

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ONLINE DIAGNOSTIC LSAT

The online diagnostic LSAT consists of four 15 minute multiple-choice sections. These sections should be worked back-to-back without breaks. Administer this diagnostic test in strict accordance with the times indicated.

The actual LSAT is not administered on computer. It is presented in a traditional written format. This format allows you to refer back to a reading passage or prior questions as you work. You are allowed to underline key words and draw diagrams in the margins. For this reason we suggest that you begin by printing the online diagnostic test and answer sheet.

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DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION

ANSWER SHEET

Section I.

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SECTION I

Time—15 minutes

12 questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Have the government's attempts to stop discrimination through "affirmative action" been a help or a hindrance to blacks? What is in question here is Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which outlawed all forms of employer discrimination against blacks and other minorities, and Executive Orders 11246 and 11375, which required federal contractors to establish "affirmative action" plans for complying with Title VII. Since most large American firms do some business with the government, most now have affirmative action plans monitored by the federal government.

Thomas Sowell, the black laissez-faire economist, has long been a critic of affirmative action, in both the narrow and broad senses. (Narrowly construed, affirmative action refers only to federal programs designed to increase minority employment among federal contractors. Broadly construed, it embraces all federal efforts to close the economic and social distance between blacks and whites.) According to Sowell, affirmative action plans have "produced little overall pay or employment changes for blacks relative to whites, as measured empirically by a number of economists." In fact, four studies have tried to estimate affirmative action's impact on minority employment among federal contractors. One concluded that affirmative action had had no effect, while the other three concluded that it had increased minority employment by 6 to 13 percent. Whether this change is large or small is obviously a matter of opinion, but if all firms were to increase their black employment by 6 to 13 percent, black unemployment would fall to about the same level as white unemployment.

The effect of Title VII on minority wages is less clear-cut. The ratio of black to white wages in 1969 was higher in industries that did a lot of business with the federal government than it was elsewhere in the private sector. But the black-white ratio in industries that did a lot of business with the government was lower in 1969 than it had been in 1959, before affirmative action. This suggests that high-level jobs with federal contractors went mainly to whites during the 1960s, and that when federal contractors created new jobs for blacks, these jobs were not as well paid as those for whites.

While the ratio of black to white wages fell in industries doing a lot of business with the federal government, it rose elsewhere in the private sector. This is not as surprising as it might seem. Title VII outlawed

discrimination even in firms that did no business whatever with the government, and legal action forced many firms to make sweeping changes in their hiring and promotion practices. Fear of legal action led many other firms to make such changes. Since industries that did little business with the federal government started the decade in a much worse position with regard to black employment than federal contractors usually did, it is not surprising that these were the industries in which blacks made the greatest gains. Sowell does not even consider these effects of Title VII on firms that were not federal contractors.

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1. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) explain the effects of "affirmative action" on the ratio of black to white wages
 - (B) prove empirically that from a historical perspective, affirmative action has been detrimental to the cause of minority employment
 - (C) contrast the effects of affirmative action among firms which do business with the federal government and those which do not
 - (D) bring into question the economist Sowell's conclusions about affirmative action
 - (E) determine which industries have been most concerned with the status of their black workers
2. The passage supplies information which would answer which of the following questions?
- (A) What has been the impact of Executive Order 11375 on minority employment among firms which do business with the government?
 - (B) Why would a black economist be critical of affirmative action?
 - (C) Why did the ratio of black to white wages rise among those firms which did no business with the government?
 - (D) How did the authors of the Civil Rights Act intend to monitor the affirmative action plans of government contractors?
 - (E) Why did blacks earn less than whites for the same labor?
3. Which of the following statements can be inferred from what is stated in the passage?
- (A) Federal contractors in 1969 were not exempt from racial prejudice.
 - (B) The turbulence of the 1960s took its toll among the wages of both black and white workers employed by federal contractors.
 - (C) Thomas Sowell is critical of government efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of his own race.
 - (D) The lower level of education among blacks can account in large part for their lower level of pay.
 - (E) The ratio of black to white wages is a better indication of the effectiveness of affirmative action than the level of black unemployment.
4. Which of the following best sums up the author's opinion of Thomas Sowell?
- (A) Dedicated and sincere
 - (B) Objectively scientific
 - (C) Selfish and opinionated
 - (D) Not objective
 - (E) Misguided but well-meaning
5. Given its context within the passage, which of the following statements can be said to be in an ironic tone?
- (A) "Since most large American firms do some business with the government, most now have affirmative action plans monitored by the federal government."
 - (B) "Broadly construed it embraces all federal efforts to close the economic and social distance between blacks and whites."
 - (C) "Whether this change is large or small is obviously a matter of opinion..."
 - (D) "This suggests that high-level jobs with federal contractors went mainly to whites during the 1960s..."
 - (E) "Fear of legal action led many other firms to make such changes."
6. Which of the following statements CANNOT be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Sowell does not believe that blacks should be given equal treatment.
 - (B) Sowell argues that affirmative action is unnecessary and ineffectual.
 - (C) Sowell does not take into account wage statistics from all areas of the private sector.
 - (D) Sowell is critical of intervention by the federal government.
 - (E) Sowell limits his field of data to strengthen his argument.

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In any approach towards the creation of a World Authority, certain disruptive forces raise difficulties which at times seem almost insuperable. The opposition between Communism and Capitalism is the most notable obstacle to world unity at the present day; but there is another, namely nationalism, which would remain if Communism and Capitalism had learnt to tolerate each other. Nationalism in each nation consists partly of beliefs as to one's own nation's excellence, and partly of ethical maxims supposed to follow from these beliefs.

I shall be speaking mainly of the bad aspects of nationalism, but I wish to say emphatically that it has also its good aspects. It would not be a good thing if people all over the world were alike. Culturally, the differences between different nations give a desirable variety and are a stimulus in literature and art. It is only when nationalism leads to armed strife that it becomes a danger.

