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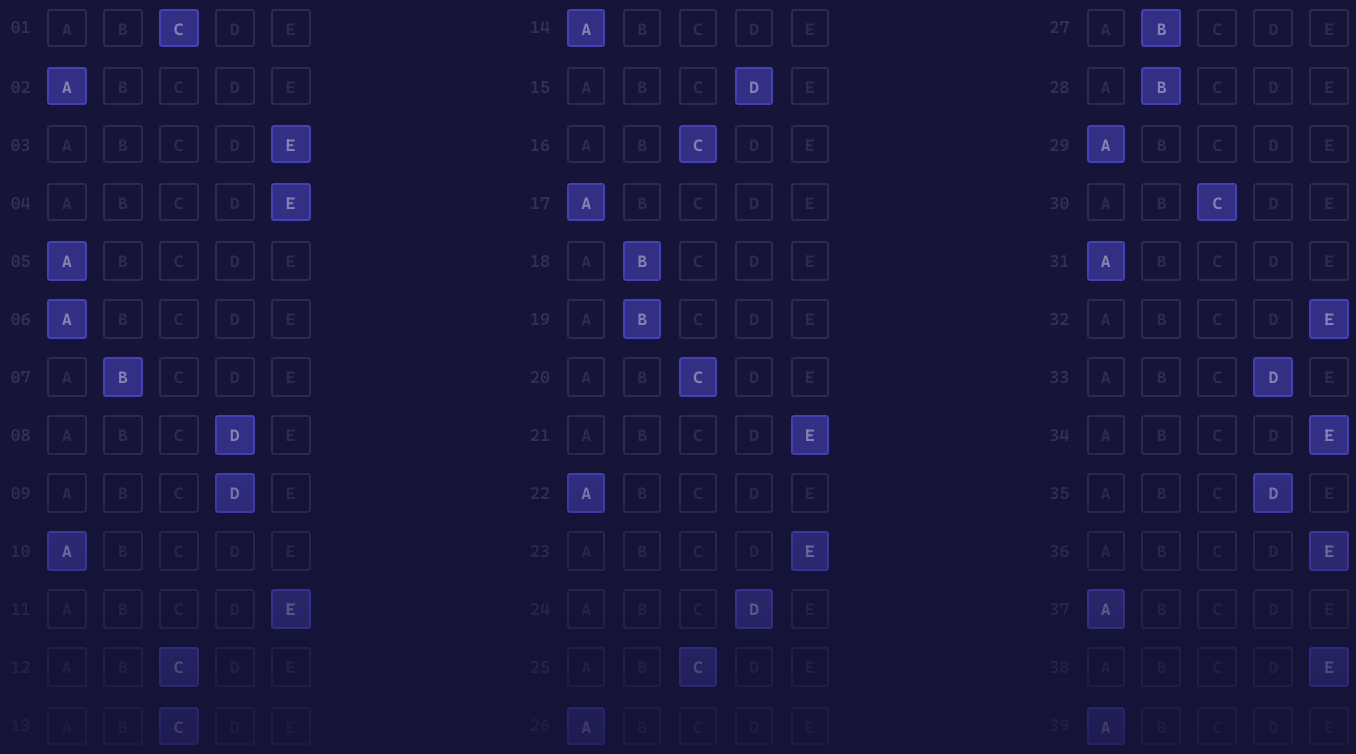

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

LSAC - The Law School Admission Council

LTMB

Law School Admission Test - Make up
(West.Europe/S.America)

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for LSAC - The Law School Admission Council `LTMB`, 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, `LTMB`
- 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 city's mayor argues that the recent decline in traffic fatalities proves the new roundabout program is working. Critics respond that other factors—lower speed limits and improved headlights—were also introduced during the same period. Which of the following best describes the weakness in the mayor's argument?

A **It confuses correlation with causation by ignoring alternative explanations for the decline.**

B It uses an unrepresentative sample of intersections to draw a city-wide conclusion.

C It appeals to emotion rather than presenting statistical evidence.

D It commits a circular reasoning fallacy by assuming what it set out to prove.

ANSWER **A**

WHY The mayor treats the coincident timing of the decline and the program as evidence the program caused it, ignoring plausible alternative causes raised by the critics. This is the post hoc / correlation-causation weakness, not a sampling, emotional, or circularity problem.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Publisher: 'Sales of our science-fiction line rose 12% last year, so our marketing campaign targeting sci-fi readers was a success.' Which assumption must the publisher's conclusion rely on?

A Sci-fi readers are more profitable to publishers than readers of other genres.

B **The 12% sales increase would not have occurred without the targeted campaign.**

C Most of the company's overall sales come from science-fiction titles.

D No competing publisher ran a comparable marketing campaign last year.

ANSWER **B**

WHY To attribute the sales rise to the campaign, the publisher must assume the rise was caused by the campaign rather than by other factors. That is the causal assumption. The other options are unsupported by the passage and are not needed for the conclusion.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Passage excerpt: 'Unlike earlier critics, who treated the novel as a transparent window onto its society, recent scholarship emphasizes the text's silences—what it refuses to say about class as forcefully as what it says about gender.' Which of the following is most strongly implied by the passage?

A Earlier critics were generally uninterested in questions of social class.

