



LSAT-TEST^{Q&As}

Law School Admission Test: Logical Reasoning, Reading
Comprehension, Analytical Reasoning

Pass LAST LSAT-TEST Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/lSAT-test.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by LAST
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

In the sixteenth century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service to the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain. A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally, they found the passage they sought near a latitude of 50 degrees S. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today we know it as the Strait of Magellan. One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian we now call the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after ninety-eight days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease. Later Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and seventeen sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the _____ now called the International Date Line.

- A. imaginary circle passing through the poles
- B. Imaginary line parallel to the equator
- C. area
- D. land mass
- E. answer not found in article

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Donna Haraway's *Primate Visions* is the most ambitious book on the history of science yet written from a feminist perspective, embracing not only the scientific construction of gender but also the interplay of race, class, and colonial and postcolonial culture with the "Western" construction of the very concept of nature itself. Primatology is a particularly apt vehicle for such themes because primates seem so much like ourselves that they provide ready material for scientists' conscious and unconscious projections of their beliefs about nature and culture.

Haraway's most radical departure is to challenge the traditional disjunction between the active knower (scientist/historian) and the passive object (nature/history). In Haraway's view, the desire to understand nature, whether in order to tame it or to preserve it as a place of wild innocence, is based on a troublingly masculinist and colonialist view of nature as an entity distinct from us and subject to our control. She argues that it is a view that is no longer politically, ecologically, or even scientifically viable. She proposes an approach that not only recognizes diverse human actors (scientists, government officials, laborers, science fiction writers) as contributing to our knowledge of nature, but that also recognizes the creatures usually subsumed under nature (such as primates) as active participants in creating that knowledge as well. Finally, she insists that the perspectives afforded by these different agents cannot be reduced to a

single, coherent reality ?there are necessarily only multiple, interlinked, partial realities.



This iconoclastic view is reflected in Haraway's unorthodox writing style. Haraway does not weave the many different elements of her work into one unified, overarching Story of Primatology; they remain distinct voices that will not succumb to a master narrative. This fragmented approach to historiography is familiar enough in historiographical theorizing but has rarely been put into practice by historians of science. It presents a complex alternative to traditional history, whether strictly narrative or narrative with emphasis on a causal argument. Haraway is equally innovative in the way she incorporates broad cultural issues into her analysis. Despite decades of rhetoric from historians of science about the need to unite issues deemed "internal" to science (scientific theory and practice) and those considered "external" to it (social issues, structures, and beliefs), that dichotomy has proven difficult to set aside. Haraway simply ignores it. The many readers in whom this separation is deeply ingrained may find her discussions of such popular sources as science fiction, movies, and television distracting, and her statements concerning such issues as nuclear war bewildering and digressive. To accept her approach one must shed a great many assumptions about what properly belongs to the study of science.

The passage suggests which one of the following about the traditional scientific approach to nature?

- A. Scientists have traditionally preferred to tame nature rather than to preserve it.
- B. Scientists have traditionally sought to counter the masculinist and colonialist aspects of Western culture.
- C. Scientists have traditionally assumed that primates were more active participants in the creation of knowledge than were other forms of natural life.
- D. Scientists have traditionally endeavored to conceal the role of government officials and laborers in the construction of scientific knowledge.
- E. Scientists have traditionally regarded nature as something separate from themselves.

Correct Answer: E

"The passage suggests" is a clear indication of an Inference question, and we find the Buzzwords "traditional...nature". What's traditional is a "disjunction" between science and nature, "nature as an entity distinct from us." This is the view that Haraway wants to displace.

QUESTION 3

At a concert, exactly eight compositions--F, H, L, O, P, R, S, and T--are to be performed exactly once each, consecutively and one composition at a time. The order of their performance must satisfy the following conditions:

T is performed either immediately before F or immediately after R.

At least two compositions are performed either after F and before R, or after R and before F. O is performed either first or fifth. The eighth composition performed is either L or H. P is performed at some time before S. At least one composition is performed either after O and before S, or after S and before O.

If O is performed immediately after T, then F must be performed either

- A. first or second
- B. second or third



- C. fourth or sixth
- D. fourth or seventh
- E. sixth or seventh

Correct Answer: E

The fact that O is performed right after T ought to draw your eye right back to the Master Sketch, where both O and T are explicitly mentioned in concrete rules. If O comes after T, then clearly O (Rule 3) will occupy slot 5 rather than slot 1; and if T precedes O, then clearly T (Rule 1) will have to follow immediately after R, for: _____RTO_____L or H 12345678 The question concerns F, which conjures up Rule 2. Under these circumstances, the only way to keep F the requisite distance from R is to assign F to slot 6 or 7.

QUESTION 4

Ethicist: Studies have documented the capacity of placebos to reduce pain in patients who believe that they are receiving beneficial drugs. Some doctors say that they administer placebos because medically effective treatment reinforced by the placebo effect sometimes helps patients recover faster than good treatment alone. But administering placebos is nonetheless ethically questionable, for even if a placebo benefits a patient, a doctor might, for example, have prescribed it just to give the patient satisfaction that something was being done.

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

- A. A patient's psychological satisfaction is not a consideration in administering medical treatment.
- B. The motivation for administering a placebo can be relevant to the ethical justification for doing so.
- C. Medical treatment that relies on the placebo effect alone is ethically indefensible.
- D. The pain relief produced by the placebo effect justifies the deception involved in administering a placebo.
- E. Administering a placebo is not ethically justified if that treatment is not prescribed by a doctor.

Correct Answer: B

The author comes down squarely on the ethical dubiousness of administering placebos on the grounds that, beneficial or not, the placebo may have been prescribed merely in order to placate the patient. For that evidence to lead to the conclusion, the author must be assuming that the ethics of placebo administration has something to do with the motivation behind prescribing placebos. If [The motivation for administering...] were false, the author could still question the ethics of prescribing placebos, but not on the grounds of a doctor's motives for doing so.

QUESTION 5

Bird-watchers explore a forest to see which of the following six kinds of birds -- grosbeak, harrier, jay, martin, shrike, wren -- it contains. The findings are consistent with the following conditions:

If harriers are in the forest, then grosbeaks are not. If jays, martins, or both are in the forest, then so are harriers. If wrens are in the forest, then so are grosbeaks. If jays are not in the forest, then shrikes are

If grosbeaks are in the forest, then which one of the following must be true?

- A. Shrikes are in the forest.



- B. Wrens are in the forest.
- C. The forest contains both wrens and shrikes.
- D. At most two kinds of birds are in the forest.
- E. At least three kinds of birds are in the forest.

Correct Answer: A

A straightforward chain. Choosing G mandates rejecting H (Rule 1). That in turn mandates rejecting J and M (Rule 2's contrapositive). And once J is gone, S must be chosen (Rule 4). W, the remaining entity, can be chosen but need not be, so neither choice [Wrens are in the forest.] nor [The forest contains both...] must be true. And since the total number of birds here is 2 or 3, options [At most two kinds of...] and [At least three kinds of...] are possible only.

[LSAT-TEST Practice Test](#)

[LSAT-TEST Study Guide](#)

[LSAT-TEST Exam Questions](#)