Unlike Capitalism and Communism, nationalism is not a single, world-wide system, but it is a different system in each nation. It consists essentially in collective self-glorification and in a conviction that it is right to pursue the interests of one's own nation however they may conflict with those of others. In the eighteenth century, the British proclaimed the slogan, 'Britons never shall be slaves,' and proceeded to make slaves of as many non-Britons as they could. The French, shortly afterwards, proclaimed, 'Let impure blood water our furrows'—the impure blood being that of Austrians. I recently received a letter from a German explaining that 'Deutschland uber alles' does not mean that Germany should rule the world, but that a German should think only of German interests. One could multiply examples indefinitely, but the phenomenon is too familiar to need further illustration.

The nationalism of modern times has grown up, mainly, as a reaction against foreign imperialism. One may put its beginning at the time of Joan of Arc when the French were roused to collective resistance against English conquest. English nationalism began with the resistance to the Spanish Armada, and found its classic expression, a few years later, in Shakespeare. German and Russian nationalisms had their origin in resistance to Napoleon; American nationalism, in resistance to the Redcoats. Unfortunately, there is a psychologically natural dynamic which has almost invariably governed the development of nationalism. In the course of the struggle against foreign dominion, those who are fighting for freedom, not unnaturally, exaggerate their own merits and the demerits of the foreign oppressors. When they have won freedom, the beliefs formerly appropriate survive and are thought to justify foreign conquest. The appeal to group self-esteem fits in so well with people's natural propensities that it is not easily combated except where there are dissident groups having a collective self-esteem at variance with that of their nation. Nelson, before the French Revolution, instructed midshipmen that they should hate a Frenchman as they would the Devil, and the young men

to whom he commended this precept had no difficulty in accepting it and in continuing to believe it throughout twenty-two years of war.

Mankind survived the wars that have taken place hitherto, but it is doubtful whether survival will be possible in future wars. For this reason it has become imperative that sentiments promoting violent hostility between different groups must somehow be softened. To bring this about will be no easy task, but it is one which will have to be undertaken before world peace can be secure and before any International Authority can win general acceptance. It is essentially an educational task and we must discuss what can be done in this direction if powerful Governments become sincerely anxious for world peace.

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7. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to
- (A) explore some of the attitudes that make it difficult for Communists and Capitalists to reconcile their differences
 - (B) define a recent phenomenon, namely nationalism, which would undermine a "World Authority"
 - (C) differentiate between institutions such as Capitalism and Communism, and the more insidious nationalism
 - (D) present a history of nationalism
 - (E) assert that nationalism has both good and bad aspects but must be checked if we truly want world peace
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that nationalistic sentiment
- (A) deludes many into believing that they are inferior to others
 - (B) is mostly a trait of Communist nations, although it has its roots in Western Europe
 - (C) is an important part of any nation's self-image and should be encouraged
 - (D) while preferable to a homogeneous worldwide mentality, can ultimately lead to armed conflict
 - (E) was first perpetrated by the Germans in the Middle Ages
9. All of the following are aspects of nationalism mentioned by the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) Collective self-glorification
 - (B) Struggles against foreign imperialism
 - (C) Rationalization of foreign conquest
 - (D) Ethical maxims
 - (E) Individual moral and intellectual superiorities
10. Which of the following describes the "psychologically natural dynamic" referred to in the next to last paragraph?
- (A) The justification of aggressive action by beliefs which were once, but are no longer, appropriate
 - (B) That part of human nature which leads us to conclude that our own nation is superior to all others
 - (C) A belief that in war we, as the most morally justified, will survive and conquer thus leading to a tendency to be the aggressor
 - (D) The mistaken assumption that nationalism is a part of human nature, and as such, we must accept it and follow its dictates
 - (E) The incompatibility of Communism and Capitalism leading to strife for as long as those institutions survive
11. The author believes that one positive aspect of nationalism is that
- (A) it helps to encourage cultural diversity, thus stimulating the arts
 - (B) it increases the belief in moral responsibility
 - (C) it makes the possibility of "impure blood" less likely
 - (D) it increases the importance of religion in the life of the citizen
 - (E) it has been frequently used to justify foreign conquest
12. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that the survival of mankind
- (A) depends upon the development of an "International Authority"
 - (B) has about a 50/50 chance
 - (C) will be assured when the Capitalists and Communists can tolerate each other
 - (D) will not be possible if nations continue to believe that the pursuit of their own interests to the detriment of other nations is justifiable
 - (E) is in a precarious state because of the gullible nature of the young recruits who make up the largest part of all nations' armies

STOP

If you finish before time is up, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not work on any other section in the test.

SECTION II

Time—15 minutes

10 questions

Directions: Each group of questions in this section is based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the questions and blacken in the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Questions 1-3

Five persons, A, B, C, D, and E enter their pies in a series of baking contests in which the following is always true of the results:

B places ahead of C.

Either A is first and E is last, or E is first and A is last.

There are no ties in any contest.

Everyone competes in each contest.

1. If exactly one person places between A and B, which of the following must be true?
 - (A) A wins first place.
 - (B) E wins first place.
 - (C) D places third.
 - (D) B places fourth.
 - (E) C places fourth.
2. Which of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) C places second.
 - (B) D places second.
 - (C) D places third.
 - (D) C places ahead of D.
 - (E) D places ahead of B.
3. Which of the following additional conditions makes it certain that D places second?
 - (A) A places ahead of B.
 - (B) B places ahead of D.
 - (C) D places ahead of B.
 - (D) B places behind E.
 - (E) E places behind D.

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Questions 4-6

A company manufacturer's game sets in brass, ebony (wood), and teak (wood). Each game set consists of the following components: chessmen, checkers, dice, and a box which opens into a board, a chess layout being on the outside and backgammon on the inside. The game sets are called #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 in the company's catalog.

In a #1 set, only the chessmen, checkers, and dice are brass.

In a #2 set, only the chessmen and dice are brass.

In a #3 set, only the checkers and box are brass.

In a #4 set, only the box is brass.

In a #5 set, all components are brass.

