Disclosure Booklet September 2025



Form LTEB01

This book contains scored sections of the
LSAT administered in September 2025.

LSAT®

Law School Admission Test

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Logical Reasoning

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: Each question in this section is based on the reasoning presented in a brief passage. In answering the questions, you should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the **best** answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

1. A valid driver's license is required in order for someone to rent a car. John recently rented a car. Therefore, at the time of that rental, John must have had a valid driver's license.

   The pattern of reasoning in the argument above is most similar to that in which one of the following arguments?

   (A) An up-to-date resume is required to apply for a job. Therefore, since people cannot always predict when they will want to apply for a job, it is a good idea to always keep one's resume up to date.

   (B) An appointment is required to meet with the company's CEO. Many people want to meet with the company's CEO. Therefore, the company's CEO must have a lot of appointments.

   (C) Gabi took an advanced science course at the university without ever having taken an introductory science course at the university level. Therefore, completion of an introductory course must not be required to take an advanced course.

   (D) In order to enter the building after hours, one must check in with the security guard. One month ago, Peter entered the building after hours and so must have checked in with the security guard.

   (E) In order to get a township library card, one must be a resident of the township. Susanne is unable to get a township library card and so must not be a resident of the township.

2. Uribe: Caffeine is a pollutant. After all, its presence in the soil inhibits the germination of seedlings and the growth of mature plants. Disposal of caffeine released in coffee processing should be regulated.

   Halloran: Caffeine occurs naturally in coffee beans and tea leaves to deter insects. One cannot pollute the earth with something that it produces naturally.

   On the basis of their statements, it can be inferred that Uribe and Halloran most likely disagree over whether

   (A) disposal of caffeine released in coffee processing inhibits the growth of plants

   (B) naturally occurring substances can be regarded as pollutants

   (C) caffeine released into the soil is a threat to plant species that do not produce caffeine

   (D) only substances that can properly be considered pollutants should be regulated

   (E) naturally occurring substances can inhibit the germination of seedlings and the growth of mature plants

3. A seventeenth-century painting by Giovanni Stanchi shows the effects of breeding on watermelons over the last several centuries. The watermelon depicted in Stanchi's painting had a mostly white interior with some pinkish coloring around the seeds, while ripe watermelons today have bright red interiors. Only breeding could have effected such a significant change in only a few centuries.

   Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

   (A) It was common for paintings in the seventeenth century to depict tables covered with fruit.

   (B) The seeds of the watermelon depicted in Stanchi's painting show that that watermelon was fully ripe.

   (C) Modern watermelons have red interiors due to their high levels of lycopene.

   (D) In the twentieth century, several varieties of watermelon were bred to be seedless.

   (E) The sugar content of seventeenth-century watermelons was comparable to that of modern watermelons.

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4. Prosecutor: Ms. Sawyer claims that she never stole money from her employer. But after a police investigator asked her about the last time she had accessed her employer's cash register, she acted nervous and evaded the question. Such behavior is common among people confronted with their own misdeeds. So Ms. Sawyer is likely to be guilty.

   The reasoning in the prosecutor's argument is flawed in that the argument

   (A) presumes that because members of some group tend to be people who display a certain characteristic, a particular person displaying that characteristic probably falls within that group
   (B) takes for granted that the motivation for committing theft is always based exclusively on selfishness or malice rather than on something altruistic
   (C) exploits vagueness in the meaning of the term "access"
   (D) takes for granted that there are only two possible explanations for a certain state of affairs
   (E) concludes that something is true by claiming that it has not been proven false

5. Environmentalist: Advocates of replacing landfills with waste-burning plants point to data indicating that the plants emit dangerous chemicals at lower levels than spontaneous fires at landfills do. But this data is unreliable because personnel at waste-burning plants often make temporary improvements when they think emissions tests will be performed by environmental regulators.

   Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the environmentalist's argument?

   (A) There are significantly more landfills than waste-burning plants.
   (B) The technology for testing emissions is likely to improve over time.
   (C) Environmental regulators perform emissions tests at waste-burning plants more often than they do at landfills.
   (D) Waste-burning plant personnel are often given advance notice of emissions test dates.
   (E) Environmental regulators can detect when temporary changes have been made that affect waste-burning plant emissions.

6. Karpov: In the Mozart opera *Don Giovanni*, Don Giovanni's declaration "Viva la libertà" ("long live liberty") is not a call for political liberty but just a defiant justification of a life of vice.

   Ellison: That misses the diversity of Mozart's intentions. While the lyric in question is indeed placed in the mouth of a person who leads such a life, the music that accompanies it reveals that both Mozart and his character are entertaining more than one concept of liberty.

   The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Karpov and Ellison disagree over whether

   (A) Don Giovanni's declaration "Viva la libertà" expresses only a single message
   (B) the character Don Giovanni is one who leads a life of vice
   (C) Mozart intended the message of *Don Giovanni* to be easy for a listener to discern
   (D) the music that accompanies "Viva la libertà" is political in character
   (E) Mozart was in favor of political liberty

7. Letter to the editor: Your magazine has asserted that extensive scientific studies have found no evidence of health benefits from taking vitamin C supplements. I have certainly benefited from taking vitamin C. Before I began taking vitamin C, I suffered from numerous respiratory infections. After taking large daily doses of vitamin C, these infections have completely cleared up.

   Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the reasoning of the letter writer's argument?

   (A) The argument concludes that a practice is beneficial overall without considering potential harmful effects of the practice.
   (B) The argument distorts its opponent's position and then attacks this distorted position.
   (C) The argument concludes that a course of action was causally responsible for a change simply because the change occurred after the course of action began.
   (D) The argument fails to establish that the phenomena interpreted as cause and effect are not both caused by some other factor.
   (E) The argument presumes that if one cause of an event has been found, then there are no other causes.

8. Digital piracy—illegally distributing digital copies of copyrighted work—often results in reduced revenue for copyright owners. But combating such piracy might not be advisable for the copyright owner. The cost of combating piracy of a poorly selling work might exceed any loss of revenue. Furthermore, piracy of such a work can raise awareness of it, leading to an eventual increase in sales.

The argument proceeds by

(A) critiquing an argument that has been given for an opposing position
(B) conveying possible drawbacks of a course of action in order to raise doubts about whether it is worthwhile
(C) drawing a generalization about a class of things from a consideration of specific instances
(D) defending a general rule by contending that certain cases are exceptions to that rule
(E) arguing that a particular policy is preferable because its benefits usually outweigh its costs

9. Among births in hospitals, the average hospital stay for mothers and babies with physician-attended births is longer than the average hospital stay for midwife-attended births. This indicates that having a midwife-attended birth is healthier for mothers and babies than having a physician-attended birth.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

(A) When there is evidence of medical complications prior to delivery of a baby, hospitals generally insist that a physician attend the birth.
(B) When births do not occur in hospitals, they are almost always attended by a midwife.
(C) Midwives must be certified in order to attend births in hospitals and are generally as experienced as physicians.
(D) In hospital births, the same nurses assist in all births, whether attended by a physician or a midwife.
(E) Mothers who have physician-attended births are just as likely to report having had a positive experience as mothers who have midwife-attended births.

10. Some historians have claimed that there are no significant conceptual differences between the ancient and the modern worlds. However, they overlook the fact that the ancient world had no clear idea of deliberate and cumulative social change for the better: the distinctively modern idea of progress. Cyclical theories of history were common; the future will resemble the past. But the very concept of modernity is bound up with the belief, no older than the eighteenth century, that the future will not resemble the past.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion of the argument?

(A) Contrary to what some historians claim, the ancient world overlooked an important truth about social evolution.
(B) In general, the thinking of antiquity and of the modern world are radically different.
(C) The concept of modernity was formed no earlier than the eighteenth century.
(D) Contrary to what some historians claim, the future does not always resemble the past.
(E) Contrary to what some historians claim, the ancient world differed from the modern world in its conception of history.

