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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

LSAC - The Law School Admission Council

LTM

Law School Admission Test - Make up (US/Canada)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for LSAC - The Law School Admission Council **LTM**, 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, **LTM**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A pharmaceutical company introduces a new medication and simultaneously launches a major advertising campaign. Six months later, the company's market share for that therapeutic category has increased significantly. Which of the following additional findings would most strengthen the inference that the advertising campaign (rather than other factors) caused the increase in market share?

- ☐ A Competitors in the same therapeutic category also saw their market shares increase during the same period.
- ☐ B Doctors in unrelated specialties reported increased inquiries from patients about the advertised medication.
- ☒ C Categories in which the company did not advertise new products showed no change in the company's market share.
- ☐ D The medication received favorable reviews in several independent medical journals shortly after launch.
- ☐ E The company increased the wholesale price of the medication shortly after launch.

ANSWER C

WHY Choice C provides a control comparison: in product categories where the company did not advertise, its market share did not rise. This pattern suggests that the advertising itself — rather than a company-wide improvement in reputation, pricing, or product quality — is the factor most plausibly responsible for the increase in the advertised category. The other choices either describe industry-wide trends, plausible alternative explanations, or unrelated effects.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

If all members of the city council attended the budget meeting, and only council members are allowed to vote in budget meetings, which of the following must be true?

- ☐ A Everyone at the budget meeting was a member of the city council.
- ☒ B Only members of the city council voted at the budget meeting.
- ☐ C No non-member voted at the budget meeting.
- ☐ D Everyone who voted at the budget meeting attended it.
- ☐ E All city council members voted at the budget meeting.

ANSWER B

WHY From the premises: (1) all council members attended the meeting, and (2) only council members may vote in budget meetings. Therefore anyone who voted must have been a council member, and all council members who voted necessarily attended. Choice B — 'Only members of the city council voted at the budget meeting' — is a direct restatement of premise (2) together with premise (1): it must be true that only council members voted, since non-members cannot vote and the voters are necessarily drawn from those present. Choice A is not guaranteed (others could have attended to observe). Choice E goes beyond the premises (some council members could have chosen not to vote).

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A nutritionist observes that the five patients with the highest blood pressure in her practice all consume more than twice the recommended daily sodium intake. She concludes that excessive sodium intake is probably a leading contributor to high blood pressure in the population as a whole. The nutritionist's reasoning is most accurately described as:

- ☐ A Deductive reasoning from a general principle to a specific case.
- ☒ B Inductive generalization from specific observed cases to a broader population.
- ☐ C Analogical reasoning from one patient population to another.
- ☐ D Causal reasoning from controlled experimental evidence.
- ☐ E Abductive reasoning proposing the best explanation for observed correlation.

ANSWER B

WHY The nutritionist moves from a small number of specific observed cases (five patients with the highest blood pressure) to a broad claim about the population as a whole. This is the textbook structure of inductive generalization. It is not deductive (no general-to-specific move with guaranteed conclusion), not analogical (no comparison of two similar cases), not causal-from-experiment (no controlled trial), and not abductive (no competing explanations are weighed as the 'best' account of an observed outcome).

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Passage: "Modern copyright law was designed chiefly to incentivize creators by granting them a limited monopoly over their works. Yet the law has never operated in a vacuum. Libraries, archives, and educators have long depended on carefully balanced exceptions—such as fair use—to ensure that the public benefit of widespread access is preserved alongside the private benefit of exclusive rights."

Which of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- ☐ A Copyright law has historically failed to provide adequate incentives to creators.
- ☐ B Libraries and educators have consistently opposed the existence of any copyright monopoly.
- ☒ C Copyright law balances private incentives for creators against broader public access to knowledge.
- ☐ D Fair use is the most important provision in modern copyright law.
- ☐ E Without exceptions such as fair use, copyright law would serve no useful purpose.

ANSWER C

WHY The passage describes two coexisting aims of copyright law: private benefit (incentives to creators via a limited monopoly) and public benefit (broad access preserved by exceptions such as fair use). Choice C captures that balance. Choices A, B, D, and E overstate one side of the balance or distort the passage's measured tone into an extreme position that the passage does not take.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A defense attorney argues: "Just as a person who donates a kidney voluntarily cannot later demand payment for the organ, a research subject who consents to participate in a study should not be able to sue for damages arising from ordinary research risks of which they were informed." Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the attorney's analogy?