4. Which of the following components CANNOT both be wooden in a single set?
 - (A) Chessmen, dice
 - (B) Chessmen, box
 - (C) Chessmen, checkers
 - (D) Checkers, dice
 - (E) Checkers, box

5. A set in which, of the chessmen, checkers, and dice, exactly one is brass, must represent set
 - (A) #1
 - (B) #2
 - (C) #3
 - (D) #4
 - (E) #5

6. In a shipment containing an equal number of each of the five sets, which of the following MUST be true?
 - (A) There are more brass chessmen components than any other of the four components of a game set.
 - (B) There are fewer wooden checker components than any other wooden component.
 - (C) There are more brass dice than wooden dice.
 - (D) There are more brass boxes than brass checker components.
 - (E) There are more wooden dice components than wooden chessmen components.

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Questions 7-10

Santa has five different kinds of treats to give to children: Apples, Bon-bons, Candy canes, Doughnuts, Eclairs. Jake, Katy, Grace, Tommy and Robby went to see Santa, who gave them each one treat.

Katy got either a Bon-bon or an Eclair.

Tommy did not receive a Candy-cane or a Doughnut.

Among the five children, exactly one received a Candy-cane and one a Bon-bon.

No other child received the same treat as Katy.

Neither Jake nor Grace got a Doughnut.

At least one child received a Doughnut.

7. What treat did Robby receive?
- (A) Apple
 - (B) Bon-bon
 - (C) Candy-cane
 - (D) Doughnut
 - (E) Eclair
8. If Katy received an Eclair, what must be true?
- (A) If Jake received a Candy-cane, Grace received an Apple.
 - (B) If Jake received an Apple, Tommy received a Bon-bon.
 - (C) If Jake received a Bon-bon, Grace received an Apple.
 - (D) If Grace received a Candy-cane, Tommy received an Eclair.
 - (E) If Grace received a Candy-cane, Jake received an Eclair.

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9. If Grace received a Bon-bon, what must be false?
- (A) Tommy received an Eclair.
 - (B) Tommy received an Apple.
 - (C) Katy received an Eclair.
 - (D) Jake received a Candy-cane.
 - (E) Each child received a different treat.
10. If Tommy received an apple, which of the following is a complete and accurate list of those children who could have also received an apple?
- (A) Jake and Katy
 - (B) Katy and Grace
 - (C) Robby and Grace
 - (D) Katy and Robby
 - (E) Jake and Grace

S T O P

If you finish before time is up, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not work on any other section in the test.

SECTION III

Time—15 minutes

11 questions

Directions: The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. Although the atmosphere and clouds reflect some of the sun's rays, and some are absorbed by the atmosphere, about half of the incoming solar energy is absorbed by the earth's land and water surfaces. Since the earth absorbs so much heat from solar radiation, it might be expected that the earth would eventually melt or burn up. However, there is a counteracting factor.
- Which of the following statements is the most logical continuation of this passage?
- (A) The earth radiates energy into space at roughly the same rate that it absorbs it.
(B) As chemical pollutants become trapped in the earth's atmosphere, its screening effect is reduced.
(C) The core of the earth is already molten because of the heat buildup.
(D) The earth distributes heat from the equatorial regions through wind and ocean currents.
(E) During a solar eclipse, a shadow falls on the earth, and the sun's rays are temporarily deflected.
2. Which of the following arguments is directed against the proponent of a claim rather than against the claim itself?
- (A) Chiropractic is worthless. After all, chiropractors cannot prove that their patients would not have recovered had they received no treatment at all.
(B) Since Jones was one of the most articulate reformers of her day, her oratorical style has been imitated by her modern followers, though it is outdated and ineffective.
(C) Alcoholism and suicide are not social problems. Individuals, rather than societies, have such problems.
(D) The building inspectors who want to condemn Bob's garage own the one across the street, so obviously the structure of Bob's garage is not the problem.
(E) Since Dr. Long is an obstetrician, you should take her advice and stop drinking during pregnancy.
3. Unions have destroyed the productivity of our national economy. Their most damaging consequence, in our past experience, has been unemployment: unemployment of industrial capacity and capital which, in the absence of high union wages, would otherwise have been utilized.

The argument above uses which of the following questionable techniques?

- (A) Relying on data from one source only
(B) Stretching the meaning of a term beyond its usual meaning
(C) Making a claim by over-generalizing from specific evidence
(D) Reiterating its conclusion rather than offering supporting evidence
(E) Generalizing from similar to dissimilar cases

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4. When we eat supper, Jack will have come home. This statement is true if which of the following is also true?
- (A) If Jack doesn't come home, there will be no supper.
 - (B) If Jack is late, we will eat alone.
 - (C) If Jack is early, supper will be early.
 - (D) If we don't eat supper, Jack won't come home.
 - (E) If Jack comes home, we will not eat supper.
7. The financial health of non-profit institutions such as public television depends on large government grants. Such grants allow funds to be concentrated so that real benefit can be obtained. Otherwise money will be diffused and such institutions will cease to exist.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument made above that government grants are necessary for the survival of non-profit institutions?

Questions 5-6

Karen said, "It takes an excellent memory to become a good pharmacist. It takes patience to develop an excellent memory. Thus, it takes patience to become a good pharmacist."

5. Which of the following, if established, would weaken Karen's argument most?

- (A) Some good pharmacists have always been impatient.
- (B) It takes more than an excellent memory to become a good pharmacist.
- (C) Some people are born with a gift for memory.
- (D) Many pharmacists memorize the formulae for all popular prescriptions.
- (E) It takes regular practice to develop an excellent memory.

6. Which of the following most closely parallels the logic of Karen's argument?

- (A) Lyla can turn in a good performance when her heart's in it. Last night's performance was excellent. Thus, Lyla must have had her heart in it.
- (B) Lifting weights is a good way to develop strong forearms. I lift weights. Thus, I have strong forearms.
- (C) You must study to make good grades. You need good grades to graduate with honors. Thus, you must study to graduate with honors.
- (D) It is important to be well known to win the popularity contest. If you go to the club's parties, you will become well known. Thus, you should attend all the parties you can before the election.
- (E) Seeing is not necessary for reading. Braille allows persons to read by touching. Thus, the blind can read.