11. Jacob: The mayor is appointing town residents to a transit policy committee. For such committees, the mayor has always selected individuals who share her own opinions. Therefore, this committee will probably not represent the views of most voters concerning transit policy.

Sarah: I disagree. The mayor was elected by a landslide after her campaign focused on transit policy. So most of the town's voters must have shared her opinions on this issue.

The dialogue most strongly suggests that Jacob and Sarah disagree about whether

(A) most voters in the election in which the mayor was elected held strong opinions about transit policy
(B) the mayor will only appoint transit policy committee members who share her own opinions on transit policy
(C) most people who voted for the mayor did so because they agreed with the transit policy positions on which her campaign focused
(D) committees whose members the mayor personally appoints are generally likely to represent the views of most of the town's voters
(E) most of the town's voters currently share the mayor's opinions about transit policy

12. Dr. Joan Vilarin: For years I've used the two major approaches to couples counseling, each with half of my clients. With each approach, about three-quarters of my couples were still together six months after completing counseling. I conclude that both approaches are effective at keeping couples from separating, and they are equal in their effectiveness.

    Dr. Patrick Lupek: Simply going through the effort of finding a suitable counselor and attending counseling is enough to keep most couples together for a short time; so your conclusion is premature.

    Dr. Lupek does which one of the following in responding to Dr. Vilarin?

    (A) claims to identify a contradiction in Dr. Vilarin's argument
    (B) proposes an alternative explanation of the data Dr. Vilarin cites in support of her conclusion
    (C) questions Dr. Vilarin's motivation for making her argument
    (D) questions the truthfulness of Dr. Vilarin's description of the data
    (E) presents reasons to expect that Dr. Vilarin's conclusion will prove false

13. Political theorist: Some writers claim that the fundamental conflict between democratic principles and strong leadership can be resolved if one accepts that a leader in a democracy need not always follow the will of the governed. But this argument is unsound. A legitimate democracy requires the rule of law, and the rule of law requires that the power of the leader be limited. In such circumstances, no leader can be truly strong.

    Which one of the following most accurately expresses the overall conclusion drawn in the political theorist's argument?

    (A) A legitimate democracy requires the rule of law.
    (B) The rule of law requires that the power of the leader be limited.
    (C) No leader in a legitimate democracy can be a strong leader.
    (D) Democratic principles do not require that a leader always follow the will of the governed.
    (E) The argument that the conflict between democratic principles and strong leadership can be resolved is unsound.

14. Sutherland: Sales of rhinoceros horn—usually gathered through poaching—will drop significantly now that a company has figured out how to synthesize artificial rhinoceros horn that it can sell cheaply.

    Kruger: That does not follow. Discount clothing, for example, has not significantly harmed the market for designer clothes.

    Which one of the following, if true, is the strongest counter Sutherland can make to Kruger's objection?

    (A) The producer of the synthesized rhinoceros horn intends to market it to manufacturers that are known to purchase from rhinoceros poachers.
    (B) The market for designer clothes fluctuates based on the economy, and markets for other high-priced goods behave the same way.
    (C) If poachers can no longer obtain high prices for rhinoceros horn, they will cease their activity.
    (D) Products that incorporate rhinoceros horn are attractive to buyers precisely because they are expensive and thus seem exclusive.
    (E) The synthesized horn is indistinguishable from real horn, whereas discount and designer clothing can be easily differentiated.

15. Security officer: Some identity papers with false names are forgeries, and the rest are official government documents issued by corrupt officials. Because this second type of fraud makes use of official documents, the fraud cannot be detected simply by inspection. So fraudulent identity documents usually go unnoticed when identity papers are randomly inspected.

    The security officer's overall conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

    (A) Most identity papers with false names are not forgeries.
    (B) Corrupt officials never issue forged identity papers.
    (C) Detection of false names on identity papers is the primary aim of document inspection.
    (D) Most fraudulent identity documents are created by unskilled forgers.
    (E) Forged identity papers can be detected through simple inspection.

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16. Nutritionist: Average cholesterol levels are much lower in region X than in region Y. In region X, the main source of dietary protein is soy products, whereas in region Y it is red meat. This indicates that eating soy products in place of red meat tends to lower one's cholesterol levels.

Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the nutritionist's argument?

(A) Outside region Y, some regions in which red meat is not a significant source of dietary protein have populations whose average cholesterol levels are at least as high as they are in region Y.
(B) Eating poultry as a source of dietary protein in place of soy products can lower the cholesterol levels of those whose main source of dietary protein has been soy products.
(C) Eating poultry in place of red meat as one's main source of dietary protein often lowers one's cholesterol levels.
(D) In region X, the average cholesterol levels of people who eat no soy products and whose main source of dietary protein is red meat are no higher than the average for region X as a whole.
(E) On average, people who eat both soy products and red meat have cholesterol levels just as high as do people who eat red meat and no soy products.

17. Principle: Hotels should give full refunds to guests who have been seriously inconvenienced by any electrical or plumbing problem, unless the problem did not originate in the hotel's own infrastructure or the problem arose because the guest acted inappropriately.

Application: The lack of electricity seriously inconvenienced O'Rourke. Furthermore, although O'Rourke had used multiple small appliances simultaneously in her room, nothing she did could have resulted in the hotel room's lack of water, which was also a serious inconvenience. Thus, the hotel should refund O'Rourke's room charge.

Which one of the following, if true, justifies the above application of the principle?

(A) O'Rourke's use of multiple small appliances simultaneously did not cause the lack of electricity.
(B) The lack of electricity in the hotel room was caused by circuit breakers that proved to be insufficient for an unexpectedly large demand for electricity.
(C) The lack of water in the hotel room was caused by faulty pipes in the hotel's plumbing system.
(D) It was not inappropriate for O'Rourke to use multiple small appliances simultaneously.
(E) The electrical power failure at the hotel played no part in causing the lack of water.

18. Analyst: In the recent political debate, Akman came across as polished and knowledgeable. But in the long run, Akman's election prospects will be harmed by this debate performance. Most of what Akman said was false, and voters ought never to reward such nonsense.

The reasoning in the analyst's argument is flawed in that the argument

(A) inappropriately appeals to an evaluative claim in order to support a prediction
(B) takes for granted that most people make political decisions based on debate performances
(C) fails to distinguish between something being true and it being believed to be true
(D) takes for granted that the best political positions will be the most popular ones
(E) takes a debater to lack substance simply because that debater excels at style

19. Lipton: A circular enclosure dating to roughly 4700 B.C. near what is now Goseck, Germany has one gate that is aligned with the rising sun on the winter solstice and another aligned with the rising sun on the summer solstice. This enclosure thus enabled people to detect important dates on the solar calendar.

Nayyar: The enclosure must have had other functions as well. It was far larger than necessary for making solar observations.

Which one of the following, if true, adds the most support for Nayyar's conclusion?

(A) The enclosure at Goseck was near a regional settlement with a population that was large for its time.

(B) Elsewhere in Central Europe, there are very similar enclosures from roughly 4700 B.C. that have no features aligned with important solar positions.

(C) Knowledge of winter and summer solstices enabled the farmers who lived in the area to plant crops at optimal times.

(D) Apart from the enclosure at Goseck, there is little evidence of astronomical know-how among the people who lived in the area in roughly 4700 B.C.

(E) Analysis of the soil within the enclosure at Goseck proves that the enclosure was not used for the keeping of livestock.

20. Principle: Although society as a whole should, through its elected representatives, decide how governments and other organizations are to treat individuals, it is the individual, not government or society as a whole, who should decide what sort of life to lead and what ideals to pursue.

Which one of the following judgments conforms most closely to the principle stated above?

(A) It is legitimate for elected representatives to pass laws that authorize new penalties for unsafe driving, but they should not dedicate money to advertising campaigns designed to encourage safe driving.

(B) It is legitimate for elected representatives to outlaw certain political organizations, but they should not outlaw the discussion of any sort of political ideas among individuals.

(C) It is legitimate for elected representatives to implement a code of regulations specifying how prisons treat inmates, but they should not pass a law requiring inmates to undergo job training while they are in prison.

