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### QUESTION 1

Historian: The spread of literacy informs more people of injustices and, in the right circumstances, leads to increased capacity to distinguish true reformers from mere opportunists. However, widespread literacy invariably emerges before any comprehensive system of general education; thus, in the interim, the populace is vulnerable to clever demagogues calling for change. Consequently, some relatively benign regimes may ironically be toppled by their own "enlightened" move to increase literacy.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the historian's argument depends?

- A. A demagogue can never enlist the public support necessary to topple an existing regime unless a comprehensive system of general education is in place.
- B. Without literacy there can be no general awareness of the injustice in a society.
- C. Any comprehensive system of general education will tend to preserve the authority of benign regimes.
- D. A lack of general education affects the ability to differentiate between legitimate and illegitimate calls for reform.
- E. Any benign regime that fails to provide comprehensive general education will be toppled by a clever demagogue.

Correct Answer: D

The historian believes that a country's move towards literacy, a condition that makes the public more informed and skeptical of opportunists, can ironically make the country more vulnerable to opportunists. His reasoning is that widespread literacy tends to predate the establishment of general education, and during that middle period, the public is ripe to be hoodwinked. This assessment hinges on the premise that there is something about general education that, when combined with literacy, renders protection against scoundrels, and option [A lack of general education affects...] points out that very premise.

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### QUESTION 2

Studies of the reliability of eyewitness identifications show little correlation between the accuracy of a witness's account and the confidence the witness has in the account. Certain factors can increase or undermine a witness's confidence without altering the accuracy of the identification. Therefore, police officers are advised to disallow suspect lineups in which witnesses can hear one another identifying suspects.

Which one of the following is a principle underlying the advice given to police officers?

- A. The confidence people have in what they remember having seen is affected by their awareness of what other people claim to have seen.
- B. Unless an eyewitness is confronted with more than one suspect at a time, the accuracy of his or her statements cannot be trusted.
- C. If several eyewitnesses all identify the same suspect in a lineup, it is more likely that the suspect committed the crime than if only one eyewitness identifies the suspect.
- D. Police officers are more interested in the confidence witnesses have when testifying than in the accuracy of that testimony.
- E. The accuracy of an eyewitness account is doubtful if the eyewitness contradicts what other eyewitnesses claim to have seen.



Correct Answer: A

The question stem tells us to identify the principle behind the advice given to police officers. So what's the advice? It's signaled by the Keyword "therefore": cops are told not to trust identifications made when witnesses can hear one another. The rest of the stimulus explains why not. There's no connection between confidence and accuracy when it comes to identification, and some factors increase confidence without increasing accuracy. So we can understand why police officers would want to avoid these factors. Based on this information, police officers are advised to disallow identifications in which witnesses can hear one another, and so witnesses being able to hear each other must be one of those factors that increase confidence without increasing accuracy. So option [The confidence people have in what they remember...] is the principle lying behind the advice police officers receive.

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### QUESTION 3

Editorialist: Some people argue that ramps and other accommodations for people using wheelchairs are unnecessary in certain business areas because those areas are not frequented by wheelchair users. What happens, however, is that once ramps and other accommodations are installed in these business areas, people who use wheelchairs come there to shop and work.

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

- A. Owners of business areas not frequented by wheelchair users generally are reluctant to make modifications.
- B. Businesses that install proper accommodations for wheelchair users have greater profits than those that do not.
- C. Many businesses fail to make a profit because they do not accommodate wheelchair users.
- D. Most businesses are not modified to accommodate wheelchair users.
- E. Some business areas are not frequented by wheelchair users because the areas lack proper accommodations.

Correct Answer: E

The editorial boils down to two straightforward ideas: (1) It's alleged that some business areas don't need wheelchair accommodations because no one in wheelchairs goes there. (2) People in wheelchairs would go there if accommodations were provided. Put them together and you get [Some business areas are not frequented by...]. It must be true that the reason why at least the business areas of which the editorial speaks are devoid of folks in wheelchairs, is the lack of accommodations.

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### QUESTION 4

Experts anticipate that global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) will have-doubled by the end of the twenty-first century. It is known that CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> levels could enhance the photosynthetic rates of plants, resulting in a lush world of agricultural abundance, and that this CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization effect might eventually decrease the rate of global warming. The increased vegetation in such an environment could be counted on to draw more CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. The level of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>, they also suggest that increased CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>. 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>. Billings' simulation of global warming conditions in wet tundra grasslands showed that the level of CO<sub>2</sub> actually increased. Plant growth did increase under these conditions because of warmer temperatures and increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels. But as the permafrost melted, more peat (accumulated dead plant material) began to decompose. This process in turn liberated more CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere. Billings estimated that if summer temperatures rose four degrees Celsius, the tundra would liberate 50 percent more CO<sub>2</sub> than it does currently. In a warmer world, increased plant growth, which could absorb CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the conclusions drawn on the basis of the research on plant growth mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage?

- A. The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased levels of CO<sub>2</sub> will increase the photosynthetic rates of certain plants.
- B. The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased levels of CO<sub>2</sub> will guarantee abundances of certain important crops.
- C. The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased plant growth will reverse the process of global warming.
- D. The conclusions are incorrect in suggesting that enhanced plant growth could lead to abundances of certain species of plants.
- E. The conclusions are incorrect in suggesting that vegetation can draw CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere.

Correct Answer: A

The major element of rosy hypothesis that the author believes to be correct, as confirmed the passage, is that through increased CO<sub>2</sub> plants' rate of photosynthesis could be "enhanced," or increased, and thus enhance plant growth "generally." But [The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased levels of CO<sub>2</sub> will guarantee...] is wrong because based on 2 it looks as if "important crops" like corn and sugarcane will be negatively impacted, while weeds will be enhanced. option [The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased plant...] gets the author's main idea 180 degrees wrong: That's the position he believes to be incorrect. option [The conclusions are incorrect in suggesting that vegetation...] finally, refers to an element, that the author seems to agree with, not dispute.

## QUESTION 5

While traveling to Japan, a low-ranking US ambassador asked a Japanese official why Japanese people were so inscrutable. The official looked calm and friendly, responding in a gentle voice that he much preferred to think upon his race as inscrutable than of his race as wanting in perspicacity such as in Americans.

Of the following words, which one best describes both the attitude and the response made by the Japanese official?

- A. Fearful
- B. Emotional



C. Angry

D. Indifferent

E. Compassionate

Correct Answer: E

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