- (A) Government grants for non-profit institutions have declined in recent years.
- (B) Donations by individuals, added together, are a major source of investment funds.
- (C) Money spent on non-profit institutions is ultimately returned to the public.
- (D) Fund raising efforts are an important source of revenue for non-profit institutions.
- (E) The absence of government regulation encourages individuals to donate money.

8. Unemployment continues to worsen in Northern cities, so I'll bet my Uncle Horace in Detroit is still unemployed.

Which of the following arguments most closely resembles the one above in terms of its logical features?

- (A) The Smythes of Albuquerque are all back at work there, so the Sun Belt cities must be improving in employment opportunities.
- (B) Several employees in my wife's department at the plan got raises this week, so she will probably find an increase in her paycheck, too.
- (C) Since the budget has been reduced again for Louisiana water projects, the proposed Louisiana dam is probably not funded.
- (D) Because the job outlook in Pittsburgh is bleak, I will not bother to interview there.
- (E) That the bank could not give us a housing loan indicates that, in general, investment funds are drying up for housing.

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9. Frank: Studies indicate that 95% of all heroin addicts used marijuana before trying heroin.

Matt: Then, if the new program can cut marijuana use in half, it will also significantly reduce the number of new heroin addicts.

If Frank's information is correct, the best response to Matt's argument is:

- (A) It is valid, because marijuana use directly causes nearly all heroin addiction.
 - (B) It is valid, because marijuana and heroin are obtained through the same illegal networks.
 - (C) It is invalid, because nearly halving the number of new addicts will not be significant.
 - (D) It is invalid, because the percentage of marijuana users who become heroin addicts may be small.
 - (E) It is valid, because the drug-use lifestyle will be threatened by the program.
10. Butch eats nothing but Mexican food. All Texans are Mexican food eaters. Mexican food is always heavily seasoned with chili peppers, jalapeno peppers, onions, comino and cilantro. Most eaters of Mexican food drink cold beer to complement the "hot" food. We can conclude that
- (A) Butch is a Texan.
 - (B) Most Texans drink cold beer.
 - (C) Butch drinks cold beer.
 - (D) All Texans eat tacos.
 - (E) All Texans eat heavily seasoned food.

11. It was once commonly believed that malaria was caused by inhaling noxious air produced by swamps. To combat malaria, many swamps were finally drained. The real source of malaria, a mosquito, lost its breeding grounds when the swamps were eliminated, so the number of cases of malaria declined as a direct result of this action. This illustrates that:

- (A) When several causes combine to produce a result, destruction of one cause will eliminate the result (malaria).
- (B) Accidental discoveries, such as the swamp's role in producing malaria, are an important source of knowledge.
- (C) Action taken for scientifically unsound reasons can produce the desired results.
- (D) Old wives' tales can yield as important information as scientific method.
- (E) The mosquitoes were responsible for both the disease and the swamp odors.

S T O P

If you finish before time is up, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not work on any other section in the test.

SECTION IV

Time—15 minutes

11 questions

Directions: The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. No student spoke at the rally unless he or she was over 21. No one over 21 both spoke at the rally and was a student.

Which one of the following conclusions can be correctly drawn from the statements above?

- (A) Some over 21 students spoke at the rally.
- (B) No student spoke at the rally.
- (C) Only persons over 21 spoke at the rally.
- (D) No person over 21 spoke at the rally.
- (E) No one but students spoke at the rally.

2. Any person who applies for a job at the restaurant and who speaks fluent English will get a job at the restaurant unless he or she doesn't speak fluent Spanish and/or hasn't completed 9th grade.

Assume that Kip applied for a job at the restaurant and that he speaks fluent English. Assume also that Kip was not hired. Which of the following statements, when added to these assumptions, contradicts the original statement made in the passage above?

- (A) Kip has completed 9th grade and he accurately filled out the application.
- (B) Kip is a high school dropout but he speaks fluent Spanish.
- (C) Kip has completed 9th grade and speaks fluent English.
- (D) Kip has completed 9th grade and speaks fluent Spanish.
- (E) Kip speaks fluent Spanish and is not a dropout.

3. The *Marker*, a publication I work for and respect, gave the movie which is showing at the local theater this week three stars. I am generally willing to see any movie that obtains three or more stars from the *Marker*, however I'm unwilling to go see the movie showing at the Village this week because the *Showtime*, a publication I dislike and distrust, also gave the movie three stars.

The author would be following the same line of reasoning as that in the passage by

- (A) not attending a certain prestigious university to which he was accepted because their athletic team colors did not agree with him
- (B) not purchasing a cactus plant for his home because his wife is allergic to cacti
- (C) not liking his supervisor because she is a woman and he is a misogynist
- (D) not liking his mother because she abused his sister when he was growing up
- (E) swearing off his favorite shirt because he saw, Walter, his wife's first husband wearing a similar shirt

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Only those who had participated in off-off-off Broadway productions were accepted for the program at the ACT school. All nine of the kids living in Zane's Co-op have participated in off-off-off Broadway productions. Therefore, all nine of the kids living in Zane's Co-op must have been accepted for the program at the ACT school.

Which of the following, if added as a premise to the argument above, would make the conclusion valid?

- (A) No one who had participated in off-off-off Broadway productions was not accepted for the program at the ACT school.
 - (B) All of the persons accepted for the ACT school program were persons who had participated in off-off-off Broadway productions.
 - (C) All of the candidates accepted for the ACT school program were kids living in Zane's Co-op.
 - (D) All of the kids living in Zane's Co-op applied for the program at the ACT school.
 - (E) Exactly nine kids were accepted to the ACT school program.
5. Research shows that children who bring their lunch from home are usually closer to their respective recommended weights than are their counterparts who eat lunch at school. Those who eat lunch at school are much more likely to be extremely overweight or extremely underweight than are children who bring their lunch from home. Therefore, if you have a child that eats lunch at school you should _____.

Which of the following is the best completion of the argument above?