(D) It is legitimate for elected representatives to pass legislation that uses economic incentives to encourage people to pursue higher education, but that legislation should not provide incentives that would influence a student's choice of a major.

(E) It is legitimate for elected representatives to encourage industry groups to maintain voluntary standards for workplace safety, but elected representatives should not impose mandatory safety standards on industry.

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21. Economics student: Government statistics indicate that last year new companies created only 2.5 million jobs in this country, while fifteen years ago the number was closer to 5 million. Since a company creates jobs when it finds the prevailing business climate to be favorable, this is a clear indication that the nation's business climate is steadily evolving over time to become less hospitable to new companies.

The reasoning in the economics student's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

(A) overlooks the possibility that two events have a common underlying cause
(B) depends on data that there is reason to suspect may be biased
(C) concludes that a trend exists on the basis of data that is inadequate to show a trend
(D) assumes as one of its premises the conclusion it purports to establish
(E) generalizes from one case to another that could be relevantly different

22. Forester: To promote healthy forests in our province, the provincial government proposes to tax emissions of an air pollutant. Excessive exposure to the pollutant has been conclusively shown to damage forests. But although the tax would reduce the amount of the pollutant the provincial forests are exposed to, it probably would not significantly improve their health.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the forester's predictions about the tax's effects?

(A) Emissions of the pollutant in the province have been shown to affect the forests in some neighboring regions more than in the province itself.
(B) The tax would give those producing the emissions a strong financial incentive to lower the emissions enough to reduce the pollutant's effects on provincial forests.
(C) Some of the emissions to which the province's forests are exposed are generated by sources outside of the province, which the tax would not affect.
(D) No forest in the province is currently being exposed to the pollutant at levels that would adversely affect the forest's health.
(E) The proposed tax is unlikely to be implemented unless reducing the pollutant's concentration in provincial forests would promote the health of those forests.

23. Nutritionist: There are many effective ways to help young children acquire a taste for fresh fruit. Unfortunately, these strategies don't work with teenagers. But even if your teenagers don't love the taste of fresh fruit, you can still get them to eat more of it by offering variety. Research shows that in homes where several types of fresh fruit are easily available, teenagers eat more fresh fruit than their peers do.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the nutritionist's argument?

(A) Teenagers are more likely to try new and different types of fresh fruit if they had learned to enjoy several different types of fresh fruit when they were younger.
(B) Teenagers who learned to enjoy fresh fruit when they were younger are much more likely than their peers to live in homes where many types of fresh fruit are available.
(C) As they get older, teenagers are more likely to crave salty snacks or high-fat snacks and less likely to crave sweet snacks such as fresh fruit.
(D) When teenagers feel that their behavior is being manipulated by adults, they often do the opposite of what those adults would like them to do.
(E) Teenagers who learned to enjoy fresh fruit when they were younger generally eat less candy than their peers do.

24. Ethicist: The reason character has ceased to be a significant moral concept in people's lives has nothing to do with moral education. It has to do with the complex process of decision-making in modern life. Character develops when individuals publicly make decisions, publicly act on these decisions, and publicly face the consequences of these actions. When private committees arrive at decisions and only people whose job it is to execute those decisions see the results, character ceases to matter.

The ethicist's argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

(A) Changes in moral education are not caused by the process of decision-making in modern life.
(B) The process of decision-making in modern life is inevitably complex.
(C) Moral education does not influence the process of decision-making in modern life.
(D) People who carry out decisions made by others feel little responsibility for those decisions.
(E) People who do not see the consequences of their decisions care little for those consequences.

25. If we detect the existence of extraterrestrials via radio signals, they will have technology superior to ours. After all, if their technology were inferior, we could not detect their presence via radio signals, since they would not yet have discovered radio.

    The pattern of flawed reasoning in the argument above most closely resembles that in which one of the following?

    (A) If the money supply is not greatly increased over the next five years, the inflation rate will be very low during that period, because very high rates could occur only if the money supply were greatly increased.
    (B) If Flying wins the horse race, Ancestor will probably be second. However, if Flying does not win, then it is probable that Ancestor will, since none of the remaining horses has comparable stamina.
    (C) The inability to find structural deterioration in selected metal parts of an aircraft does not mean that structural deterioration is entirely absent, since the detection of some types of deterioration may require technology not yet available to us.
    (D) Certain medical conditions, if caught early and aggressively treated, can be completely cured. Thus, monthly medical examinations are advisable for adults, since such conditions, if not aggressively treated early, are sometimes fatal.
    (E) If a river is deep, it is less likely to be wide; and if a river is shallow, it is less likely to be narrow. Thus, the rivers in this area are probably shallow, as rivers go, since they are relatively quite wide.

26. The Tamarack wolf pack raised its pups at the same den site every spring for several consecutive years. While the pups were in the den, the pack would hunt within a region extending about 16 kilometers (10 miles) in all directions. The pack eventually moved to raise its pups at a new den site less than one kilometer (.62 miles) away.

    Based on the information above, which one of the following claims can most justifiably be rejected?

    (A) The pack expanded its territory after moving to the new den site.
    (B) The pack moved to a new den site because of a scarcity of food in its hunting range.
    (C) The move to the new den site allowed the pack to better protect its pups.
    (D) Once a pack establishes a den to raise its pups, it tends to return there until forced to move.
    (E) The pack is likely to reuse its new den site for several consecutive years.

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Logical Reasoning

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

Directions: Each question in this section is based on the reasoning presented in a brief passage. In answering the questions, you should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the **best** answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

1. Archaeologist: Prehistoric jars from the Zagros mountains of western Iran and dating from 5400 B.C. have been found to contain deposits rich in tartaric acid, a chemical feature of grapes. The deposits also bear traces of tree resin of a type that could function as a wine preservative. Since winemaking generally involves combining fermented grapes with a preservative, it is likely that the jars contained some form of wine.

   Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the archaeologist's argument?

   (A) Wine can be made from many fruits other than grapes, including strawberries, peaches, and several different berries.
   (B) At the time of the discovery of the prehistoric jars in the Zagros mountains, there was no clear evidence of winemaking occurring anywhere before 3100 B.C.
   (C) Documents from about 2000 B.C. indicate that in the area that includes the Zagros mountains there had long been a winemaking tradition.
   (D) Jars dating from 4600 B.C. containing deposits similar to those in the jars from the Zagros mountains have been found in what is now eastern Europe.
   (E) Some fruits other than grapes are known to contain tartaric acid.

2. The buildings designed by the SyneArch firm feature impressive exterior surfaces that challenge traditional notions of architectural symmetry. However, their windows, though they admit plenty of natural light, are placed in such a way as to provide occupants with no sightlines to the surrounding area. This leaves occupants with no sense of connection to the outside world. Thus, the buildings fail at one of the most basic tasks of architecture.

   The conclusion of the argument can be properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

   (A) Having sightlines to the surrounding area is the only way to give a building's occupants a sense of connection to the outside world.
   (B) It is not difficult to construct a building in such a way that it gives its occupants a sense of being connected to the outside world.
   (C) SyneArch intends its buildings to be merely functional, and not to serve as examples of innovative architecture.
   (D) It is a basic function of architecture to give a building's occupants a sense of connection to the outside world.
   (E) It is not a basic function of architecture to challenge traditional architectural concepts.

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3. Koalas often hug tree trunks during the hottest part of the day. Zoologists contend that they do this as a means of staying cool. Koalas have only thin fur on their bellies, and the trunks of the trees that koalas climb are significantly cooler than the surrounding air.

   Which one of the following, if true, adds the most support for the zoologists' explanation?

   (A) The leaves that koalas eat are digested most efficiently when the koalas are resting.
   (B) When koalas hug a tree trunk, they generally choose one of its coolest surfaces.
   (C) It is difficult for predators to see a koala when it is hugging a tree trunk.
   (D) Koalas rarely hug the trunks of trees that have leaves they cannot eat.
   (E) Koalas suffer health problems if they are very active on hot days.

