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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

LSAC - The Law School Admission Council

LTMA

Law School Admission Test - Make up date (Asia/East.
Europe)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

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

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

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QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A Reading Comprehension passage argues that a legal rule intended to reduce litigation costs has, in practice, shifted those costs onto a different group of litigants without reducing them overall. Which of the following most accurately describes the author's primary purpose?

- ☐ A To demonstrate that the rule has had no effect on litigation costs.
- ☒ B To show that the rule has redistributed litigation costs rather than eliminated them.
- ☐ C To argue that the rule should be struck down as unconstitutional.
- ☐ D To compare two competing rules for reducing litigation costs.

ANSWER B

WHY The passage states that the rule shifted costs onto a different group without reducing them overall, which is precisely the idea of redistribution. Choice A is too strong (costs were shifted, not eliminated). Choices C and D introduce constitutional and comparative arguments not supported by the passage.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

If a valid argument has the following form: 'All policy reforms that reduce administrative discretion are controversial. This tax reform reduces administrative discretion. Therefore, this tax reform is controversial.' Which logical principle must hold for this argument to be valid?

- ☒ A The middle term ('administrative discretion') must be distributed in at least one premise.
- ☐ B The conclusion must deny the antecedent of a conditional premise.
- ☐ C The argument must use a disjunctive syllogism.
- ☐ D Both premises must be particular (particular affirmative) statements.

ANSWER A

WHY This is a classic categorical syllogism. For validity in a syllogism with two universal premises and a particular subject, the middle term must be distributed in at least one premise to avoid the undistributed middle fallacy. Choices B, C, and D describe other logical forms that do not apply to this syllogism.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

An editorial claims that a city should eliminate its municipal parking authority because two private companies have already offered to operate the city's parking meters more cheaply. The conclusion rests on which of the following assumptions?

- ☒ **A** The private companies' bids accurately reflect the long-term costs of operating the meters.
- ☐ **B** Private companies are always less efficient than government agencies.
- ☐ **C** Residents prefer private operation of public services.
- ☐ **D** The parking authority currently operates at a deficit.

ANSWER A

WHY The argument's force depends on the cheaper offers being a sound basis for comparison. If the bids underestimate long-term costs, the conclusion collapses. Choice B contradicts the editorial's premise. Choices C and D are not required for the argument to hold.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A passage describes how early 20th-century workers' compensation laws were passed in response to industrial accidents that common-law tort doctrine could not adequately redress. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- ☐ **A** Common-law tort doctrine was the principal cause of industrial accidents in the early 20th century.
- ☒ **B** Workers' compensation laws arose because traditional tort remedies failed to address the social problem of industrial accidents.
- ☐ **C** Early 20th-century workers opposed any reform of tort doctrine.
- ☐ **D** Industrial accidents virtually disappeared after workers' compensation laws were enacted.

ANSWER B

WHY The passage's focus is the inadequacy of common-law tort doctrine and the legislative response. Choice A reverses cause and effect. Choice C is unsupported. Choice D overstates the passage's claim about the laws' effects.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A politician argues: 'My opponent voted against the new education bill, which proves that she is opposed to improving public schools.' Which of the following most accurately characterizes the flaw in this argument?

- ☐ A It confuses correlation with causation in evaluating voting records.
- ☒ B It assumes that voting against a particular bill is equivalent to opposing its stated goal.
- ☐ C It relies on a sample size that is too small to support the conclusion.
- ☐ D It commits the genetic fallacy by attacking the source of the argument.

ANSWER B

WHY The argument equates disagreement with one piece of legislation (perhaps for reasons unrelated to its goal) with opposition to the underlying goal of improving schools. This is a classic equivalence-or-equation flaw. The other choices describe flaws that are not present in this short argument.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

An advocate argues that because three recent court decisions in different jurisdictions reached similar conclusions on a legal question, that conclusion is therefore correct. Which method of reasoning is the advocate primarily using?

- ☒ A Reasoning from analogy across jurisdictions.
- ☐ B Appeal to authority based on a single famous jurist.
- ☐ C Deductive proof from a constitutional text.
- ☐ D Reductio ad absurdum of the contrary position.

ANSWER A

WHY Citing parallel outcomes in comparable but distinct cases to support a conclusion is reasoning by analogy. The advocate is not citing a single authority (B), deriving the conclusion purely from textual premises (C), or showing that the contrary position leads to absurdity (D).

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A researcher concludes that a new after-school tutoring program caused a measurable rise in students' test scores, because students who enrolled in the program scored higher than students who did not. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument?

- ☐ A The program was funded by a federal grant limited to three school districts.
- ☒ B Students who enrolled in the program were already the highest-performing students in their schools before the program began.
- ☐ C Test scores nationwide tend to rise slightly from one year to the next.
- ☐ D The program used tutors who were themselves former teachers.

ANSWER B

WHY If enrollees were already the highest performers before the program, the post-program score gap could be explained by prior differences rather than the program's effect — a selection threat that undermines the causal claim. Choice A is irrelevant to causation. Choice C is too weak to explain the gap. Choice D actually supports the program's potential effectiveness.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A LSAT Logical Reasoning stimulus argues: 'Because the only known mechanism by which X could cause Y requires the presence of Z, and Z is absent in this case, X cannot have caused Y here.' Which of the following arguments most closely parallels this reasoning structure?

- ☐ A 'Since Y always follows X in the experiments, X must cause Y in every real-world case as well.'
- ☒ B 'Because the only known pathway from X to Y depends on Z, and Z is missing, X cannot have produced Y in this instance.'
- ☐ C 'X is sometimes followed by Y, so X probably causes Y most of the time.'
- ☐ D 'Even though Z is present, X could not have caused Y because other factors intervened.'

ANSWER B

WHY The original argument uses a necessary-condition structure: the only known mechanism requires Z; without Z, the causation fails. Choice B mirrors that exact form. Choice A overgeneralizes from observed correlation. Choice C weakens to mere probability. Choice D introduces an unrelated causal complication.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A columnist argues: "Since the city's new recycling program began six months ago, the volume of material sent to landfills has dropped by 15 percent. This proves that the recycling program has been a remarkable success." Which of the following most accurately describes the flaw in the columnist's argument?

- ☐ A It confuses a necessary condition for a sufficient condition.
- ☒ B It draws a causal conclusion from correlational data without ruling out alternative explanations for the decline in landfill volume.
- ☐ C It relies on an ambiguous use of the term "success" without specifying by what standard success is measured.
- ☐ D It commits a straw-man fallacy by misrepresenting critics of the recycling program.

ANSWER B

WHY The columnist treats the post-program drop in landfill volume as proof that the program caused it. Other factors (e.g., economic downturn reducing consumption, seasonal variation, or a separate composting initiative) could equally account for the decline. Assuming causation from temporal correlation without eliminating alternatives is the textbook post hoc / causal fallacy, which is option B.