- (A) expect that he or she will become extremely overweight or extremely underweight
- (B) expect that he or she either overeats or under-eats at school
- (C) expect that the school meals your child is receiving are sub-standard
- (D) start packing your child's lunch
- (E) become concerned about what and how much your child is consuming at school

6. Will: James is always in a great mood after he pitches a good game. He was in a great mood at the bar tonight, so he must have pitched well in the game today.

Will's inference cannot be valid because of which of the following?

- (A) Will ignores the fact that being in a bad mood is contrary to being in a good mood, and pitching a bad game is contrary to pitching a good game.
- (B) Will's statements cannot be supported with concrete evidence.
- (C) Will does not take into consideration the fact that pitching a good game may not be the same thing as pitching well.
- (D) Will's statements negate the possibility that James could not be in a great mood after he pitches a good game; they do not negate the possibility that James could be in a great mood without having pitched a good game.
- (E) If Will's statements are truthful and James is always in a great mood after he pitches a good game, it follows that James is always in a bad mood after he pitches a bad game.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. Everyone that currently lives in the boarding house goes to the Experimental High School. So if you want to go to the Experimental High School, you should get a room in the boarding house.

In which of the following is there a logical flaw similar to the logical flaw in the passage above?

- (A) I live in the boarding house with my sister who goes to the Experimental High School.
- (B) All of Jessica's woodwork has the letter J carved somewhere on the backside. This cutting board has the letter J carved on the backside so it must be Jessica's work.
- (C) It's a rule that no cats can live in the boarding house, therefore since you have a cat you cannot move into the boarding house.
- (D) The landlord of the boarding house prefers to lease her rooms to students, but she will lease her rooms to non-students provided they previously attended the Experimental High School.
- (E) I treat myself with an ice cream cone every Saturday after my six mile run. I ran only five miles this Saturday, but I'm still going to treat myself to an ice cream cone.

8. X: There exists a negative correlation between fertility and intelligence, which must reduce the population's average intelligence over generations, barring some countervailing influence. People with lower IQs not only have more children but have them younger. The low IQ-end of the population is growing faster than the high-IQ end both because it is more fertile and because its generation length is shorter.

Y: But data showing the purported negative relationship between parental IQ and fertility often derive from samples of women whose childbearing is not yet completed. Because higher-IQ women tend to complete their childbearing later, such data exaggerate by as much as half the relationship between fertility and IQ.

Y uses which of the following methods of argument or persuasion in response to X?

- (A) an analogy
- (B) a reinterpretation of data presented by X
- (C) emotionally charged language
- (D) attacks X, rather than X's argument
- (E) arguing the exact opposite of X

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. It is apparent to most of us that some people are morally degraded. It is ordinarily assumed, however, that other people are morally upright and that these persons alone possess dignity. From this point of view all is simple and logical. The human race is divided roughly between good people, who possess the infinite worth we attribute to individuals, and bad people, who do not. The basic problem of life is for the good people to gain supremacy over, and perhaps eradicate, the bad people. This common model of life's meaning is drastically irreligious, because it places reliance on _____.
11. The XYZ bicycle chain sells only mountain bikes and cruisers. Both types of bikes are sold at each of the chain's individual outlets. The mountain bikes, when purchased at the main outlet of the chain, are always yellow. The cruisers are never yellow. Sandy purchased a bike from the XYZ chain which was not yellow.

If all the statements in the passage above are true, which one of the following statements about Sandy's purchase, which was made at the XYZ chain, must also be true?

- The best completion for the sentence containing the blank in the passage above is
- (A) God and not good human beings
 - (B) good human beings and not God
 - (C) bad human beings and not God
 - (D) good and the bad human beings
 - (E) God and not bad human beings
10. Kidney disease, which develops slowly, is linked with long-term use of combination pain-killers. Early formulations were composed of aspirin, phenacetin, and caffeine. Current formulations, such as Aprin and Vanquish, substitute acetaminophen for phenacetin, and the link with kidney disease is less well documented. By the time a habitual user of these ordinary pain-killers winds up in the urologist's office, the causes of his or her kidney damage will be difficult to establish.
- (A) If it is a cruiser, it was not purchased at the main outlet of the chain.
- (B) If it was purchased at the main outlet of the chain, it is a cruiser.
- (C) It is a cruiser, and it could not have been purchased at the main outlet of the chain.
- (D) It was not purchased at the main outlet of the chain.
- (E) It is a cruiser.
- Which of the following assertions, if true, provides the most effective challenge to the author's conclusion?
- (A) most kidney disease is easily detectable and treatable
 - (B) the causes of most kidney disease are easily detectable
 - (C) conclusive evidence shows that kidney disease is in no way linked with long-term use of combination pain-killers
 - (D) in recent years the link between long-term use of current formulations of combination pain-killers and kidney disease has been well documented
 - (E) most habitual users of ordinary pain-killers do not wind up in the urologist's office

STOP

This section completes the diagnostic examination.
If you finish before time is up, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not work on any other section in the test.

Instructions for Scoring Your Diagnostic Examination

- Step 1 Use the following answer key to score your examination. Carefully determine the *number of correct responses* (raw score) on each section of the examination and on the examination as a whole.
- Step 2 “% correct” equals the number of correct responses (raw score) divided by the total number of questions. Calculate the “% correct” on each section of the examination and on the examination as a whole. For example, if you had 6 correct responses on a section containing 12 questions, “% correct” = $6/12 = 50\%$.
- Step 3 Look up your LSAT score on the following score conversion table.