4. For musicals staged in London, usually about 50 percent of tickets sold are purchased online. For a recent London musical based on the songs of a popular rock band, 90 percent of the tickets were sold online.

   Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the unusually high percentage of online ticket sales for the recent musical?

   (A) The recent musical had significantly larger audiences than most London musicals.
   (B) Rock music fans are accustomed to buying tickets online.
   (C) Fans of musicals staged in London are more likely to buy tickets online than are fans of musicals staged in other cities.
   (D) People who buy tickets for musicals online typically have a wider range of seats to choose from than those who buy tickets by other means.
   (E) Online ticket sales for London musicals have been increasing steadily in recent years.

5. Last semester a chemistry professor required the students from one of her classes to assist her with her research, telling them that the requirement was intended to further their education. She mentioned to her colleagues that she hoped that imposing the requirement would ease her research workload. So the professor's claim to her students was clearly false.

   The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

   (A) takes for granted that the requirement's only effects were those the professor intended it to have
   (B) challenges a claim solely by questioning the authority of the person making the claim
   (C) overlooks the possibility that the professor wanted the requirement to achieve more than one end
   (D) confuses the idea that the requirement was not intended to have a particular effect with the idea that it was intended not to have that effect
   (E) draws a moral conclusion from evidence that would only support a factual conclusion

6. Doctors, in their quest to attract sufficient numbers of enrollees for clinical trials, have started using clever acronyms as a way of making the trials sound more appealing. Clearly, this mixing of science and advertising techniques should be avoided. Trials named with acronyms are not necessarily the ones with the most medical potential, yet people are five times more likely to choose a trial named with an acronym than one without.

   Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning in the argument?

   (A) The more appealing a clinical trial sounds, the more likely that enrollees will do what the trial requires.
   (B) Clinical trials are not a reliable method of advancing medicine unless they are conducted by doctors.
   (C) People should be fully informed of the risks of a clinical trial before the trial begins.
   (D) A clinical trial should not be designed to attract enrollees for reasons unrelated to its medical potential.
   (E) The importance of a clinical trial cannot be determined until after the trial has been run.

7. Huard: Art critics are the bane of creative artists. Their contribution to the artistic community involves looking for and pointing out artistic flaws.

Rojas: But critics make judgments about all aspects of art. Without disinterested judges who don't stand to profit from the sale of art, everyone would be at the mercy of the marketers.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Huard and Rojas disagree with each other about which one of the following?

(A) Art critics are the bane of creative artists.
(B) Art critics should make no judgments about art.
(C) Art critics look for and point out artistic flaws.
(D) Art critics do not stand to profit from the sale of art.
(E) Without art critics, everyone would be at the mercy of the marketers.

8. Blood bank manager: Our new policy excludes anyone who spent three months or more in Britain between 1980 and 1996 from donating blood because such people may be at higher risk of having Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a blood-borne disease. But even though people who spent less than three months in Britain during that period may also be at increased risk of having Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, our policy does not exclude them from donating blood.

Which one of the following, if true, does most to justify the blood bank's policy regarding people who spent less than three months in Britain?

(A) The number of people who spent less than three months in Britain between 1980 and 1996 is roughly equal to the number who spent three months or more there during that period.
(B) Excluding everyone who spent any time in Britain between 1980 and 1996 from donating blood would leave the blood bank unable to meet the needs of the hospitals it supplies.
(C) People who spent any amount of time in Britain between 1980 and 1996 are at roughly equal risk of having Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, regardless of differences in the amount of time each spent there.
(D) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease can persist in the human body for many years without the person showing any symptoms of the disease.
(E) Eating the meat of an animal that had the disease is the most common way for humans to contract Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

9. Professor: Some scholars maintain that a widespread commitment to publishing scholarly works only in open-access academic journals—online publications that charge no subscription fees—would be beneficial to society because such journals make academic articles freely available to the general public. But the public has historically shown little interest in academic articles. So widespread commitment to publishing scholarly works only in open-access academic journals would not benefit society as those scholars claim.

The reasoning in the professor's argument is most questionable in that it

(A) fails to consider that scholarly interest in any given article is of greater significance than the public's interest in that article
(B) presumes, without providing justification, that most scholars have access to scholarly journals that charge subscription fees
(C) overgeneralizes from what a small group of scholars believe to draw a conclusion about what most scholars believe
(D) relies on an illicit shift in the meaning of the word "society" between its premises and its conclusion
(E) ignores the possibility that public interest in scholarly works may be stimulated by an increase in the availability of those works

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10. Journalist: While it appears now that the documents I relied on to show that the mayor is corrupt were fabricated, those who have focused on this fact are missing the larger issue, which is whether the mayor is in fact corrupt. Let the mayor answer these charges in detail.

Mayor: Since the evidence on which the charges are based is fabricated, it is hardly incumbent upon me to dignify them with an answer. After all, doing so would just encourage other so-called journalists to ask unfair questions that are based on fabricated evidence.

The mayor's reply conforms most closely to which one of the following principles?

(A) Journalists should not make charges against politicians on the basis of fabricated evidence.
(B) Journalists should retract any story they have disseminated if it is based on documents that are discovered to be fabricated.
(C) Politicians should not have to reply to charges that are not backed up by reliable evidence.
(D) The reliability of the evidence upon which charges are based is just as important as the truth of the charges.
(E) Politicians are ethically obliged to answer all charges for which there is reliable evidence.

11. Agricultural engineer: Corporations are now planning to fertilize the ocean to increase supplies of seafood. These plans have the potential to cause significant damage to ocean ecosystems. But that is not an adequate reason to oppose the plans. After all, if we always avoided actions that could harm ecosystems, we would miss opportunities to benefit humanity. For example, the invention of agriculture harmed or destroyed many ecosystems but also tremendously increased the amount of food available for the human species.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion drawn in the agricultural engineer's argument?

(A) The fact that corporate plans to fertilize the ocean have the potential to cause significant damage to ocean ecosystems is not a sufficient reason to oppose the plans.
(B) If we always avoided actions that could harm ecosystems, we would miss opportunities to benefit humanity.
(C) Corporate plans to fertilize the ocean to increase supplies of seafood would benefit humanity.
(D) Corporate plans to fertilize the ocean, like the invention of agriculture, would harm or destroy some ecosystems but would also increase the amount of food available for the human species.
(E) The benefits to humanity that corporate plans to fertilize the ocean would provide outweigh the damage those plans could cause to ocean ecosystems.

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12. The word "happy" can have at least two quite different meanings. This becomes evident if one considers the contrast between the two very different questions, "Are you happy right now?" and "Are you happy in general?" The first question concerns mood at a particular moment, while the second asks about long-term contentment. These are clearly distinct, for a person who is agitated or angry at some particular moment may nevertheless feel long-term contentment; conversely, someone may be enjoying a pleasant evening but have yet to find long-term contentment.

    The statement that someone may be enjoying a pleasant evening but have yet to find long-term contentment plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

    (A) It is a conclusion drawn on the basis of the claim that the word "happy" has numerous shades of meaning.
    (B) It is used as a counterexample to the claim that someone may be agitated or angry at some particular moment but nevertheless feel long-term contentment.
    (C) It is used as evidence for the view that the absence of certain transitory emotions may contribute to long-term contentment.
    (D) It is offered in support of the claim that focusing on immediate pleasure may interfere with the attainment of long-term contentment.
    (E) It is offered in support of the claim that mood at a particular moment is distinct from long-term contentment.

13. Although wealthy people do not need government provided pensions, excluding them from those pension plans would be a mistake. While it is true that the effect of excluding wealthy people from pension plans could also be achieved by instead levying higher taxes on those people, legislators are more likely to ensure that government pension plans are well funded if those plans exclude no one.

    Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning in the argument above?

    (A) It is unfair to have benefits that do not apply to everybody.
    (B) Decreasing benefits is preferable to increasing taxes.
    (C) Tax rates should be the same for everybody.
    (D) Pension plans should not be run by the government.
    (E) Government pension plans should be well funded.

