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QUESTION 1

Philosopher Denise Meyerson views the Critical Legal Studies (CLS) movement as seeking to debunk orthodox legal theory by exposing its contradictions. However, Meyerson argues that CLS proponents tend to see contradictions where none exist, and that CLS overrates the threat that conflict poses to orthodox legal theory.

According to Meyerson, CLS proponents hold that the existence of conflicting values in the law implies the absence of any uniquely right solution to legal cases. CLS argues that these conflicting values generate equally plausible but opposing answers to any given legal question, and, consequently, that the choice between the conflicting answers must necessarily be arbitrary or irrational. Meyerson denies that the existence of conflicting values makes a case irresolvable, and asserts that at least some such cases can be resolved by ranking the conflicting values. For example, a lawyer's obligation to preserve a client's confidences may entail harming other parties, thus violating moral principle. This conflict can be resolved if it can be shown that in certain cases the professional obligation overrides ordinary moral obligations.

In addition, says Meyerson, even when the two solutions are equally compelling, it does not follow that the choice between them must be irrational. On the contrary, a solution that is not rationally required need not be unreasonable. Meyerson concurs with another critic that instead of concentrating on the choice between two compelling alternatives, we should rather reflect on the difference between both of these answers on the one hand, and some utterly unreasonable answer on the other ?such as deciding a property dispute on the basis of which claimant is louder. The acknowledgment that conflicting values can exist, then, does not have the far-reaching implications imputed by CLS; even if some answer to a problem is not the only answer, opting for it can still be reasonable.

Last, Meyerson takes issue with the CLS charge that legal formalism, the belief that there is a quasi-deductive method capable of giving solutions to problems of legal choice, requires objectivism, the belief that the legal process has moral authority. Meyerson claims that showing the law to be unambiguous does not demonstrate its legitimacy: consider a game in which participants compete to steal the item of highest value from a shop; while a person may easily identify the winner in terms of the rules, it does not follow that the person endorses the rules of the game. A CLS scholar might object that legal cases are unlike games, in that one cannot merely apply the rules without appealing to, and therefore endorsing, external considerations of purpose, policy, and value. But Meyerson replies that such considerations may be viewed as part of, not separate from, the rules of the game.

It can be inferred from the passage that Meyerson would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about "external considerations" (line 53)?

- A. How one determines the extent to which these considerations are relevant depends on one's degree of belief in the legal process.
- B. The extent to which these considerations are part of the legal process depends on the extent to which the policies and values can be endorsed.
- C. When these considerations have more moral authority than the law, the former should outweigh the latter.
- D. If one uses these considerations in determining a legal solution, one is assuming that the policies and values are desirable.
- E. Whether these considerations are separate from or integral to the legal process is a matter of debate

Correct Answer: E

3rd paragraph say that CLS scholars might try to break the analogy between the shoplifting game and legal rules by claiming that it's impossible to form legal rules without making some moral judgments. That is, one has to bring in external considerations. But Meyerson counters that such considerations may be viewed as inherent in the rules of the game; in other words, those considerations may not be "external" after all. Applied back to the world of legal rules, we can therefore infer that Meyerson would find it debatable whether the moral judgments are external to the legal world, as

the CLS proponents suggest in their objection.

QUESTION 2

Five racing drivers, Alan, Bob, Chris, Don, and Eugene, enter into a contest that consists of 6 races. The results of all six races are listed below: Bob always finishes ahead of Chris. Alan finishes either first or last. Eugene finishes either first or last. There are no ties in any race.

Every driver finishes each race. In each race, two points are awarded for a fifth place finish, four points for fourth, six points for third, eight points for second, and ten points for first.

If Eugene finishes two places ahead of Chris in the first race, all of the following will be true EXCEPT:

- A. Bob finishes ahead of Don.
- B. Chris finishes two places ahead of Alan.
- C. Don finishes fourth.
- D. Bob finishes immediately behind Eugene.
- E. Chris finishes ahead of Bob.

Correct Answer: E

The order for this race will be: Eugene, Bob, Chris, Don, Alan. Chris will actually finish behind Bob.

