
LSAT Practice Worksheet

Fifty questions across Logical Reasoning, Reading Comprehension, and Argumentative Writing strategy — the current LSAT's scored and unscored components.

QUESTIONS	50	MULTIPLE CHOICE	41	WRITTEN	9
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Instructions

Identify the conclusion and premises of each argument before reading the answer choices.

- 1

Argument: 'Every employee who completed the training passed the certification exam. Maria passed the certification exam. Therefore, Maria completed the training.' This argument's flaw is best described as:
A) Circular reasoning
B) Affirming the consequent
C) An appeal to authority
D) A false dilemma
- 2

Argument: 'Since the new policy was introduced, crime has decreased. Therefore, the policy caused the decrease.' This argument's flaw is best described as:
A) Treating correlation as causation without ruling out other factors
B) Attacking the person rather than the argument
C) Assuming what it is trying to prove
D) Using a biased sample
- 3

Argument: 'If it rains, the game will be canceled. It is not raining. Therefore, the game will not be canceled.' This argument's flaw is best described as:
A) Denying the antecedent
B) Affirming the consequent
C) A slippery slope
D) An ad hominem attack
- 4

Which statement, if true, would most STRENGTHEN the argument: 'The new drug is effective because patients who took it reported feeling better'?
A) Patients who took a placebo reported no improvement, while drug-takers consistently improved in a controlled trial
B) The drug is expensive to produce
C) The drug has been on the market for two years
D) Some patients did not take the drug as prescribed
- 5

Which statement, if true, would most WEAKEN the argument: 'The new fertilizer must be responsible for the higher crop yield, since yield increased after farmers started using it'?
A) Rainfall was also unusually high during the same growing season, which independently boosts yield
B) The fertilizer is cheaper than competitors' products
C) Farmers were satisfied with the fertilizer's smell
D) The fertilizer was tested in a laboratory setting
- 6

Argument: 'All the reliable witnesses agree the light was red. Therefore, the light was red.' The argument assumes:
A) No unreliable witnesses disagreed
B) The witnesses who agree are in fact reliable
C) The light was working properly
D) There were multiple witnesses present

- 7** Which is a necessary assumption of the argument:
'Because the museum's attendance rose after ticket prices were lowered, lowering prices increases attendance'?
- A) No other factor (such as a new exhibit) caused the attendance rise instead
 - B) The museum is a popular tourist destination
 - C) Ticket prices were lowered by exactly 10 percent
 - D) Attendance was measured accurately
- 8** Given: 'All lawyers at the firm have law degrees. Some lawyers at the firm specialize in patent law.' Which must be true?
- A) All patent lawyers at the firm have law degrees
 - B) Some lawyers with law degrees specialize in patent law
 - C) Every lawyer at the firm specializes in patent law
 - D) No lawyers outside the firm have law degrees
- 9** Given: 'If a case is heard by the appellate court, it was first decided in a lower court. Case X was heard by the appellate court.' Which must be true?
- A) Case X was first decided in a lower court
 - B) Case X will be overturned
 - C) All appellate cases involve Case X's type of dispute
 - D) Case X was not decided correctly the first time
- 10** Which argument has the same logical structure as:
'All members of the committee voted yes. Jordan voted yes. Therefore, Jordan is a member of the committee'?
- A) All cats are mammals. This animal is a mammal. Therefore, this animal is a cat.
 - B) All cats are mammals. This animal is a cat. Therefore, this animal is a mammal.
 - C) No cats are reptiles. This animal is a reptile. Therefore, this animal is not a cat.
 - D) Some cats are black. This animal is black. Therefore, this animal is a cat that is also black.
- 11** Which argument has the same logical structure as: 'If the bridge is closed, traffic will reroute through downtown. The bridge is not closed. Therefore, traffic will not reroute through downtown'?
- A) If it snows, school is canceled. It is not snowing. Therefore, school is not canceled.
 - B) If it snows, school is canceled. School is canceled. Therefore, it snowed.
 - C) If it snows, school is canceled. It is snowing. Therefore, school is canceled.
 - D) If it snows, school is canceled. School is not canceled. Therefore, it did not snow.
- 12** Argument: 'The senator claims the bill will reduce taxes, but she has a poor voting record on economic issues, so her claim about the bill should be rejected.' This argument's flaw is best described as:
- A) Attacking the senator's credibility rather than addressing the claim's substance
 - B) Using a hasty generalization from insufficient data
 - C) Confusing necessary and sufficient conditions
 - D) Appealing to popular opinion
- 13** Argument: 'Either we raise the toll, or the bridge will fall into disrepair. We should not raise the toll. Therefore, the bridge will fall into disrepair.' This argument's structure relies on treating the two options as:
- A) Compatible and both achievable
 - B) The only two possible outcomes, with no third option considered
 - C) Independent of the argument's conclusion
 - D) Equally desirable outcomes
- 14** Which best identifies the conclusion in this argument:
'Public transit ridership has grown steadily for five years. Cities that invest in transit see reduced congestion. Therefore, the city should expand its transit budget.'
- A) Public transit ridership has grown steadily for five years
 - B) Cities that invest in transit see reduced congestion
 - C) The city should expand its transit budget
 - D) Congestion has decreased over the past five years