14. A common defense against charges of academic plagiarism is that what seemed to be passing off someone else's words or ideas as one's own was not plagiarism but merely an oversight caused by a reliance on hastily taken notes. However, this is inadequate as a defense against charges of academic plagiarism because scholars have an obligation to check their manuscripts against the original sources prior to publication.

    Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

    (A) Scholars should realize that relying on hastily taken notes can lead to passing off someone else's words or ideas as one's own.
    (B) A scholar charged with academic plagiarism cannot be trusted to report honestly about how the alleged plagiarism occurred.
    (C) Academic plagiarism does not require the intent to pass off someone else's words or ideas as one's own.
    (D) A defense against charges of academic plagiarism is not acceptable if it undermines policies to deter academic plagiarism.
    (E) Scholars should limit their dependence on other people's ideas and words in order to avoid plagiarizing.

15. In order to increase the overall productivity of the economy, ailing businesses will have to be dissolved. After all, once the ailing businesses are gone, capital and labor currently allocated to such businesses will shift to more efficient ones, boosting their productivity and therefore that of the economy as a whole.

    The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument

    (A) infers that a condition is required to bring about a particular outcome merely because it would suffice to bring about that outcome
    (B) supports its conclusion with evidence that illicitly presupposes the truth of that conclusion
    (C) infers that something will bring about a particular outcome in the future merely because it did so in the past
    (D) supports its conclusion with evidence that is inconsistent with other information provided
    (E) infers that a particular outcome is desirable merely because it is commonly presumed to be desirable

16. Although most steel is still made at huge mills from iron ore, increasingly it is being made from scrap metal at smaller mills. This is because the cost of making new steel from scrap metal has been decreasing. Oddly, this decrease has occurred at the same time that the cost of scrap metal—one of the main costs at these smaller mills—has sharply increased.

    Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the situation described above?

    (A) The cost of iron ore used in steelmaking has increased but not as sharply as the cost of scrap metal.
    (B) An increasing proportion of the steel produced at small mills is made from scrap metal.
    (C) The price of steel produced at small mills from scrap metal has been rising despite the decrease in the costs of producing it.
    (D) Smaller mills that make steel from scrap metal have become more profitable than huge mills that make steel from iron ore.
    (E) Mills that make steel from scrap metal have reduced costs by becoming much more energy efficient.

17. Susan drinks tea far more often than she drinks coffee, and drinking tea is more healthful than drinking coffee. Clearly, Susan's tendency to choose a more healthful option over one that is less healthful shows that she is quite health conscious.

    The flawed nature of the argument above can most effectively be demonstrated by noting that, by parallel reasoning, we could conclude that

    (A) since Susan drives a small car and small cars are more dangerous in a crash than large cars are, Susan must be someone who seeks danger
    (B) since Susan goes running every morning and marathon runners are more likely to train in the morning than in any other part of the day, Susan must be a marathon runner
    (C) since Susan has allergies and left-handed people are more likely to have allergies, Susan must be left-handed
    (D) since Susan loves spending time outdoors and a love of the outdoors is predictive of becoming a park ranger, Susan must be a park ranger
    (E) since Susan does not recycle her trash and individuals who recycle are more likely to identify themselves as being concerned about the environment, Susan must be indifferent to the environment

18. Investment manager: My firm recently instituted a program that incentivizes calculated risk-taking among our financial traders by paying them bonuses for trades that meet certain conditions. As expected, the program led to traders taking somewhat larger risks, which increased the firm's profits on most trades. But our traders have also now begun making occasional reckless trades—even potentially ruinous ones. So my firm would benefit from discontinuing the program.

    Which one of the following is an assumption required by the investment manager's argument?

    (A) The only way to prevent the firm's traders from continuing to make occasional reckless trades is to discontinue the program.
    (B) If the firm discontinues the program, the frequency of reckless trades made by the firm's traders will decrease.
    (C) No single reckless trade could yield profits as great as those obtained through taking somewhat larger risks on multiple trades.
    (D) Potential profits on reckless trades usually increase in proportion to the degree of risk they involve.
    (E) The firm's traders have not attempted to calculate the degree of risk involved in any of their reckless trades.

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19. Columnist: The recent destruction of the distinctive rock formation off of Buchanan Road was not morally wrong provided that no living things were injured during the destruction. Its destruction was regrettable—and if it was done knowingly, perhaps even criminal—but not immoral. Our moral responsibility cannot extend beyond the interests and concerns of living things.

The columnist's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

(A) presumes, without providing warrant, that the repercussions of the destruction of the distinctive rock formation did not injure any living things
(B) ignores the possibility that some living things have as an interest the preservation of some nonliving things
(C) presumes, without providing warrant, that the interests of one living thing cannot conflict with the interests of another
(D) ignores the possibility that some acts that are not criminal are nonetheless immoral
(E) presumes, without providing warrant, that only if the destruction of the distinctive rock formation was caused knowingly could the destruction have avoided injuring any living things

20. Different insect repellents with the same concentration of the same active ingredient do not always have the same effectiveness. The biggest factors influencing a repellent's effectiveness are its active ingredient and the concentration of that ingredient, but inactive ingredients can also affect how well a repellent works.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the statements above?

(A) Repellents that differ in effectiveness most likely differ in their inactive ingredients.
(B) Repellents with all of the same active and inactive ingredients can differ in effectiveness.
(C) Any ingredients in a repellent that do not repel insects are likely to attract them instead.
(D) Repellents that differ in both the active ingredients they contain and in the concentrations of those ingredients always differ in their effectiveness.
(E) The inactive ingredients in a repellent tend to reduce the effectiveness of the active ingredient.

21. In the country of Balmonia, occupational licenses are required for cosmetologists. These licensing requirements restrict entry into a competitive marketplace, which, theoretically at least, leads to higher prices for cosmetology services. Cosmetologists are not subject to licensing requirements in neighboring countries, and prices for those services are much lower there. This suggests that eliminating the licensing requirements in Balmonia will dramatically lower prices for cosmetology services.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the argument?

(A) Many of the cosmetologists working in neighboring countries received some of their training in Balmonia.
(B) The number of occupations that require licenses in Balmonia is less than the number that require licenses in most neighboring countries.
(C) Consumer demand for cosmetology services in Balmonia decreased at roughly the same time that occupational licensing requirements for cosmetologists were first implemented.
(D) Eliminating the licensing requirements for cosmetologists in Balmonia would not result in the marketplace being flooded with poorly trained cosmetologists.
(E) The prices in neighboring countries for services that are subject to occupational licensing requirements are lower than the prices charged for equivalent services in Balmonia.

22. Parent: Those opposed to school dress codes argue that they stifle individual expression, while those in favor argue that restricting individual expression in this way prevents children from being preoccupied with their appearance. But children's preoccupation with expressing their individuality through their appearance is like a river, and dress codes are like a dam blocking the way. If its natural course is impeded, the river does not dry up. Instead, its flow is simply deflected into many rivulets and low pastures. Thus, if we accept this analogy, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the parent's argument?

(A) neither the argument for school dress codes nor the argument against them is entirely convincing
(B) the argument for school dress codes and the argument against them each has significant value
(C) the argument in favor of school dress codes is actually an argument against them
(D) the argument against school dress codes is actually an argument in favor of them
(E) we must support school dress codes

23. If Ravi is presenting his paper, then I will be at the conference. Obviously, if I am at the conference, I will not be at the wedding. So if I am at the wedding, then it must have turned out that Ravi did not present his paper.

Which one of the following arguments is most similar in its pattern of reasoning to the argument above?

(A) Only if we require dogs to be on leashes will a lot of families come to the event. If many families come to the event, we will not have to raise the entrance fee. So since we should avoid raising the entrance fee, we should require dogs to be on leashes.

(B) We will miss the opening ceremony if we arrive later than noon. And if we miss the opening ceremony, we will not meet Jolene and Nick. So if we arrive before noon, we will meet Jolene and Nick.