QUESTION 3

Physical education should teach people to pursue healthy, active lifestyles as they grow older. But the focus on competitive sports in most schools causes most of the less competitive students to turn away from sports. Having learned to think of themselves as unathletic, they do not exercise enough to stay healthy.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the statements above, if they are true?

- A. Physical education should include noncompetitive activities.
- B. Competition causes most students to turn away from sports.
- C. People who are talented at competitive physical endeavors exercise regularly.
- D. The mental aspects of exercise are as important as the physical ones.
- E. Children should be taught the dangers of a sedentary lifestyle.

Correct Answer: A

The question stem tells us we're looking for an inference, so we should take the statements in the stimulus as true and see what follows from them. The first sentence describes some goals of physical education. But some schools turn non-competitive students away from sports by focusing on competitive activities. Those students don't exercise enough

later. So while sports and physical education are good things, focusing on competitive activities alienates a part of the population these activities are designed to help. So option [Physical education should include...].is strongly supported. If physical education included noncompetitive activities, maybe those noncompetitive students will get some of the benefits.

QUESTION 4

Researchers have found that people who drink five or more cups of coffee a day have a risk of heart disease 2.5 times the average after corrections are made for age and smoking habits. Members of the research team say that, on the basis of their findings, they now limit their own daily coffee intake to two cups.

Which one of the following, if true, indicates that the researchers' precaution might NOT have the result of decreasing their risk of heart disease?

- A. The study found that for people who drank three or more cups of coffee daily, the additional risk of heart disease increased with each extra daily cup.
- B. Per capita coffee consumption has been declining over the past 20 years because of the increasing popularity of soft drinks and also because of health worries.
- C. The study did not collect information that would show whether variations in level of coffee consumption are directly related to variations in level of stress, a major causal factor in heart disease.
- D. Subsequent studies have consistently shown that heavy smokers consume coffee at about 3 times the rate of nonsmokers.
- E. Subsequent studies have shown that heavy coffee consumption tends to cause an elevated blood-cholesterol level, an immediate indicator of increased risk of heart disease.

Correct Answer: C

Although the question stem doesn't make it obvious, this is a weaken question. We're asked to find the choice which, if true, suggests that cutting down on coffee might not lower the risk of heart disease. Given that coffee drinkers tend to get heart disease more often than the average, it might seem prudent to cut down on coffee. It certainly appears as if the researchers have interpreted the evidence to mean that coffee drinking causes increased risk of heart disease. But for all we know, the connection between coffee drinking and heart disease could be a coincidence. Maybe there's something about coffee drinkers other than their coffee drinking that makes them more likely to get heart disease. C. provides such a factor: stress. It tells us that we don't know what the relationship between coffee consumption and stress is, and that stress definitely causes heart disease. If C. is true, it's just as likely that coffee is not causally related to heart disease at all, but is simply correlated with the real cause, stress. If that's the case, cutting down on the java may very well not decrease the risk of heart disease as the researchers seem to expect.

QUESTION 5

In a school, 9 students, Andrew, Bach, Caesar, Drew, Elena, Fischer, Grant, Hughes, and Ileana are selected to form 3 debate teams – Team A, Team B and Team C - to participate in interschool competitions. The following information is known: Each team will have exactly 3 students and no student can be a part of more than one team Caesar cannot be selected in Team A if Ileana is not selected in Team A as well Andrew and Bach are in the same team and so are Elena and Grant Andrew and Caesar are not in the same team Bach and Ileana are not in the same team Drew and Elena are not in the same team

In the previous question, in how many possible ways can the members of the other two teams be decided?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Six

Correct Answer: C

Continuing with the below general explanation:

Nothing can be said about the teams in which D, F and H are present.

We can only conclude that since A and C are not in the same team, A must be in Team A along with B.