- 15** Which statement, if true, would most WEAKEN the claim: 'Students who attend the tutoring program score higher, so the program must be improving scores'?
- A) Students who chose the program were already higher-scoring students before it began
 - B) The program meets twice a week
 - C) Some students found the program enjoyable
 - D) The program has existed for three years
- 16** Which statement, if true, would most STRENGTHEN the claim: 'The new traffic light reduced accidents at the intersection'?
- A) Accident rates at similar nearby intersections without new lights stayed the same during the same period
 - B) The light is a bright shade of red
 - C) The city installed the light last year
 - D) Drivers reported liking the new light
- 17** Argument: 'Most successful entrepreneurs did not finish college. Therefore, dropping out of college increases the chance of entrepreneurial success.' The flaw here is best described as:
- A) Reversing a correlation into an unsupported causal claim
 - B) Relying on an authority with no relevant expertise
 - C) Committing a false dilemma
 - D) Using a term in two different senses
- 18** Given: 'No first-year associates handle solo cases. Every associate handling a solo case has at least three years of experience.' Which must be true?
- A) A first-year associate cannot have three years of experience
 - B) Associates handling solo cases are not first-year associates
 - C) All experienced associates handle solo cases
 - D) First-year associates have no experience at all
- 19** Which is the strongest inference from: 'Every applicant who was interviewed was later hired. Priya was not interviewed.'
- A) Priya was not hired
 - B) No conclusion can be drawn about whether Priya was hired
 - C) Priya was hired without an interview
 - D) Everyone who was not interviewed was not hired
- 20** Argument: 'If the budget passes, the library stays open. The library is open. Therefore, the budget passed.' This is an example of:
- A) Affirming the consequent
 - B) Denying the antecedent
 - C) A valid deduction
 - D) Circular reasoning
- 21** A passage compares two economic theories, ultimately favoring one while acknowledging its limitations. The passage's primary purpose is best described as:
- A) To reject both theories entirely
 - B) To present a balanced case favoring one theory while noting its weaknesses
 - C) To argue that economic theories cannot be evaluated
 - D) To summarize unrelated historical events
- 22** A Reading Comprehension question asks about 'the function of the third paragraph.' The best approach is to:
- A) Answer based on the paragraph's topic alone
 - B) Consider how the paragraph serves the passage's larger argument (e.g., introduces a counterexample, supports the thesis)
 - C) Skip the paragraph and answer from memory of the whole passage
 - D) Assume every paragraph has the same function

