal's behavior in terms of the scientists' own beliefs.

E. Scientists who take a passive role in interactions with the animals they study will probably record observations similar to those recorded by scientists taking a more active role.

Correct Answer: D

The passage suggests" again ?it's another Inference question. A search reveals no explicit reference to field observations of animal behavior, but it's a concept that seems to relate to 1 and/or 2, where the relationship of science to nature is topic [Those scientists who have been properly...].

QUESTION 15

At a concert, exactly eight compositions--F, H, L, O, P, R, S, and T--are to be performed exactly once each, consecutively and one composition at a time. The order of their performance must satisfy the following conditions: T is performed either immediately before F or immediately after R. At least two compositions are performed either after F and before R, or after R and before F. O is performed either first or fifth. The eighth composition performed is either L or H. P is performed at some time before S. At least one composition is performed either after O and before S, or after S and before O.

If exactly two compositions are performed after F but before O, then R must be performed

- A. first
- B. third
- C. fourth
- D. sixth
- E. seventh

Correct Answer: D

Use your pencil to jot down what you are told, without freezing up. There are two compositions (slots!) between F and O, in that order. So it's: F _____ O

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