Thus, the teams are:

Team A			Team B			Team C		
A	B	D/F/H	C	D/F/H	D/F/H	G	E	I

Thus, the possible scenarios are:

Team A			Team B			Team C		
A	B	D	C	H	F	G	E	I

Or

Team A			Team B			Team C		
A	B	H	C	D	F	G	E	I

Or

Team A			Team B			Team C		
A	B	F	C	D	H	G	E	I

QUESTION 6

On each of exactly seven consecutive days (day 1 through day 7), a pet shop features exactly one of three breeds of kitten -- Himalayan, Manx, Siamese -- and exactly one of three breeds of puppy -- Greyhound,

Newfoundland, Rottweiler.

The following conditions must apply:

Greyhounds are featured on day 1.

No breed is featured on any two consecutive days.

Any breed featured on day 1 is not featured on day 7.

Himalayans are featured on exactly three days, but not on day 1.

Rottweilers are not featured on day 7, nor on any day that features Himalayans.

If Himalayans are not featured on day 7, then which one of the following pairs of days CANNOT feature both the same breed of kitten and the same breed of puppy?

- A. day 1 and day 3
- B. day 2 and day 6
- C. day 3 and day 5
- D. day 4 and day 6
- E. day 5 and day 7

Correct Answer: B

Here's another opportunity to turn negatives into positives. If Himalayans are not on day 7 - and we know that they're not on day 1 - then there's only one way to insert the three h's, namely days 2, 4, and 6. Since the question involves both rows simultaneously, we should work with both: 1234567 m/sh__h__h__ GN/R_____G/RN

QUESTION 7

Four boys -- Fred, Juan, Marc, and Paul -- and three girls -- Nita, Rachel, and Trisha -- will be assigned to a row of five adjacent lockers, numbered consecutively 1 through 5, arranged along a straight wall. The following conditions govern the assignment of lockers to the seven children:

Each locker must be assigned to either one or two children, and each child must be assigned to exactly one locker.

Each shared locker must be assigned to one girl and one boy.

Juan must share a locker, but Rachel cannot share a locker.

Nita's locker cannot be adjacent to Trisha's locker. Fred must be assigned to locker 3.

If the four boys are assigned to consecutively numbered lockers and Juan is assigned to locker 5, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of lockers each of which CANNOT be a shared

locker?

- A. locker 2
- B. locker 4
- C. locker 1,locker 2
- D. locker 1,locker 4 E. locker 2,locker 4

Correct Answer: D

If all of our boys are occupying consecutive lockers and Juan takes locker 5, then clearly 2 through 5 will be assigned to boys--meaning (lest we forget) that Rachel is forced to take locker 1. (Remember, she has a locker to herself.) Fred's always got locker 3, so Marc and Paul will take lockers 2 and 4, in either order. Don't forget Juan's locker partner.

QUESTION 8

Sociologist: Suggestions for improved efficiency that derive from employers are unlikely to elicit positive responses from employees, who tend to resent suggestions they did not generate. An employer should therefore engage the employee in a non-threatening dialogue that emphasizes the positive contributions of the employee to the development of such ideas. Then the ideas employers want to try will be implemented more quickly and effectively.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the sociologist's reasoning?

- A. Employees are more likely to accept suggestions for improved efficiency when these suggestions are not obviously directed at them.
- B. Employees are more likely to carry out ideas for improved efficiency that they believe they have participated in generating.
- C. Employees are more likely to implement ideas for improved efficiency that derive from a dialogue in which they have participated than from a dialogue in which they have not participated.
- D. Employees are more likely to generate good ideas for improved efficiency when they do not feel resentment about the process that attempts to formulate such ideas.
- E. Employees are more likely to resent employers who attempt to implement the employers' rather than the employees' ideas for improved efficiency.

Correct Answer: B

Finally, we need to find the principle that helps the argument, which means we're looking for a strengthener stated in general terms. According to the sociologist, employees don't like to be told flat-out by their employers how to improve efficiency. Instead, an employer should have a more personable chat with an employee, in which both can contribute to the discussion. This will secure employee buy-in, so to speak, and will result in better implementation of the ideas employers want to try. This is actually a masterpiece of corporate manipulation: The trick is to get employees to believe they're contributing, essentially in order to get them to work better (read: harder), while implementing "the ideas that employers want to try." Inherent in this scheme is the notion that employees will implement new ideas more quickly and efficiently if they perceive themselves to be a positive part of the process, instead of just having orders handed down to them. Option [Employees are more likely to carry out...] supports this in every way: Employees are more likely to implement new ideas on improving efficiency that they think they helped to generate.