- ☐ A Most kidney donors are related to the organ recipient, whereas research subjects are usually strangers to the researchers.
- ☐ B Medical research can cause financial as well as physical harm to participants, whereas kidney donation typically affects only the donor's body.
- ☐ C Both kidney donation and research participation require carefully documented informed consent.
- ☐ D Kidney donation and research participation are both regulated by federal agencies.
- ☒ E Some research subjects are minors who cannot legally give binding consent.

ANSWER E

WHY An analogy is weakened when a relevant disanalogy — a meaningful difference between the two cases — undermines the parallel drawn by the argument. Choice E points out a critical disanalogy: kidney donors are competent adults capable of binding consent, whereas some research subjects are minors whose 'consent' is not legally binding in the same way. That distinction directly undercuts the attorney's claim that the two situations should be treated alike. The other options either describe similarities that strengthen (or at least do not weaken) the analogy or describe irrelevant differences.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Senator: "Our state's new tax on sugary drinks has not reduced obesity rates. Therefore, taxing sugary drinks is not an effective public health policy." The senator's argument is most vulnerable to which of the following criticisms?

- ☐ A It assumes the tax was the only anti-obesity measure adopted during the period studied.
- ☐ B It assumes the tax should have produced results in only one area — obesity — even though other measures of public health may have improved.
- ☐ C It draws a causal conclusion about individuals from aggregate data about the state's population.
- ☒ D It fails to recognize that the tax's purpose may have been only to reduce sugary-drink consumption, not obesity in general.
- ☐ E It assumes public health policy must show measurable effects within a very short time horizon.

ANSWER D

WHY The senator jumps from 'tax did not reduce obesity' to 'tax is not an effective public health policy.' This conflates the tax's actual goal with the senator's chosen criterion of success. Choice D correctly identifies the flaw: the tax could have succeeded at reducing sugary-drink consumption (its stated or actual goal) without yet producing a measurable change in obesity, which depends on many other factors. The other choices either describe concerns the argument does not actually rely on, or they pose irrelevant objections.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Principle: "A government program that benefits only a small, identifiable group of citizens, at the direct expense of taxpayers generally, is unjustifiable unless the program addresses a compelling public interest that cannot be met through private action." Application: A rural electrification loan program lends money at below-market rates exclusively to farms located more than 50 miles from the nearest existing power line. Critics argue this program is unjustifiable under the principle above. The critics' argument is strongest when supplemented by which of the following additional claims?

- ☐ A The program is administered by federal, rather than state, officials.
- ☒ B Most farmers in the targeted areas could afford to install private generators until the power grid reaches them.
- ☐ C The program has been operating for more than twenty years.
- ☐ D Taxpayers in the targeted rural areas are exempt from the loan repayments.
- ☐ E Many farmers outside the targeted areas have also asked to participate in the program.

ANSWER B

WHY The principle lets a small-group program survive challenge only if it addresses a compelling public interest that private action cannot handle. Choice B supplies the missing premise for the critics' argument: private generators could already solve the problem, so a government loan program is not addressing an unmet compelling public interest — thus the program fails the principle's exception. The other choices are irrelevant (A), stray from the principle's logic (C, E), or actually weaken the critics' case (D).

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

If P, then Q. If not P, then R. Not Q. Which of the following must be true?

- ☐ A P
- ☐ B Not P
- ☐ C Q
- ☒ D R
- ☐ E Both Q and R

ANSWER D

WHY From 'If P, then Q' and 'Not Q,' we can validly infer 'Not P' by modus tollens. Then from 'If not P, then R' and 'Not P,' we infer R by modus ponens. So R must be true. Choice D is correct. P is not forced (premises do not preclude either scenario before the Q-premise applies), Q is contradicted by the premises, and 'both Q and R' is impossible because Q is false.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A passage argues that the modern adoption of standardized legal forms in commercial transactions has reduced transaction costs but has also diminished regional variation in contractual practice. Which of the following best describes the main point of the passage?

- ☐ A Standardized legal forms have had no measurable effect on regional commercial practices.
- ☒ B Standardized legal forms reduce transaction costs but at the expense of regional contractual variation.
- ☐ C Regional contractual variation is more important than transaction costs in commerce.
- ☐ D Commercial law should abandon standardization to preserve local traditions.

ANSWER B

WHY The passage explicitly presents both the benefit (reduced transaction costs) and the cost (loss of regional variation) of standardized forms, so option B captures the dual main point. Option A contradicts the passage, C inverts the priority it expresses, and D is not supported as the passage only describes a tradeoff rather than prescribing a change.