(C) If sales increase by at least 10 percent, we will open a new office—but not otherwise. And if we open a new office, we will hire more people. So if sales increase by only 8 percent, we will not open a new office and we will not hire more people.

(D) If we relocate our business, we will save money. But if we relocate, we will lose some of our best employees, including Jane and Tom. So if we are to keep Jane and Tom, we cannot relocate.

(E) We will hire Sally if we are awarded the Bizron contract. But we will not hire Margo if we hire Sally. So if we hire Margo, that means we have not been awarded the Bizron contract.

24. Biologist: Sea mammals can be much bigger than land mammals, since buoyancy reduces gravity's effects. But overall the sea actually places stricter limits on the range of mammal body sizes than the land does. This is primarily because mammals that live in the sea must be big in order to generate enough heat to overcome the greater rate of heat loss in water, but not so big that they cannot find enough to eat.

The answer to which one of the following questions would be most useful to know in evaluating the biologist's argument?

(A) Do the smallest sea mammals have bodies that lose heat in significantly different ways than the bodies of land mammals of similar size?

(B) Are sea mammals more likely to be close to the size of the smallest sea mammals or to the size of the largest sea mammals?

(C) Are the mechanics by which sea mammals lose body heat currently well understood?

(D) How does the size of the smallest land mammal compare with that of the smallest sea mammal?

(E) Is the difference between the average body size of sea mammal species and that of land mammal species significantly greater today than it was in the past?

25. No successful financial advisor recommends only those financial products on which they earn a commission, because only an unethical financial advisor would do that, and no competent financial advisor is unethical.

The conclusion drawn in the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) All financial products make a commission for some financial advisor.

(B) All successful financial advisors are competent.

(C) All unethical financial advisors are incompetent.

(D) All ethical financial advisors are successful.

(E) No competent financial advisor fails to be successful.

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Reading Comprehension

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in the passage or pair of 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, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

It is widely assumed that natural objects, such as rivers and forests, have no rights to have redress sought on their behalf simply because they cannot speak. But this assumption is unwarranted. Corporations cannot speak either; nor can estates, municipalities, or universities. Lawyers speak for them, as they customarily do for the ordinary person with legal problems. The legal problems of natural objects should be treated in the same manner as the problems of legally incompetent humans—for example, those who have become incapable of interacting intentionally with their surroundings. In such cases a guardian, someone with authority to manage their affairs, may be designated by the courts. Courts make similar appointments when a corporation has become "incompetent"—an appointed trustee in bankruptcy or reorganization oversees the corporation's affairs and speaks for it in court when necessary.

By the same token, we should have a system in which, when an advocate for a natural object perceives it to be endangered, that person can apply to a court for the creation of a guardianship. Perhaps we already have the machinery to do so via legal provisions for appointment of guardians for persons who need them. Of course, to convince a court that an endangered river is a "person" under this sort of provision will call for exceptionally bold and imaginative lawyering.

The guardianship approach, however, is likely to provoke the following objection: an individual or a committee, if appointed guardian, could not judge the needs of the river or forest in its charge; indeed, the very concept of "needs" could be used here in only the most metaphorical way. But natural objects can, in fact, reveal their needs to us, and in ways that are not terribly ambiguous. For example, one can judge with more certainty that a lawn needs water than a legal advocate for a political entity can judge when such an entity needs to appeal a lower court's adverse judgment. One can tell that the lawn needs water by its yellowing and lack of springiness. For similar reasons, the lawyers for a smog-endangered stand of pines could venture with more confidence that their "client" needs the smog stopped than the directors of a corporation can assert that "the corporation needs" dividends declared. We make decisions on behalf of, and in the purported interest of, others every day. In fact, some of these others have needs that are less verifiable, and even far more abstruse in conception, than the needs of rivers, trees, and land. The refusal to grant to natural objects the same rights we already grant to other nonhuman entities results in an unjustifiable inconsistency in our legal practice.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

   (A) The fact that natural objects are not granted the same rights of legal redress as persons indicates that the legal system is incapable of recognizing the needs of nonhuman entities.
   (B) Natural objects should be granted rights to have redress sought for them in the courts by guardians who present arguments on their behalf.
   (C) A guardian of a natural object should be a person or committee deemed by the courts to be an expert judge of an object's needs.
   (D) A guardian's making decisions for natural objects poses certain problems that are not posed by a guardian's making decisions for legally incompetent persons.
   (E) The only feasible way to ensure protection of the environment is to accord legal rights and legal representation to natural objects.

2. The author mentions incompetent corporations (last sentence of the first paragraph) primarily to

   (A) cite a legal context in which some nonhuman entities are already accorded rights of representation by guardians
   (B) suggest that there are no legal differences between incompetent corporations and natural objects
   (C) argue that guardianships of nonhuman entities such as corporations should be deemed legally acceptable
   (D) distinguish guardianships of human beings from those of other entities
   (E) emphasize that guardianship is legally required whenever an entity becomes unable to function

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3. The author states that which one of the following is a claim that would likely be made by those who oppose the appointment of guardians for natural objects?

   (A) Only human beings should be granted rights of representation by guardians.
   (B) Natural objects do not have ascertainable needs, nor indeed any needs at all in the literal sense.
   (C) The courts are unlikely to be convinced that an endangered natural object could count as a legal "person."
   (D) The needs of some natural objects are less verifiable than the needs of some other natural objects.
   (E) It is not within the jurisdiction of the court system to protect natural objects from harm.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers existing law concerning guardianship to be

   (A) too complex and difficult to apply
   (B) generally ineffective
   (C) adaptable to a new application
   (D) beneficial only to corporations
   (E) fundamentally flawed and insupportable

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most likely believes that if a guardianship for a natural object were established, that guardianship would

   (A) involve few limitations on the powers of the guardian
   (B) be best exercised by an individual or individuals most directly benefited by the natural object
   (C) normally be administered by a citizens' action group
   (D) extend to other similar natural objects
   (E) have to be established by a court order

6. In alluding to the claim that an endangered river is a "person" (last sentence of the second paragraph), the author means to refer primarily to the claim that

   (A) natural objects are in some sense alive
   (B) natural objects have the same legal standing as human beings do
   (C) natural objects are as capable of communicating their needs as human beings are
   (D) natural objects are to be deemed legally qualified to be represented in court actions
   (E) natural objects are to be deemed legally more like individual people than like corporations

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Reading Comprehension

A common cliché in discussions of literature revolves around "sentimentality." Sentimentality is supposedly what separates "serious" or "highbrow" literature from "lowbrow" works. According to the cliché, sentimentality is overboiled, ostentatiously emotional, and manipulative. "Serious" literature, unlike the "lowbrow" variety, supposedly avoids such sentimentality and is instead subtle, nuanced, and cool. We decided to test this cliché using sentiment analysis—a technique used by computer scientists to make inferences about people's beliefs or feelings from the words they use.

As a stand-in for sentimentality, we used a lexicon of strongly positive or negative words like *admirable*, *courageous*, and *rapturous*, on the one hand, and *abominable*, *inept*, and *obscene*, on the other, tallying each occurrence in roughly 2,000 English-language novels drawn from a wide variety of categories. We then used the score for each novel as a measure of its relative degree of something like sentimentality.

We defined contemporary "highbrow" novels as those that win literary prizes and are reviewed by major newspapers. Novels that failed to meet that definition were "lowbrow" if they fit cleanly into one of four different genres that critics often dismiss or overlook—romance, science fiction, young adult, and mystery. We found that highbrow novels did score lower on our sentimentality proxy than romances, but this is surely due to the fact that the subject matter of a romance novel affects the choice of vocabulary. But as a category, highbrow novels showed little difference from mysteries, for example. In all, the positive-negative lexicon (the "sentimental vocabulary") did not neatly sort the novels according to preexisting distinctions between "high" and "low."