QUESTION 9

Some types of organisms originated through endosymbiosis, the engulfing of one organism by another so that a part of the former becomes a functioning part of the latter. An unusual nucleomorph, a structure that contains DNA and resembles a cell nucleus, has been discovered within a plant known as a chlorarachniophyte. Two versions of a particular gene have been found in the DNA of this nucleomorph, and one would expect to find only a single version of this gene if the nucleomorph were not the remains of an engulfed organism's nucleus.

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

- A. Only organisms of types that originated through endosymbiosis contain nucleomorphs.
- B. A nucleomorph within the chlorarachniophyte holds all of the genetic material of some other organism.
- C. Nucleomorphs originated when an organism endosymbiotically engulfed a chlorarachniophyte.
- D. Two organisms will not undergo endosymbiosis unless at least one of them contains a nucleomorph.
- E. Chlorarachniophytes emerged as the result of two organisms having undergone endosymbiosis.

Correct Answer: E

This next Inference question involves a scientifically challenging argument. But buried amidst the technical terms is some fairly straightforward formal logic, so hopefully you didn't let yourself get bogged down in the terminology. Endo (no reason not to shorten this) is a process by which one organism engulfs another and the engulfed organism becomes a functioning part of the whole. Something strange that looks like a cell nucleus (let's shorten its cumbersome name to nuc) has been found inside a plant (chlor); can you see where this is going? Perhaps endosymbiosis occurred here? What follows requires some interpretation (and that's, after all, what Inference questions are all about--interpreting and combining): If the nuc was NOT originally part of an organism that got engulfed, then we'd expect one version of a particular gene in its DNA. That's a simple formal logic statement, albeit one with complicated terms. Nonetheless, the contrapositive applies: If there's NOT one version of the gene, then the nuc WAS part of something that got engulfed. And we're told, in fact, that there are TWO versions of the gene, so we know for sure that engulfing took place.

QUESTION 10

It is wrong to waste our natural resources, and it is an incredible waste of resources to burn huge amounts of trash in incinerators. When trash is recycled, fewer resources are wasted. Because less trash will be recycled if an incinerator is built, the city should not build an incinerator.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above?

- A. All of the city's trash that is not recycled goes into incinerators.
- B. By recycling more trash, the city can stop wasting resources entirely.
- C. The most effective way to conserve resources is to recycle trash.
- D. If the city is to avoid wasting resources, huge amounts of trash cannot be burned in any city incinerator.
- E. If the city does not burn trash, it will not waste resources.

Correct Answer: D

Another Inference question, so our job is to interpret and combine statements. A few facts, pretty basic stuff: Wasting natural resources is wrong; burning lots of trash in incinerators wastes resources. We can combine these to infer that

burning lots of trash in incinerators is wrong, but unfortunately that's not among the choices. However, the correct inference is nothing more than a simple interpretation of the latter statement: If "it is an incredible waste of resources to burn huge amounts of trash in incinerators," then it makes perfect sense that if it wishes to avoid wasting resources, the city can't incinerate huge amounts of trash.

QUESTION 11

In studying the autobiographies of Native Americans, most scholars have focused on as-told-to life histories that were solicited, translated, recorded, and edited by non-Native American collaborators "that emerged from"; bicultural composite authorship." Limiting their studies to such written documents, these scholars have overlooked traditional, preliterate modes of communicating personal history. In addition, they have failed to address the cultural constructs of the highly diverse Native American peoples, who prior to contact with non indigenous cultures did not share with Europeans the same assumptions about self, life, and writing that underlie the concept of an autobiography "that indeed constitute the English word's root meaning.

