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**QUESTION 1**

Many political economists believe that the soundest indicator of the economic health of a nation is the nation's gross-national product (GNP) per capita—a figure reached by dividing the total value of the goods produced yearly in a nation by its population and taken to be a measure of the welfare of the nation's residents. But there are many factors affecting residents' welfare that are not captured by per capita GNP; human indicators, while sometimes more difficult to calculate or document, provide sounder measures of a nation's progress than does the indicator championed by these economists. These human indicators include nutrition and life expectancy; birth weight and level of infant mortality; ratio of population level to availability of resources; employment opportunities; and the ability of governments to provide services such as education, clean water, medicine, public transportation, and mass communication for their residents.

The economists defend their use of per capita GNP as the sole measure of a nation's economic health by claiming that improvements in per capita GNP eventually stimulate improvements in human indicators. But, in actuality, this often fails to occur. Even in nations where economic stimulation has brought about substantial improvements in per capita GNP, economic health as measured by human indicators does not always reach a level commensurate with the per capita GNP. Nations that have achieved a relatively high per capita GNP, for example, sometimes experience levels of infant survival, literacy, nutrition, and life expectancy no greater than levels in nations where per capita GNP is relatively low. In addition, because per capita GNP is an averaged figure, it often presents a distorted picture of the wealth of a nation; for example, in a relatively sparsely populated nation where a small percentage of residents receives most of the economic benefits of production while the majority receives very little benefit, per capita GNP may nevertheless be high. The welfare of a nation's residents is a matter not merely of total economic benefit, but also of the distribution of economic benefits across the entire society. Measuring a nation's economic health only by total wealth frequently obscures a lack of distribution of wealth across the society as a whole.

In light of the potential for such imbalances in distribution of economic benefits, some nations have begun to realize that their domestic economic efforts are better directed away from attempting to raise per capita GNP and instead toward ensuring that the conditions measured by human indicators are salutary. They recognize that unless a shift in focus away from using material wealth as the sole indicator of economic success is effected, the well-being of the nation may be endangered, and that nations that do well according to human indicators may thrive even if their per capita GNP remains stable or lags behind that of other nations. Which one of the following scenarios, if true, would most clearly be a counterexample to the views expressed in the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing the levels of human indicators results in slower growth in its per capita GNP.
- B. The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing domestic production of goods results in significant improvements in the levels of human indicators.
- C. The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing the levels of human indicators results in increased growth in per capita GNP.
- D. The decision by a nation with a low per capita GNP to focus on improving its level of economic health as measured by human indicators fails to bring about an increase in per capita GNP.
- E. The decision by a nation with a low per capita GNP to focus on increasing domestic production of goods fails to improve its economic health as measured by human indicators.

Correct Answer: B

Predicting the right answer helps you wade through the morass of the lengthy answer choices. Since the last lauds nations that are trying to improve human indicators of economic health rather than per capita GNP, a counterexample would naturally describe the opposite, and so B. does. A nation that improves domestic production (a function of GNP, "the goods produced yearly in a nation") and thereby sees improvement on a daily human level is behaving not in line with 3 but rather just as the author's opponents, the economists would advocate.



QUESTION 2

The organizer of a reading club will select at least five and at most six works from a group of nine works.

The group consists of three French novels, three Russian novels, two French plays, and one Russian play.

The organizer's selection of works must conform to the following requirements:

No more than four French works are selected.

At least three but no more than four novels are selected.

At least as many French novels as Russian novels are selected.

If both French plays are selected, then the Russian play is not selected.

Which one of the following could be the organizer's selection of works?

- A. one French novel, two Russian novels, one French play, one Russian play
- B. two French novels, one Russian novel, two French plays, one Russian play
- C. two French novels, two Russian novels, two French plays
- D. three French novels, one Russian novel, two French plays
- E. three French novels, two Russian novels, one Russian play

Correct Answer: C

A proper selection of works cannot include more than four French works ?but option [three French novels, one Russian novel, two French plays] does. It cannot include more than four novels of any type ?but option [three French novels, two Russian novels, one Russian play] does. It cannot let the Russian novels outnumber the French ones, yet they do in option [one French novel, two Russian novels, one French play, one Russian play]. And it cannot include all three plays, as option [two French novels, one Russian novel, two French plays, one Russian play] does.

QUESTION 3

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 4

Of the eight students -- George, Helen, Irving, Kyle, Lenore, Nina, Olivia, and Robert -- in a seminar, exactly six will give individual oral reports during three consecutive days -- Monday, Tuesday, and

Wednesday. Exactly two reports will be given each day -- one in the morning and one in the afternoon -according to the following conditions:

Tuesday is the only day on which George can give a report.



Neither Olivia nor Robert can give an afternoon report. If Nina gives a report, then on the next day Helen and Irving must both give reports, unless Nina's report is given on Wednesday.

If Kyle gives the afternoon report on Tuesday, and Helen gives the afternoon report on Wednesday, which one of the following could be the list of the students who give the morning reports on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, respectively?

- A. Irving, Lenore, and Nina
- B. Lenore, George, and Irving
- C. Nina, Irving, and Lenore
- D. Robert, George, and Irving
- E. Robert, Irving, and Lenore

Correct Answer: D

The question is: Which of the five choices is a possible listing of the morning folks? First, we ought to skim for the obvious rule violators, and option [Nina, Irving, and Lenore] can therefore be quickly eliminated: Nina cannot take Monday here because we cannot have "Helen + Irving" on Tuesday (Rule 3). Next, work with the choices.

QUESTION 5

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.

Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- A. The number of okapis is many times larger than zoologists had previously believed it to be.
- B. Radio-tracking collars have enabled scientists to finally answer all the questions about the okapi.
- C. Okapis are captured infrequently because their habits and coloration make it difficult for hunters to find them.
- D. Okapis are concentrated in a limited geographic area because they prefer to eat one plant species to the exclusion of others.
- E. The number of okapis would steadily increase if okapis began to forage in the open border between forest and savanna.

Correct Answer: C

Not much to be done here but attack the choices in one order or another, remembering that one and only one of them has been set up to agree with the author's views.

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