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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

LSAC - The Law School Admission Council

LTEM

Law School Admission Test - Make up - Puerto Rico Only

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for LSAC - The Law School Admission Council **LTEM**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **LTEM**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Exhibit.

The proposed ordinance would limit the number of vehicles that could enter the historic district during peak tourist hours. Supporters argue that this will reduce congestion and preserve the character of the neighborhood. Critics respond that the ordinance would unduly burden local businesses that depend on tourist traffic.

Passage excerpt: "The proposed ordinance would limit the number of vehicles that could enter the historic district during peak tourist hours. Supporters argue that this will reduce congestion and preserve the character of the neighborhood. Critics respond that the ordinance would unduly burden local businesses that depend on tourist traffic." Which of the following best describes an inference that can be drawn from this passage?

- ☒ **A** The historic district currently experiences heavy vehicle traffic during certain hours of the day.
- ☐ **B** Critics of the ordinance believe that local businesses oppose all forms of tourism regulation.
- ☐ **C** Supporters of the ordinance have conducted a formal economic study of the district.
- ☐ **D** The proposed ordinance would be the first vehicle regulation ever applied to the historic district.

ANSWER A

WHY Option A is the only inference directly supported by the passage. The fact that the ordinance is meant to 'reduce congestion' during 'peak tourist hours' implies that the district does, in fact, experience heavy vehicle traffic during those times. Options B, C, and D each introduce claims (that critics oppose all tourism regulation, that supporters have done an economic study, and that this is the first vehicle regulation ever) that the passage does not state or imply.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Argument: "The city's library budget has been cut by 15 percent over the past three years, leading to reduced operating hours and fewer branch locations. At the same time, public demand for library services, including children's literacy programs and free internet access, has continued to grow. Therefore, the city should restore library funding to at least its previous level in the next fiscal year." Which of the following is the main conclusion of this argument?

- ☐ A Public demand for library services has continued to grow.
- ☐ B The city's library budget has been cut by 15 percent over the past three years.
- ☒ C The city should restore library funding to at least its previous level in the next fiscal year.
- ☐ D Children's literacy programs and free internet access are essential public services.

ANSWER C

WHY The main conclusion of an argument is the central claim that the other statements are intended to support. Here, the budget cuts and growing demand are presented as evidence in support of the recommendation, which is the actual conclusion being argued for. Option C states that recommendation. Options A, B, and D are either pieces of supporting evidence or unstated claims.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Passage excerpt: "It is tempting to view the rapid expansion of remote work as an unalloyed victory for workers. But this view overlooks a quieter and more troubling trend: while employees have gained flexibility, the legal frameworks that protect them have lagged behind, leaving many workers in a regulatory gray zone regarding overtime, workplace safety, and union organizing." The author's primary purpose in this passage is to:

- ☐ A Argue that remote work should be restricted by law.
- ☒ B Critique the widespread assumption that remote work is entirely beneficial for workers.
- ☐ C Describe the history of labor regulation in the United States.
- ☐ D Praise the flexibility that remote work provides to modern employees.

ANSWER B

WHY The author begins by acknowledging a common view (remote work as a victory for workers) and then explicitly challenges it by pointing out an overlooked problem. The phrase 'tempting to view... overlooks a quieter and more troubling trend' signals a critique of the dominant assumption, which is precisely what option B identifies. Options A, C, and D misstate the author's purpose.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Argument: "Dr. Alvarez has published three well-received articles on constitutional law in the past two years, each in a prestigious peer-reviewed journal. Her colleagues agree that her writing is clear, careful, and thoroughly researched. Therefore, her forthcoming article on the same subject is likely to be of high quality." The argument's reasoning is best described as an example of:

- ☒ **A** Argument by analogy, comparing the quality of past work to a current claim.
- ☐ **B** Cause and effect, linking past publications to future outcomes.
- ☐ **C** Statistical generalization from a survey of constitutional scholars.
- ☐ **D** Deductive reasoning from a formal legal precedent.

ANSWER A

WHY The argument draws a conclusion about a forthcoming article based on the qualities observed in the author's past articles on the same subject. This is reasoning by analogy: because the previous works shared certain qualities, the next work is predicted to as well. The argument is not a causal claim (B), is not based on a survey (C), and is not a deduction from established legal precedent (D).

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Passage excerpt: "The kelp forests along the northern coast have declined sharply over the past decade. Marine biologists attribute the decline primarily to a population explosion of sea urchins, which graze on kelp at unsustainable rates. The urchin boom, in turn, has been linked to a sharp decrease in the local sea otter population, since otters are a primary predator of urchins." Based on the passage, which of the following policies would most directly address the decline of the kelp forests?