We did, however, find that novels from a select group of twentieth-century classics stood out. The 400 novels most widely held in libraries since 1945 do not, as a group, exhibit particularly low levels of this vocabulary, scoring in the range characteristic of categories like science fiction and young adult novels. But the 60 or so most widely held novels do score lower. In fact, the difference between what we might call the "supercanon" and today's highbrow novels is roughly the same as the difference between highbrow novels and romances, for example. There does seem to be a selection mechanism at work that winnows the field of serious literature in favor of works using fewer of these words.

Interestingly, a good deal of this effect can be accounted for by a disproportionate absence of positive vocabulary in the supercanon—about 60 percent of its below-average performance is accounted for by a decrease in positive words, even though they amount to less than half of the words under consideration. There appears to be an assumption at work that the world should be depicted as harsh, and so the supercanon is accordingly light on distorting positivity.

7. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

   (A) A quantitative analysis reveals that the literary classifications employed by critics are strictly illusory.
   (B) The more canonical a novel is, the more likely it is to have comparatively low levels of the sentimental vocabulary.
   (C) The supercanon scores lower in its use of the sentimental vocabulary than "highbrow" novels by roughly the same degree as "highbrow" novels score lower than romances.
   (D) Using lexicons that map words to either positive or negative sentiments, it is possible to determine how sentimental a novel is in relation to other novels, both inside and outside its genre.
   (E) An analysis of the prevalence of certain vocabulary words in novels largely fails to support the idea that sentimentality is what separates "high" from "low" in literature.

8. The passage mentions each of the following categories of novels **except**:

   (A) classics
   (B) fantasy
   (C) mystery
   (D) prizewinners
   (E) science fiction

9. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the authors' ultimate attitude toward the use of the concepts "high" and "low" in discussions of literature?

   (A) skeptical
   (B) ambivalent
   (C) supportive
   (D) nostalgic
   (E) exasperated

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10. The authors use the term "supercanon" to refer to

    (A) novels that have been reviewed by major newspapers
    (B) the 60 or so novels most widely held in libraries since 1945
    (C) novels that have won literary prizes
    (D) the 400 novels most widely held in libraries since 1945
    (E) any work of serious literature

11. Which one of the following describes a selection mechanism most analogous to the one alluded to in the last sentence of the fourth paragraph?

    (A) A local newspaper solicits opinion articles from its readers for a weekly column, but often cuts the column because no articles were submitted.
    (B) Essays on any topic are accepted in an annual essay contest, but only essays written on controversial topics are likely to win.
    (C) New runners are more likely than seasoned runners to join informal running clubs, but they are less likely to stay for many years.
    (D) Each year an arts foundation chooses the best poetry compilation written by a first-generation immigrant, and in some years there are multiple winners.
    (E) A software company has a policy of hiring programmers who did not major in computer science.

12. The authors of the passage treat the relationship between sentimentality and the "sentimental vocabulary" that they identify in a way that is most analogous to the relationship between

    (A) light bulbs and electrical current
    (B) sheet music and musical instruments
    (C) the health of the economy and the unemployment rate
    (D) a keyboard and the average typing speed
    (E) hunger and the nutritional value of a diet

13. The passage suggests that science fiction novels

    (A) are considered by many to be works of serious literature
    (B) use exceptionally low levels of the sentimental vocabulary
    (C) use the sentimental vocabulary to roughly the same degree as young adult novels
    (D) win at least some literary prizes
    (E) use more strongly positive than strongly negative words

14. What is the main purpose of the fourth paragraph?

    (A) to distinguish "highbrow" novels from a broader category of serious literature
    (B) to provide evidence in favor of the view that "highbrow" novels are not exceptionally sentimental
    (C) to suggest an alternative theory of what separates "high" from "low" in literature
    (D) to indicate that the supercanon is an outlier in the results of the analysis
    (E) to provide additional support for the claim that the analysis did not neatly sort novels according to preexisting distinctions between "high" and "low"

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Reading Comprehension

The following passage is adapted from an article published in 2008.

Medical simulations aim to imitate real patients, anatomic regions, or clinical tasks, or to mirror the real-life situations in which medical services are rendered. Although educators in the health professions have used simulation to some extent for nearly 40 years, it is only in the last 15 years that we have witnessed the widespread adoption of this technology for teaching and assessment. This development marks a departure from the traditional approach to health care training, which for hundreds of years has largely relied on real patients.

Multiple factors have contributed to this revolution in training. Changes in health care delivery have resulted in shorter hospital stays and clinic visits for patients. At academic medical centers, this has resulted in reduced patient availability for learning. By contrast, simulators can be readily available at any time and can reproduce a wide variety of clinical conditions and situations on demand. Unlike real patients, simulators are never "off the ward" to undergo diagnostic tests or treatment at the time when trainees arrive at the bedside to learn. Simulators do not become tired or embarrassed or behave unpredictably, and therefore they provide a uniform experience for all.

At the same time, there has been increased attention to the problem of medical errors and the need to improve patient safety, not only through prevention of mistakes by individuals, but also through correction of faults in the systems of care. Other fields with high-risk performance environments successfully incorporate simulation technology into their training and assessment programs—for example, flight simulators for pilots and astronauts—not only to develop and test individual skills and effective collaboration in teams, but also to build a culture of safety. Many medical specialties have adopted these models in medical education and embraced simulation for training, especially for teaching the skills needed to manage rare or critical incidents. Trainees can make mistakes and learn to recognize and correct them in the simulated environment without fear of being punished or of harming real patients. In addition to these safety issues, there are important ethical questions about the appropriateness of using real patients as training resources at all.

All of these influences driving the increased use of simulation are operating within a broader worldwide shift in focus toward outcome-based education throughout the health care professions. This paradigm change concerning outcome-based education derives in part from attempts by academic institutions and professional organizations to self-regulate and set quality standards, but chiefly it represents a response to public demand for assurance that doctors are competent. Accordingly, medical schools, hospital and health care system credentialing committees, and licensing and specialty boards are all placing greater emphasis on using simulation modalities for the assessment of competence in multiple domains.

15. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?

    (A) Changes in the health care professions have led to an increased use of medical simulations for medical training and assessment.
    (B) Medical simulations aim to imitate real patients, anatomic regions, clinical tasks, and real-life medical situations.
    (C) Concerns about patient safety are the primary cause of the increased use of simulations for medical training and assessment.
    (D) An increased reliance on medical simulations for assessment is primarily due to a shift in focus toward outcome-based education in the health care professions.
    (E) Medical simulations are the most recent example of the widespread use of technology to test individual skills and develop team collaboration in a professional field.

16. It can be inferred from the passage that "the traditional approach to health care training" (last sentence of the first paragraph)

    (A) has ways of addressing the problem of medical errors that it did not utilize
    (B) places undue emphasis on the diagnosis rather than the treatment of illness
    (C) does not adequately address the public's concerns about the competence of doctors
    (D) has few resources for preparing trainees for the most high-risk medical procedures
    (E) fails to take seriously the emotional impact of training experiences upon trainees

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17. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as something that has contributed to the increased use of medical simulations?

    (A) a decrease in the number of patients seeking urgent medical care
    (B) attempts by health care organizations to self-regulate quality standards
    (C) an increase in teaching commitments by clinical faculty
    (D) the collaborative nature of medical competence assessment
    (E) the spread of modern medicine to all parts of the world

18. The author's purpose in mentioning patients' embarrassment (last sentence of the second paragraph) is to suggest that

    (A) the widespread use of simulation technology for health care training will produce doctors with little empathy
    (B) the main obstacle to using simulators for health care training is overcoming trainees' fear of making mistakes
    (C) the current inability of simulators to mimic every aspect of real-life clinical situations limits their usefulness
    (D) the negative emotions experienced by patients can make health care training difficult in some cases
    (E) the risk of causing embarrassment to patients involved in health care training should be minimized

19. The passage provides the most support for which one of the following statements?

    (A) Using real patients for medical training raises ethical issues even if it does not necessarily involve risk of harm to those patients.
    (B) Paradigm changes in health care education mirror large-scale changes in other disciplines.
    (C) The use of medical simulations will likely decrease in the future as the burden of maintaining complex technology increases.
    (D) The use of medical simulations is needed more for training in medical specialties than for training in nonspecialist general medicine.
    (E) Medical simulations are promising sources for the development of new treatments for diseases.