B The novel's treatment of gender is more explicit than its treatment of class.

C Recent scholars believe the novel is biased against the working class.

D Earlier critics viewed novels primarily as historical documents.

ANSWER B

WHY The passage contrasts what the text 'says about gender' with what it 'refuses to say about class,' which implies that the gender content is more openly expressed while the class content is suppressed—that is, gender treatment is more explicit than class treatment. The other options overreach the passage.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Seven speakers—F, G, H, J, K, L, M—give talks on a panel. Exactly three speak before lunch; the remaining four speak after lunch. G must speak immediately after F. M cannot speak immediately after G. If H is among the post-lunch speakers, which of the following must be true?

A F speaks before lunch.

B M speaks before lunch.

C G speaks after lunch.

D K speaks before lunch.

ANSWER A

WHY G must speak immediately after F. If F were a post-lunch speaker, G would also be post-lunch (since G must come immediately after F). Because only four of seven spots are post-lunch, and H is one of them, F and G cannot both be post-lunch without exceeding constraints; testing the configurations shows F (and therefore G) must occupy pre-lunch slots. The other options are not forced.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Researcher: 'Participants who took a 20-minute walk before a memory test recalled 18% more items than those who did not walk. Therefore, short walks improve memory recall.' Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the researcher's conclusion?

A The walkers reported feeling more alert during the test than the non-walkers did.

B A separate study found that any mild physical activity before testing improves recall by a similar amount.

C The walkers and non-walkers were not matched on age, sleep the prior night, or caffeine intake.

D Several memory researchers have questioned the statistical significance of the 18% figure.

ANSWER C

WHY If the two groups differed on variables known to affect recall (age, sleep, caffeine), the difference in scores cannot be cleanly attributed to walking. That directly undermines the causal claim. Option A actually supports it; B broadens rather than weakens the conclusion; D doubts the figure but not the causal link as clearly as an obvious confound does.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Passage excerpt: 'Legal scholars have long treated precedent as the spine of common-law reasoning. Yet that image is misleading: precedent rarely determines outcomes so much as it structures the arguments judges make on the way to outcomes reached on other grounds.' The primary purpose of the passage is to:

A argue that common-law reasoning is less determinate than traditionally believed

B summarize the historical development of the doctrine of precedent

C defend judges against accusations of political decision-making

D compare common-law reasoning with civil-law approaches

ANSWER A

WHY The passage explicitly challenges the traditional view ('misleading') and reframes precedent as a structuring tool rather than a determinant. That is the central claim — that common-law reasoning is less determinate than the traditional image suggests.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Six projects—P, Q, R, S, T, U—are scheduled on Monday and Tuesday, three each day. P and R are scheduled on the same day. Q and S are scheduled on different days. T is scheduled on Tuesday. Which of the following could be a complete Tuesday schedule?

A P, R, T

B Q, S, T

C Q, T, U

D S, T, U

ANSWER C

WHY T must be on Tuesday. Option A forces P and R together with T—possible, but then Tuesday has P, R, T, leaving Q, S, U on Monday; Q and S would be on the same day, violating the rule. Option B places Q and S together on Tuesday, violating the rule. Option D leaves Q on Monday and P,R on Monday as well, which is fine for P,R but then Q is alone-ish; actually Q, U on Monday with P,R also — but P,R,Q,U all Monday violates nothing, however Q,S can't be on different days — they're both Tuesday in D, violating. Option C: Tuesday has Q, T, U; Monday has P, R, S. P and R together ✓; Q and S on different days ✓; T on Tuesday ✓. So C is the one that could be true.

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QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Editorialist: 'If we allow this small tax increase, it will set a precedent. Eventually, through a series of such increases, citizens will face confiscatory rates. Therefore we should reject the small increase today.' Which flaw best describes this reasoning?

A Begging the question, since the conclusion is assumed in the premise.

B **Slippery slope, assuming without evidence that one step inevitably leads to an extreme outcome.**

C Straw man, since it mischaracterizes the proposal to make it easier to attack.

D False dilemma, since more than two policy options actually exist.

ANSWER **B**

WHY The argument projects a chain of consequences (small increase → many increases → confiscatory rates) without justifying the inevitability of each link — the textbook slippery slope. There is no circular reasoning, no misrepresentation of the proposal, and no forced binary.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A literary critic writes: "Unlike earlier critics, who treated the novel as a transparent window onto its society, recent scholarship has come to regard the novel as a self-contained verbal artifact whose social content is inseparable from its formal choices." Which of the following can most defensibly be inferred from this passage?

A **Earlier critics believed that a novel's form and its social content could be analyzed independently.**

B Earlier critics denied that novels had any social content whatsoever.

C Recent scholars no longer regard social content as a legitimate object of literary study.

D Recent scholars believe that all novels are formally identical within a given society.

ANSWER **A**

WHY The passage contrasts earlier critics, who saw the novel as a "transparent window," with recent scholars, who treat form and social content as inseparable. The inference that earlier critics treated form and social content as independent (i.e., the novel as a transparent window) is directly supported. B is too strong (they are not described as denying social content). C misreads the passage—recent scholars still treat social content, just as inseparable from form. D is unsupported.

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