- ☐ A Banning commercial fishing in the northern coastal waters.
- ☒ B Implementing a program to reintroduce sea otters to the affected coastal area.
- ☐ C Restricting fertilizer runoff from nearby agricultural lands.
- ☐ D Establishing a kelp farming industry to replace the lost wild kelp.

ANSWER B

WHY The passage presents a chain: sea otters decline → urchins increase → kelp decline. To address the kelp decline most directly, the most effective intervention would be to restore the sea otter population, which would curb urchin numbers and allow kelp to recover. Options A, C, and D address topics that the passage does not connect to the kelp decline.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Argument: "Studies show that students who take handwritten notes during lectures retain more information than students who type their notes on laptops. However, one common objection is that laptop users can record lectures verbatim, which may be valuable for certain kinds of study. In response, researchers point out that retention—not capture—is the better predictor of long-term academic performance. Therefore, universities should encourage handwritten note-taking in undergraduate courses." In this argument, the claim that 'retention—not capture—is the better predictor of long-term academic performance' serves primarily as:

- ☐ A The main conclusion of the argument.
- ☒ B A piece of evidence used to counter an objection to the argument's conclusion.
- ☐ C A definition of the term 'long-term academic performance.'
- ☐ D An irrelevant analogy that does not strengthen the argument.

ANSWER B

WHY The claim is presented after a stated objection (that laptop note-taking captures lectures verbatim). The claim is offered to rebut that objection by re-framing the relevant standard (retention, not capture). It is not the main conclusion (which is the recommendation in the last sentence), not a definition, and not irrelevant — it actively strengthens the argument.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Passage excerpt: "When the harbor was first built, it was surrounded almost entirely by wetlands. Over the decades, these wetlands were drained to make room for warehouses, roads, and parking lots. Today, the city is spending millions of dollars to restore wetland habitat around the harbor in order to improve water quality and reduce flooding." Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?

- ☐ A The harbor is no longer used for shipping or commercial purposes.
- ☐ B Restoring wetlands is less expensive than maintaining warehouses and roads.
- ☒ C The destruction of the original wetlands contributed to current water quality and flooding problems at the harbor.
- ☐ D Most city residents opposed the original drainage of the wetlands.

ANSWER C

WHY The passage states that the city is restoring wetlands 'in order to improve water quality and reduce flooding.' This implies that the absence of those wetlands is connected to current problems. Option C captures that inference. Options A, B, and D introduce claims not supported by or inferable from the passage.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Argument: "Maria enjoyed her introductory philosophy course and found the professor engaging. Therefore, Maria is likely to enjoy any other philosophy course she takes, regardless of the topic or instructor." Which of the following best describes the flaw in this argument?

- ☒ **A** It draws a general conclusion from a single case.
- ☐ **B** It confuses correlation with causation.
- ☐ **C** It relies on an ambiguous use of the word 'philosophy.'
- ☐ **D** It appeals to authority rather than to evidence.

ANSWER A

WHY The argument uses one instance (Maria's experience in one course) to support a sweeping generalization about all philosophy courses. This is a hasty generalization, which is a form of drawing a broad conclusion from insufficient evidence — essentially generalizing from a single case. Options B, C, and D identify flaws that are not present in this argument.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Passage excerpt: "In recent years, several cities have experimented with 'congestion pricing,' a system in which drivers are charged a fee for entering crowded areas during peak hours. Proponents argue that congestion pricing reduces traffic, lowers emissions, and raises revenue that can be used to improve public transit. Critics counter that such programs unfairly burden lower-income drivers who cannot afford the fees and may have limited access to transit alternatives." Which of the following statements are supported by the passage? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Congestion pricing has been implemented in multiple cities.
- ☐ **B** Critics of congestion pricing believe it is unfair to certain drivers.
- ☐ **C** Congestion pricing has completely eliminated traffic in the cities that have adopted it.
- ☒ **D** Proponents argue that congestion pricing can generate funds for public transit improvements.

ANSWER A - D

WHY Option A is supported because the passage states that 'several cities have experimented' with congestion pricing. Option D is supported because proponents are described as arguing that the system 'raises revenue that can be used to improve public transit.' Option B misreads the passage: critics focus on the burden to lower-income drivers, not on general unfairness to 'certain drivers' without specification. Option C overstates the claim: the passage says congestion pricing 'reduces' traffic, not that it has 'completely eliminated' traffic.