The idea of self was, in a number of pre-contact Native American cultures, markedly inclusive: identity was not merely individual, but also relational to a society, a specific landscape, and the cosmos. Within these cultures, the expression of life experiences tended to be oriented toward current events: with the participation of fellow tribal members, an individual person would articulate, reenact, or record important experiences as the person lived them, a mode of autobiography seemingly more fragmented than the European custom of writing down the recollections of a lifetime. Moreover, expression itself was not a matter of writing but of language, which can include speech and signs. Oral autobiography comprised songs, chants, stories, and even the process whereby one repeatedly took on new names to reflect important events and deeds in one's life. Dance and drama could convey personal history; for example, the advent of a vision to one person might require the enactment of that vision in the form of a tribal pageant. One can view as autobiographical the elaborate tattoos that symbolized a warrior's valorous deeds, and such artifacts as a decorated shield that communicated the accomplishments and aspirations of its maker, or a robe that was emblazoned with the pictographic history of the wearer's battles and was sometimes used in reenactments. Also autobiographical, and indicative of high status within the tribe, would have been a tepee painted with symbolic designs to record the achievements and display the dreams or visions of its owner, who was often assisted in the painting by other tribal members.

A tribe would, then, have contributed to the individual's narrative not merely passively, by its social codes and expectations, but actively by joining in the expression of that narrative. Such intracultural collaboration may seem alien to the European style of autobiography, yet any autobiography is shaped by its creator's ideas about the audience for which it is intended; in this sense, autobiography is justly called a simultaneous individual story and cultural narrative. Autobiographical expressions by early Native Americans may additionally have been shaped by the cultural perspectives of the people who transmitted them.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the passage?

- A. Scholars have tended to overlook the nuances of concepts about identity that existed in some of the early Native American cultures.
- B. As demonstrated by early Native Americans, autobiography can exist in a variety of media other than written documents.
- C. The Native American life histories collected and recorded by non-Native American writers differ from European-style autobiographies in their depictions of an individual's relation to society.
- D. Early Native Americans created autobiographies with forms and underlying assumptions that frequently differ from those of European-style autobiographies.
- E. The autobiographical forms traditionally used by Native Americans are more fragmented than European forms and thus less easily recognizable as personal history.

Correct Answer: D

The main conclusion is hinted at in 1 and, as we've seen, is given full expression in 4. There's a big difference between a Native American "autobiography" and the traditional form as created by Europeans, and that difference has to do with what goes into the notion of one's self and life, and how one expresses it.

QUESTION 12

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom. Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics. Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress. Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.

- A. misfortune
- B. anger
- C. wretchedness
- D. disappointment
- E. ambition

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13

Tragic dramas written in Greece during the fifth century B.C. engender considerable scholarly debate over the relative influence of individual autonomy and the power of the gods on the drama's action. One early scholar, B. Snell, argues that Aeschylus, for example, develops in his tragedies a concept of the autonomy of the individual. In these dramas, the protagonists invariably confront a situation that paralyzes them, so that their prior notions about how to behave or think are dissolved. Faced with a decision on which their fate depends, they must reexamine their deepest motives, and then act with determination. They are given only two alternatives, each with grave consequences, and they make their decision only after a tortured internal debate. According to Snell, this decision is "free" and "personal" and such personal autonomy constitutes the central theme in Aeschylean drama, as if the plays were devised to isolate an abstract model of human action. Drawing psychological conclusions from this interpretation, another scholar, Z. Barbu, suggests that "[Aeschylean] drama is proof of the emergence within ancient Greek civilization of the individual as a free agent." To A.