ANSWER KEY—DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION

I.	II.	III.	IV.
Reading Comprehension	Analytical Reasoning	Logical Reasoning	Logical Reasoning
1. (D)	1. (E)	1. (A)	1. (B)
2. (C)	2. (A)	2. (D)	2. (D)
3. (C)	3. (C)	3. (B)	3. (E)
4. (D)	4. (B)	4. (A)	4. (A)
5. (C)	5. (C)	5. (A)	5. (E)
6. (A)	6. (C)	6. (C)	6. (D)
7. (E)	7. (D)	7. (B)	7. (B)
8. (D)	8. (B)	8. (C)	8. (B)
9. (E)	9. (A)	9. (D)	9. (B)
10. (A)	10. (E)	10. (E)	10. (C)
11. (A)		11. (C)	11. (B)
12. (D)			

44 questions total

Determine Your Score on the Diagnostic LSAT

- Introduction.** The information which follows is extremely important to your success on the LSAT. Careful, objective measurement of your performance on practice material will permit you to approach the LSAT intelligently and confidently.
 - What level of performance is required to obtain a particular score on the LSAT?** Simply refer to the table explaining the 120-180 LSAT scale below. Make sure you understand the terms *% correct*, *120-180 scale*, and *percentile*. You should begin to set a goal for yourself.
 - Am I ready to take the LSAT?** Answer this key question by referring to your score on a simulated LSAT administered at the end of your study program. Is the score obtained acceptable to law schools to which you plan to apply?
- The 120-180 LSAT scale.** *Raw score* is defined as the total number of correct responses. *% correct* equals the number of correct responses (raw score) divided by the total number of questions. *Percentile* gives the percentage of students in a given test group whose score was *exceeded* by a particular score. Thus, “90th percentile” means you scored better than 90% of the students in the group under consideration.
- Score conversion table.** Locate your *% correct* (number of correct responses divided by the total number of questions) in the left hand column. Your score (120-180 scale) is indicated in the middle column. The *percentile rank* for each score is indicated in the right column.

<i>% Correct</i>	<i>120-180 Scale</i>	<i>Percentile</i>
99	180	99.9
95	175	99.4
90	170	97.6
86	167	95.1
83	165	92.8
78	162	87.7
74	160	82.9
69	157	74.4
65	155	67.6
60	152	55.7
56	150	47.7
51	147	36.6
48	145	29.6
43	142	20.0
40	140	15.1
35	137	8.5
33	135	6.2
29	132	3.3
27	130	2.1
22	125	0.5

Bear in mind that these results will vary somewhat depending on the difficulty level of a particular examination. On a more difficult examination you will be able to attain a given score while getting a lower *percentage correct*. (The reverse is true if an examination is less difficult.) Nevertheless, since the differences in difficulty level between examinations tend to be slight, these figures are very useful as a *general guide*.

EXPLANATIONS—DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION

SECTION I (Reading Comprehension)

Passage 1

1. (D) This passage is mainly a reaction to Sowell's criticism of affirmative action and while it may deal in small measure with (A), (C), and (E), answer (D) expresses the purpose most comprehensively.
2. (C) Choices (B), (D) and (E) should be dismissed quickly. The passage supplies information about the impact of affirmative action plans but it does not distinguish between Executive Orders, so (A) is not a good answer. (C) is the subject of the final paragraph and is the best answer.
3. (C) The answer is supplied in the second paragraph. (A) is probably true, but is not addressed in this passage. Sentence one in the third paragraph eliminates choice (E). None of the other choices are adequately supported by what is stated in the passage.
4. (D) The author cites Sowell for misreading or even misconstruing several studies on affirmative action in the second paragraph, and for ignoring the effects of affirmative action in industries not doing business with the federal government in the fourth paragraph.
5. (C) Choices (A) and (B) are factual statements. (D) is merely trying to interpret the data, and (E) is suggesting a reason for the ratio of black to white wages rising. What follows after (C) should clue one in to its ironic tone. Refer to the last sentence of the second paragraph. This is a very difficult question.
6. (A) The passage actually suggests the opposite of choice (A) since as a "laissez-faire economist" Sowell would believe in equal treatment for everyone.

Passage 2

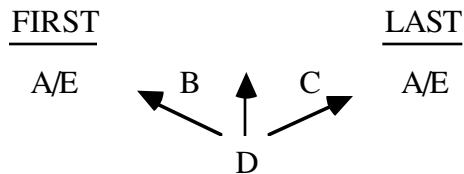
7. (E) Choice (A) does not even mention nationalism. (B) is wrong because nationalism is not a recent phenomenon. The passage does not dwell on Capitalism and Communism, so (C) should be dismissed. (D) is too narrow, even though the passage *does* accomplish this. (E) is the best choice.
8. (D) Nowhere is either (A), (B), or (E) suggested. The first part of (C) may be true, but the second part is not. (D) is the best answer.
9. (E) This question is easy. One of the primary attributes of nationalism is its collective nature so (E) should be quickly determined to be the correct answer. Remember to read carefully. Eliminate (A), refer to paragraph three. Eliminate (B) and (C), refer to paragraph four. Eliminate (D), refer to paragraph one.
10. (A) Choice (B) is wrong because it has not been stated that nationalism is a part of human nature. (C) goes too far and is unsupported by the passage. (D) is likewise unsupported, while (E) strays from the point.
11. (A) The answer to this question is found in the second paragraph. (B) is false, (C) is ridiculous, (D) is unsupported. While (E) may help explain nationalism, it is not wholly positive. (A) is the clear answer from the passage.

12. (D) Choice (B) is a silly answer. (C) is an overstatement. (A) is not clearly stated in the passage. (E) is a very small part of the problem. (D) restates the main thrust of the passage and is the best answer.

SECTION II (Analytical Reasoning)

Questions 1-3

5 persons: A, B, C, D, E



1. (E) If you marked (A), you failed to consider both possibilities. The possibilities are A, D, B, C, E or E, D, B, C, A (listed in order). In both cases one person places between A and B. Only (E) must be true in both cases. This question is fairly easy, but tricky.
2. (A) This is a very easy question. C must follow B and B cannot be first (A or E is). Therefore C *cannot* finish second.
3. (C) Try each answer choice using the diagram above. Only (C) makes it certain that D places second.

