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**QUESTION 1**

This morning, a bakery makes exactly one delivery, consisting of exactly six loaves of bread. Each of the loaves is exactly one of three kinds: oatmeal, rye, or wheat, and each is either sliced or unsliced. The loaves that the bakery delivers this morning must be consistent with the following:

Each of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the unsliced loaves that the bakery delivers EXCEPT:

- A. three oatmeal loaves
- B. three oatmeal loaves, one rye loaf
- C. two oatmeal loaves, two rye loaves
- D. two oatmeal loaves, three rye loaves
- E. one oatmeal loaf, one rye loaf

Correct Answer: A

The reference to unsliced loaves should point you to Rules 3, 4, and 5. Each choice has at least one unsliced oatmeal loaf, and there's no unsliced wheat loaf among the choices, but option [three oatmeal loaves] is a straightforward violation of Rule 5. With more than one unsliced loaf, this option needs to have an unsliced rye loaf as well, but it isn't there.

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**QUESTION 2**

Most people think it's fine to be "busy as a beaver." Little do they know. Beavers may work hard, but often they don't get much done. Beavers are supposed to be great tree cutters. It is true that a beaver can gnaw through a tree very quickly. (A six-inch birch takes about ten minutes.) But then what? Often the beaver does not make use of the tree. One expert says that beavers waste one out of every five trees they cut. For one thing, they do not choose their trees wisely. One bunch of beavers cut down a cottonwood tree more than one hundred feet tall. Then they found that they could not move it. In thick woods a tree sometimes won't fall down. It gets stuck in the other trees. Of course, doesn't think to cut down the trees that are in the way. So a good tree goes to waste. Some people think that beavers can make a tree fall the way they want it to. Not true. (In fact, a beaver sometimes gets pinned under a falling tree.) When beavers cut a tree near a stream, it usually falls into the water. But they do not plan it that way. The fact is that most trees lean toward the water to start with. Now what about dam building? Most beaver dams are wonders of engineering. The best ones are strongly built of trees, stones, and mud. They are wide at the bottom and narrow at the top. Beavers think nothing of building a dam more than two hundred feet long. One dam, in Montana, was more than two thousand feet long. The largest one ever seen was in New Hampshire. It stretched four thousand feet. It made a lake large enough to hold forty beaver homes. So beavers do build good dams. But they don't always build them in the right places. They just don't plan. They will build a dam across the widest part of the stream. They don't try to find a place where the stream is narrow. So a lot of their hard work is wasted. Beavers should learn that it's not enough to be busy. You have to know what you're doing, too. For example, there was one Oregon beaver that really was a worker. It decided to fix a leak in a man-made dam. After five days of work it gave up. The leak it was trying to block was the lock that boats go through. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Beaver's may be hard working animals, but they don't always choose the most efficient mechanisms.
- B. Beavers are excellent dam builders.
- C. New Hampshire was the site of the largest beaver dam.



D. Beavers are well developed tree cutters.

E. Beavers are poor surveyors of aquatic environments in some cases.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 3

From among ten stones, a jeweler will select six, one for each of six rings. Of the stones, three -- F, G, and H -- are rubies; three -- J, K, and M -- are sapphires; and four -- W, X, Y, and Z -- are topazes. The selection of stones must meet the following restrictions:

At least two of the topazes are selected.

If exactly two of the sapphires are selected, exactly one of the rubies is selected.

If W is selected, neither H nor Z is selected.

If M is selected, W is also selected.

Which one of the following must be true?

A. G is selected.

B. J is selected.

C. X is selected.

D. Of at least one of the three types of stones, exactly one stone is selected.

E. Of at least one of the three types of stones, exactly three stones are selected.

Correct Answer: E

Those who worked out the number options we laid out above had no trouble with this one. No matter how you slice it, at least one stone type -- and possibly two -- are represented by exactly 3 stones. And even if you didn't work out every possibility, simply seeing that 2 : 2 : 2 was an impossible ratio (because of Rule 2) might have led you to suspect that option [Of at least one ... three stones are selected.] was a true statement. Options [G is selected.], [J is selected.] and [X is selected.] are far from necessarily true--there are lots of possibilities in which G, J, and X respectively are not present. And the possibility of choosing, say, 3 sapphires + 3 topazes means that option [Of at least one ... one stone are selected] need not be true either.

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### QUESTION 4

The autobiographical narrative *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Written by Herself* (1861), by Harriet A. Jacobs, a slave of African descent, not only recounts an individual life but also provides, implicitly and explicitly, a perspective on the larger United States culture from the viewpoint of one denied access to it. Jacobs, as a woman and a slave, faced the stigmas to which those statuses were subject. Jacobs crafted her narrative, in accordance with the mainstream literary genre of the sentimental domestic novel, as an embodiment of cherished cultural values such as the desirability of marriage and the sanctity of personal identity, home, and family. She did so because she was writing to the free women of her day ?the principal readers of domestic novels ?in the hopes that they would sympathize with and come to



understand her unique predicament as a female slave. By applying these conventions of the genre to her situation, Jacobs demonstrates to her readers that family and domesticity are no less prized by those forced into slavery, thus leading her free readers to perceive those values within a broader social context.

Some critics have argued that, by conforming to convention, Jacobs shortchanged her own experiences; one critic, for example, claims that in Jacobs's work the purposes of the domestic novel overshadow those of the typical slave narrative. But the relationship between the two genres is more complex: Jacobs's attempt to frame her story as a domestic novel creates a tension between the usual portrayal of women in this genre and her actual experience, often calling into question the applicability of the hierarchy of values espoused by the domestic novel to those who are in her situation. Unlike the traditional romantic episodes in domestic novels in which a man and woman meet, fall in love, encounter various obstacles but eventually marry, Jacobs's protagonist must send her lover, a slave, away in order to protect him from the wrath of her jealous master. In addition, by the end of the narrative, Jacobs's protagonist achieves her freedom by escaping to the north, but she does not achieve the domestic novel's ideal of a stable home complete with family, as the price she has had to pay for her freedom is separation from most of her family, including one of her own children. Jacobs points out that, slave women view certain events and actions from a perspective different from that of free women, and that they must make difficult choices that free women need not. Her narrative thus becomes an antidomestic novel, for Jacobs accepts readily the goals of the genre, but demonstrates that its hierarchy of values does not apply when examined from the perspective of a female slave, suggesting thereby that her experience, and that of any female slave, cannot be fully understood without shedding conventional perspectives.

The author of the passage displays which one of the following attitudes toward the position of the critics mentioned in line 23?

- A. complete rejection
- B. reluctant rejection
- C. complete neutrality
- D. reluctant agreement
- E. complete agreement

Correct Answer: A

Since the author's entire purpose is to knock down the critics who deplore the very aspect of Jacobs's book that he favors, "complete rejection".

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#### QUESTION 5

At a concert, exactly eight compositions--F, H, L, O, P, R, S, and T--are to be performed exactly once each, consecutively and one composition at a time. The order of their performance must satisfy the following conditions: T is performed either immediately before F or immediately after R. At least two compositions are performed either after F and before R, or after R and before F. O is performed either first or fifth. The eighth composition performed is either L or H. P is performed at some time before S. At least one composition is performed either after O and before S, or after S and before O.

If exactly two compositions are performed after F but before O, then R must be performed

- A. first
- B. third
- C. fourth



D. sixth

E. seventh

Correct Answer: D

Use your pencil to jot down what you are told, without freezing up. There are two compositions (slots!) between F and O, in that order. So it\\'s: F\_\_\_\_\_O

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