20. Which one of the following would function most analogously to the way flight simulators for pilots and astronauts function, as described in the third paragraph of the passage?

    (A) severe weather computer models for meteorologists
    (B) operations and emergency drills for nuclear power plant personnel
    (C) virtual reality technology for planetary scientists
    (D) websites with tools and resources for secondary school teacher trainees
    (E) automobile crash test dummies for automotive engineers

21. The primary purpose of the fourth paragraph is to

    (A) explain in detail a premise implicit in the first paragraph
    (B) respond to an objection raised in the second paragraph
    (C) summarize the explanatory factors mentioned in the second and third paragraphs
    (D) reinforce the underlying point of the first three paragraphs with more specific examples
    (E) place the factors cited in the first three paragraphs in a more general explanatory context

22. Which one of the following principles is implicit in the author's explanation of the increased use of medical simulations in the second paragraph?

    (A) Medical training should utilize consistent and repeatable training scenarios.
    (B) Medical training techniques that employ the most recent technology are the most efficient.
    (C) Medical training should imitate the delivery of real medical services as closely as possible.
    (D) Medical training should not cause harm or emotional disturbance to patients.
    (E) Medical training should prepare doctors to deliver health care in a diverse range of settings.

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Reading Comprehension

Passage A is adapted from an article published in 2009, passage B from an article published in 2010.

Passage A

As evidence for water on the moon rapidly mounts, debate turns to the question of the mechanisms that put it there. One theory holds that a period of heavy comet impacts that peaked 3.9 billion years ago could have buried large doses of water deep under the surface. Another theory holds that a more continuous, shallow system of water deposition could be happening. One water source in this system could be micrometeorites, which impact frequently and carry small amounts of water. Another source could be the solar wind, which sends a steady stream of protons into the surface, where they can combine with oxygen in the lunar soil to make water and hydroxyl, a closely related substance. Most of those molecules are broken apart by direct sunlight, but some can persist.

Finding water primarily in craters would suggest the sporadic impacts of comets long ago, while detecting it outside the crater walls could suggest a more continuous, shallow emplacement. It also could be true that both theories are partially right. It's not either-or.

Lunar scientists are eagerly awaiting data from two groups investigating the lunar surface. Observations made during the extended mission of the Deep Impact probe, and from the Moon Mineralogy Mapper, an instrument aboard India's Chandrayaan-1 spacecraft, will provide spectroscopic evidence about water on the moon.

Passage B

"Not only is there water on the moon," says Carle Pieters, chief scientist for the Moon Mineralogy Mapper on Chandrayaan-1, "but there are three different kinds of water." Pieters is referring to the discovery in 2008 of trace amounts of water in volcanic glasses from deep in the moon's interior, surface water detected by Chandrayaan-1, and buried water at the poles found by NASA's Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite (LCROSS). "They are all different, and they all have different sources and implications," she says.

In October 2008, India launched Chandrayaan-1, equipped with an imaging spectrometer, an instrument that had never gone to the moon before. It allows scientists to determine exactly which chemicals occur at which pixels in an image. Soon after Chandrayaan-1 began mapping the moon, Pieters and her team realized that they were seeing large areas of hydroxyl and water. At first they couldn't believe their results, but later probes confirmed the Chandrayaan-1 measurements. The water and hydroxyl seem to disappear during the lunar day, only to reappear overnight. This "dew" is, however, only a few molecules deep, so the lunar soil is still drier than the driest desert on Earth.

Lunar scientists received another jolt when LCROSS released a projectile into a crater called Cabeus. The resulting debris showed clear signs of water. It is now certain that at least 1 percent of the excavated material was water ice, perhaps as much as several percent. To put it in simpler terms, the LCROSS impact site was damper than the driest desert on Earth.

23. Which one of the following would be most appropriate as titles for passage A and passage B, respectively?

(A) "The Theoretical Implications of Water on the Moon"
"The Practical Consequences of Water on the Moon"

(B) "Competing Theories Regarding Water on the Moon"
"Conflicting Evidence Regarding Water on the Moon"

(C) "How to Interpret Evidence of Water on the Moon"
"Recent Evidence Relating to Water on the Moon"

(D) "New Theories That Guide the Search for Water on the Moon"
"How Technological Advances Allowed the Discovery of Water on the Moon"

(E) "Where to Look for Water on the Moon"
"How to Look for Water on the Moon"

24. Both passages explicitly mention which one of the following?

(A) oxygen in the lunar soil
(B) the Moon Mineralogy Mapper
(C) the Cabeus crater
(D) the Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite (LCROSS)
(E) the Deep Impact probe

25. Passage A most strongly supports which one of the following inferences about the water discovered by LCROSS?

(A) It was probably deposited by comet impact.
(B) It was probably deposited less than 100,000 years ago.
(C) It was probably the result of protons in the solar wind combining with oxygen in the lunar soil.
(D) It could not have been observed without the use of an imaging spectrometer.
(E) It is likely that it comes from volcanic glasses from deep in the moon's interior.

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26. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the relationship between the two passages?

(A) Passage A provides several competing explanations of a phenomenon, and passage B provides evidence for one of those explanations.
(B) Passage A contains theories that, if correct, would lend support to hypotheses defended in passage B.
(C) Passage B presents evidence that bears directly on the theoretical discussion in passage A.
(D) Passage B provides information that, if correct, would weaken the overall argument made in passage A.
(E) Passage B predicts the occurrence of events reported in passage A.

27. Based on what can be inferred from the passages, which one of the following is most likely to provide the best way of obtaining substantial samples of lunar water?

(A) mining the impact sites from micrometeorites on the moon
(B) capturing protons from the solar wind and combining them with oxygen
(C) collecting water from the lunar soil on the moon's surface
(D) mining volcanic glasses from deep in the moon's interior
(E) extracting water from inside ancient lunar craters

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

September 2025 LSAT Answer Key
Form LTEB01

Question	Logical Reasoning	Logical Reasoning	Reading Comprehension
1	D	C	B
2	B	D	A
3	B	B	B
4	A	B	C
5	D	C	E
6	A	D	D
7	C	A	E
8	B	B	B
9	A	E	A
10	E	C	B
11	E	A	B
12	B	E	C
13	E	E	C
14	E	C	D
15	A	A	A
16	D	E	C
17	C	A	B
18	A	B	D
19	B	B	A
20	C	B	B
21	C	E	E
22	D	A	A
23	B	E	C
24	C	D	B
25	A	B	A
26	B		C
27			E

September 2025 LSAT Conversion Table
Form LTEB01

The table below should be used for converting raw scores to their corresponding 120–180 scaled scores for the September 2025 LSAT administration. The table below shows the LSAT reported score that corresponds to each possible raw score.

Raw Score	Scaled Score	Raw Score	Scaled Score
78	180	38	145
77	180	37	145
76	179	36	144
75	178	35	143
74	176	34	142
73	175	33	142
72	174	32	141
71	172	31	140
70	171	30	139
69	170	29	138
68	169	28	138
67	168	27	137
66	167	26	136
65	166	25	135
64	165	24	134
63	164	23	133
62	163	22	132
61	162	21	131
60	162	20	130
59	161	19	129
58	160	18	128
57	159	17	127
56	159	16	125
55	158	15	124
54	157	14	122
53	156	13	120
52	156	12	120
51	155	11	120
50	154	10	120
49	153	9	120
48	153	8	120
47	152	7	120
46	151	6	120
45	150	5	120
44	150	4	120
43	149	3	120
42	148	2	120
41	148	1	120
40	147	0	120
39	146		

Individual Performance on the Test: Scores are reported on a 120–180 score scale, with 120 being the lowest possible score and 180 being the highest possible score.