Questions 4-6

Use a grid to diagram the information given:

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
Chessmen	B	B	W	W	B
Checkers	B	W	B	W	B
Dice	B	B	W	W	B
Box	W	W	B	B	B

- (B) Refer to the diagram. Choice (A) refer to set 3. Choice (B) is true. Choice (C) refer to set 4. Choice (D) refer to set 4. Choice (E) refer to set 2.
- (C) Refer to set 3 on the diagram.
- (C) Read across the chart horizontally. Since brass dice outnumber wooden dice 3 to 2, (C) must be true.

Questions 7-10

This is a selection problem. Notice that not all of the treats must be used in a valid selection.

Summary and Diagram: J, K, G, T, R A, B, C, D, E

K gets B/E
T not C/D
Exactly 1 gets C and B
At least 1 gets D
Katy alone
J not D
G not D

Deduction: Since at least one child will receive a doughnut, and since T, K, J and G will not receive a doughnut, Robby must receive a doughnut and is the only child to do so.

- (D) See deduction above.
- (B) If Katy receives an Eclair, this leaves Jake, Grace and Tommy who could receive Apples, Bon-bons, or Candy-canes (Robby must receive a doughnut, and no one but Katy can receive an Eclair). Therefore, select (B) because if Jake received an apple, *only* Grace and Tommy are available to receive Bon-bons or Candy-canes. Since Tommy cannot receive a Candy-cane he must receive a Bon-bon. Eliminate (A) because if Jake receives a Candy-cane, Grace could receive either a Bon-bon or an Apple. Eliminate (C) because if Jake receives a Bon-bon, Grace must receive a Candy-cane since Tommy cannot receive a Candy-cane and exactly one child will receive a Candy-cane. Eliminate (D) and (E) because if Katy receives an Eclair, no one else can receive one.
- (A) In this question, you are given enough information to figure out the treats received by all of the children. If Grace receives a Bon-bon, Katy must have received an Eclair and no other child can receive an Eclair or a Bon-bon. This leaves Jake and Tommy to receive Apples or Candy-canes. Tommy cannot receive a Candy-cane, so he will get an Apple. Since one child must receive a Candy-cane, it will be Jake.

10. (E) If Tommy received an Apple, this leaves Jake, Grace and Katy who could receive Apples, Bon-bons, Candy-canes or eclairs. The conditions tell us that exactly one Bon-bon and one Candy-cane will be received and that Katy will receive either the Bon-bon or an Eclair. Eliminate (A), (B) and (D) because Katy will receive either a Bon-bon or an Eclair. Eliminate (C) because Robby always receives a doughnut. Either Jake or Grace could receive an Apple so long as the other receives a Candy-cane and Katy receives a Bon-bon.

SECTION III (Logical Reasoning)

1. (A) The passage begins by describing the process of heat or energy absorption by the earth. The transition, “However, there is a counteracting factor” is a signal that an opposite process will be introduced. Earth’s radiation of energy into space (A) is this opposite process, and provides a complete explanation for the energy balance (or relatively constant temperature) of the earth. (B) and (C) completely fail to explain why the earth does not melt or burn up. (B) suggests that pollution may quicken heat absorption by the earth’s surfaces by diminishing the atmosphere’s reflective and absorptive capacity. (C) admits to melting, attributing it to heat buildup. (D) and (E) may be true, but they are consistent with the idea that the earth is heating up. Distributing the heat, (D), would not necessarily account for any real reduction of heat building up on the planet as a whole. Eclipses, (E), would not significantly slow the rate of absorption, and no “counteracting factor” is present.
2. (D) Choice (A) is an appeal to ignorance. The “proof” is that there is no proof on the chiropractors’ side. The chiropractors are not called dishonest or otherwise maligned. (B) does not have a *claim* being attacked. No proponent is identified in (C). Dr. Long’s advice is not disputed, (E). In (D), the argument is whether Bob’s garage has structural defects, or should be condemned. But the controverting evidence offered is that those who want to condemn the garage have bad motives—they own a competing business. We are given an argument against the claimants rather than evidence about the building.
3. (B) The argument is not based on authority and does not cite sources, so eliminate (A). No evidence is offered so eliminate (C). No conclusion is reiterated, (D), nor does the author generalize as suggested by (E). The term “unemployment” in this context (“unions”) typically refers to human unemployment rather than unemployment (the usual term is “under-employment”) of other resources. (B) is the correct answer.
4. (A) Choices (B) and (E) contradict the given statement. We have no support for (C), that supper will be eaten *as soon as* Jack arrives. (D) improperly inserts negatives. (A) is derived as follows (Model 5):

If A, then B
If not B, then not A

A = Jack doesn’t come home
B = no supper

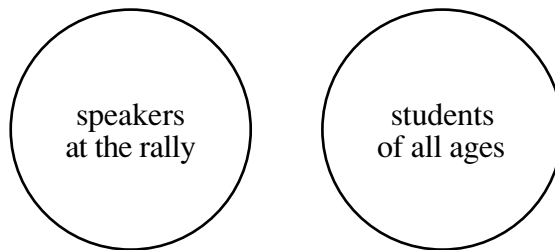
5. (A) Choice (B) does not refute the need for a good memory or that patience is required to develop it. (C) does not refute the need for a good memory, though it minimizes the patience which may be required. (D) bolsters Karen’s argument, and (E) supports the second sentence. Only (A) has real force against the argument. It contradicts the conclusion.