Rivier, Snell's emphasis on the decision made by the protagonist, with its implicit notions of autonomy and responsibility, misrepresents the role of the superhuman forces at work, forces that give the dramas their truly tragic dimension. These forces are not only external to the protagonist; they are also experienced by the protagonist as an internal compulsion, subjecting him or her to constraint, even in what are claimed to be his or her "choices." Hence all that the deliberation does is to make the protagonist aware of the impasse, rather than motivating one choice over another. It is finally a necessity imposed by the deities that generates the decision, so that at a particular moment in the drama necessity dictates a path. Thus, the protagonist does not so much "choose" between two possibilities as "recognize" that there is only one real option. Lesky, in his discussion of Aeschylus' play *Agamemnon*, disputes both views. Agamemnon, ruler of Argos, must decide whether to brutally sacrifice his own daughter. A message from the deity Artemis has told him that only the sacrifice will bring a wind to blow his ships to an important battle. Agamemnon is indeed constrained by a divine necessity. But he also deeply desires a victorious battle: "If this sacrifice will lose the winds, it is permitted to desire it fervently," he says. The violence of his passion suggests that Agamemnon chooses a path chosen by the gods for their own reasons on the basis of desires that must be condemned by us, because they are his own. In Lesky's view, tragic action is bound by the constant tension between a self and superhuman forces. The quotation "[Aeschylean] drama is proof of the emergence within ancient Greek civilization of the individual as a free agent."

Suggests that Barbu assumes which one of the following about Aeschylean drama?

- A. Aeschylean drama helped to initiate a new understanding of the person in ancient Greek society.
- B. Aeschylean drama introduced new ways of understanding the role of the individual in ancient Greek society.
- C. Aeschylean drama is the original source of the understanding of human motivation most familiar to the modern Western world.
- D. Aeschylean drama accurately reflects the way personal autonomy was perceived in ancient Greek society.
- E. Aeschylean drama embodies the notion of freedom most familiar to the modern Western world.

Correct Answer: C

Barbu, Snell's cheering section, is trotted out in the passage to ascribe the Snell idea of human autonomy in decisions to Greek civilization generally. He says that the plays of Aeschylus are "proof of" in other words, evidence for how the idea of the autonomous human had begun to take hold in Greece. Well, that can only be true (and you might well have pre-phrased this) if Aeschylus's plays had some relevance to, or reflected, the texture of Greek society. It's a connection Barbu doesn't explicitly mention in his brief little quote, but it's a connection he must assume is there. Use the Training Denial Test: If the plays didn't at all reflect the broader ideas underlying Greek life and society, if they were somehow anomalous or renegade, then the plays wouldn't be "proof of" any generalization about Greek civilization whatsoever. If option [Aeschylean drama is the original source of...] is false, Barbu's little argument falls apart.

QUESTION 14

The autobiographical narrative *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Written by Herself* (1861), by Harriet A. Jacobs, a slave of African descent, not only recounts an individual life but also provides, implicitly and explicitly, a perspective on the larger United States culture from the viewpoint of one denied access to it. Jacobs, as a woman and a slave, faced the stigmas to which those statuses were subject. Jacobs crafted her narrative, in accordance with the mainstream literary genre of the sentimental domestic novel, as an embodiment of cherished cultural values such as the desirability of marriage and the sanctity of personal identity, home, and family. She did so because she was writing to the free women of her day the principal readers of domestic novels in the hopes that they would sympathize with and come to understand her unique predicament as a female slave. By applying these conventions of the genre to her situation, Jacobs demonstrates to her readers that family and domesticity are no less prized by those forced into slavery, thus leading her free readers to perceive those values within a broader social context.

Some critics have argued that, by conforming to convention, Jacobs shortchanged her own experiences; one critic, for

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

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

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

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 15

A pesticide producing company states that their unused pesticide that is dumped does not pose a threat to the aquatic life in the surrounding area. If this is correct, then why have local fish been dying in this region? Due to the fact that the pesticide company is not located in a highly fish populated area, they implicitly admit that the pesticides they produce are relatively dangerous to the nearby aquatic life.

Of the following statements listed below, which one would be most likely to weaken the argument of the author if it were true?

- A. The possibility of pesticides filtering into the local water region was underestimated in the past.
- B. Funds for environmental company clean-up, which concern waste dumps that are poorly run, are reserved for rural regions only.
- C. It would be pointless to locate chemical dumps where they would be most harmful, unless they can be 100% proven safe.
- D. Dumps that are located in areas without large fish populations have fewer government interventions and are also less expensive.
- E. City people are most probable to sue the company if the dumps cause them health problems.

Correct Answer: D

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