6. (C) Switch the order of Karen's first two sentences, and you have a valid deduction of this form: A'B and B'C, therefore A'C. (C) duplicates this form exactly. The conclusion in (D) is not parallel. Instead of "If you go to the club's parties, you will win," it becomes subjective, offering personal advice, "You should." (A) Lyla could have performed well without having her heart in it. (B) moves from a generalization to a particular example, is subjective, and isn't even valid. (E) is not valid either, as the existence of Braille does not ensure that the blind can use it.
7. (B) Choice (B) directly contradicts the author's conclusion. Notice the word "necessary" in the question. (A), (C), and (E) do not address the key issue of "diffusion." (D) should be eliminated because we do not know what types of "fund raising efforts" are intended. (Perhaps they are efforts to increase *government* grants.)
8. (C) The model argues that because a trend is visible, one particular case will most likely be affected by or follow the trend (rather than to go against the trend). Since unemployment is worsening in the area, one particular resident (Horace) would probably not get a job now. (C) is most similar. Since money is drying up for water projects, it is unlikely that one in particular (the dam) got funded. It is, of course, possible that Horace landed a job and the dam was funded. (A) and (E) argue from particulars to the general, unlike the model and (C), which start with a generalization and conclude with a particular. (B) "Several employees" does not establish a trend. Most could have had cuts or no effect. Also, the individual raises may not be causally related one to another, in the same way that scarcity of jobs can affect Horace's employment and scarcity of money can effect the dam's funding. (D) contemplates action or decision on the part of the speaker, so is much more subjective than the model. Also, the conclusion is not parallel.
9. (D) Choice (A), even if the heroin addicts represented a large portion of those who had sampled marijuana, correlation is not necessarily causation. In (B) and (E) we aren't given anything from which this could be concluded. (C), this is not the best reason, even if true, and we do not have sufficient information on the rate of new addictions to make a determination. (D) explains the error in Matt's reasoning.
10. (E) Eliminate (A) because even though all Texans eat Mexican food, Butch does not have to be a Texan to eat it. Eliminate (B) because although all Texans eat Mexican food and most eaters of Mexican food drink beer, it does not follow that most Texans drink cold beer. It is possible (even though highly unlikely) that all Texans are part of a Mexican food but no beer minority. Eliminate (C) because we only know that most Mexican food eaters drink cold beer. Eliminate (D) because Texans could eat Mexican food without eating tacos. (E) must be true because all Texans eat Mexican food and Mexican food is always heavily seasoned.

11. (C) In the passage, the draining of swamps was undertaken because of the mistaken belief that swamp air caused malaria. The passage illustrates that malaria was nevertheless reduced as a result, (C). (A) is wrong because the passage only gives one true cause of malaria, mosquitoes. Even if one said swamps—produced—mosquitoes—produced—malaria, (C) reflects the more likely point of the passage. The swamp’s role in malaria, or malaria’s cause, is never discovered by anyone in this passage, so we do not know if this knowledge was obtained accidentally, (B). As to (D), we do not know that the “old wives’ tale” about swamp air led to the discovery of the mosquito as the source of malaria. For all we know, it was discovered scientifically. (E) is unfounded.

SECTION IV (Logical Reasoning)

1. (B) It is easy to deduce that no student, regardless of age, spoke at the rally, choice (B). The group *students* must remain fully outside the circle inclusive of persons who spoke at the rally. Choices (A) and (E) are simply incorrect and there is no way to deduce either (C) or (D) based on the information given.



2. (D) This is a deduction question. Any person meeting four criteria will be able to obtain a job at the restaurant. He or she must (1) speak fluent English (2) speak fluent Spanish (3) have completed the 9th grade and (4) have applied for the job. Choices (A) and (C) do not contradict the original conditions because Kip might not speak fluent Spanish. Choice (B) does not contradict the original conditions because Kip may not have completed the 9th grade before he dropped out. Choice (D) is the correct answer because Kip meets each criteria and still did not get the job. Choice (E) does not contradict the original conditions because Kip might be too young to have completed the 9th grade.
3. (E) This is a parallel reasoning question. In the original passage and in (E) insubstantial outside factors influence decision making. In choices (A) and (C) insubstantial factors influence decision making, but those factors do not originate outside the author. Choices (B) and (D) involve legitimate reasoning.
4. (A) Only (A) makes the conclusion valid. If all who participated in off-off-off Broadway were accepted, then the kids at Zane’s were accepted. (B), (C) and (D) don’t make the conclusion valid (perhaps 5 kids at Zane’s were the only ones accepted). (E) doesn’t make the conclusion valid (perhaps 9 other kids besides those at Zane’s were accepted).
5. (E) Choices (A), (B) and (C) carry the passage too far. The passage says only that children who eat lunch at school are “much more likely” to be extremely overweight or extremely underweight. Choice (E) is better than choice (D) because the passage does not negate the possibility that some schools provide well-balanced, adequately proportioned meals.
6. (D) This is a deduction question. Will says that pitching a good game always puts James in a great mood (a simple Model 1 argument). However, Will’s inference that James must have pitched well today *because* he was in a great mood tonight requires the illogical leap

exemplified by the invalid Model 8 argument: (1) If P (James pitched a good game) then Q (James is in a great mood). (2) Not P (James did not pitch a good game). Therefore (3) Not Q (James is not in a great mood).

7. (B) The small circle of persons who live at the boarding house is inside the potentially larger circle of persons who attend the Experimental High School. Nothing precludes there being persons in attendance at the Experimental High School who live elsewhere. Similarly, all of Jessica's woodwork has the letter J carved on the backside, but nothing precludes other craftspersons from carving a J on the backside of their woodwork. This is an extremely difficult question.
8. (B) This is an argument recognition question. Y's argument reinterprets the data presented by X (higher-IQ women complete their childbearing later in life and are thus not accurately represented in the aforementioned data). Y uses neither an analogy nor emotionally charged language in his response, eliminate (A) and (C). Y does not go so far as to attack the speaker rather than the speaker's argument or argue "the exact opposite" of X, eliminate (D) and (E).
9. (B) Eliminate answers (A) and (E) because they place reliance on God, a notion contrary to the "irreligious" model. If the problem of life is for *the good people* to gain supremacy over and eradicate the bad people, then it is *the good people* that must be relied upon. Choice (B) is the best answer because it expresses this notion while impressing upon the reader why the model is irreligious (specifically because it doesn't include a role for God).
10. (C) This is an evidence question. Eliminate choice (D) because it adds to the credibility of the argument. Of the remaining choices, (C) is the best because it directly challenges the conclusion. Choices (A), (B) and (E) all touch on peripheral matters.
11. (B) This is a deduction question. Sandy could purchase either a mountain bike or a cruiser. If she purchased a mountain bike, she did not do so at the main outlet. Choices (A), (C), (D) and (E) need not be true because Sandy could purchase a cruiser at any of the chains.