- 23** A passage states a historian's view was 'later revised in light of newly discovered records.' What does this most strongly imply?
- A) The historian's original view was never taken seriously
 - B) New evidence caused the historian to update an earlier position
 - C) The records were fabricated
 - D) The historian refused to reconsider the original view
- 24** A line-reference question cites 'lines 24-26.' The most reliable first step is to:
- A) Answer immediately using memory of the whole passage
 - B) Reread the sentences surrounding those lines before choosing an answer
 - C) Skip to the next question
 - D) Guess based on the answer choices only
- 25** A passage presents a scientist's hypothesis, then two paragraphs of supporting data, then a final paragraph noting an unresolved limitation. The passage's overall structure is best described as:
- A) A hypothesis introduced, supported, then qualified by a remaining limitation
 - B) A hypothesis stated and then fully disproven
 - C) An argument with no supporting evidence
 - D) A comparison of two unrelated hypotheses
- 26** A passage's author uses words like 'admittedly' and 'to be fair' before describing an opposing view. This wording most likely signals:
- A) The author fully agrees with the opposing view
 - B) The author is conceding a point before returning to their main argument
 - C) The author has abandoned their original position
 - D) The passage contains no argument
- 27** Which best describes the goal of an LSAT Argumentative Writing response?
- A) To state a personal opinion without addressing the given criteria
 - B) To choose one of two options and argue for it using the decision criteria provided in the prompt
 - C) To summarize both options without choosing either
 - D) To write about a topic unrelated to the prompt
- 28** An Argumentative Writing prompt gives two options and states that cost and long-term growth matter most. The strongest response:
- A) Ignores cost and growth, focusing on personal preference
 - B) Directly ties supporting reasons to cost and long-term growth
 - C) Chooses randomly between the two options
 - D) Argues both options are equally good without a decision
- 29** Which improves an Argumentative Writing response's persuasiveness the most?
- A) Ignoring the weaker option entirely
 - B) Acknowledging the weaker option's strongest point, then explaining why the chosen option is still better on the stated criteria
 - C) Repeating the prompt's wording without analysis
 - D) Choosing the option that requires less explanation
- 30** Explain why identifying an argument's conclusion before reading the answer choices reduces errors on Logical Reasoning questions.
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- 31** Explain the difference between an assumption question and an inference question on the LSAT.
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- 32** Explain why a parallel reasoning question requires matching an argument's abstract structure rather than its topic.
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- 33** Explain why an answer that is factually true can still be the wrong answer to a strengthen or weaken question.

- 34** Explain why tracking what each paragraph in a Reading Comprehension passage is DOING, not just what it says, helps answer main-point and structure questions.

- 35** Explain why acknowledging the weaker option's strongest point strengthens, rather than weakens, an LSAT Argumentative Writing response.

- 36** Argument: 'Anyone who supports the merger must not care about small businesses, since the merger will hurt them.' This is best described as:
- A) A valid deduction from stated facts
 - B) An attack that assumes the only reason to support the merger is indifference to small businesses
 - C) An appeal to popular opinion
 - D) A statement with no argument at all

- 37** Argument: 'The city's new curfew reduced late-night incidents. Therefore, curfews are always effective at reducing incidents.' The flaw here is best described as:
- A) Generalizing from one case to a universal claim without justification
 - B) Denying the antecedent
 - C) Circular reasoning
 - D) An appeal to authority

- 38** Which statement, if true, would most WEAKEN the argument: 'Since the company switched suppliers, product defects have decreased, so the new supplier must produce higher-quality parts'?

- A) The company also upgraded its quality-control process at the same time as the supplier switch
- B) The new supplier is located closer to the factory
- C) The old supplier charged higher prices
- D) The company has used the new supplier for six months

- 39** Given: 'Every candidate who passed the bar exam on the first attempt studied with a structured plan. Ravi passed the bar exam on the first attempt.' Which must be true?

- A) Ravi studied with a structured plan
- B) Ravi is a lawyer
- C) Everyone with a structured plan passes on the first attempt
- D) Ravi did not study alone

- 40** Argument: 'The witness must be lying, because she seemed nervous while testifying.' This argument's flaw is best described as:

- A) Treating a sign of nervousness as proof of dishonesty without ruling out other explanations
- B) Using a valid inference from direct evidence
- C) Committing a false dilemma
- D) Appealing to a relevant expert

- 41** Which argument has the same logical structure as: 'No reptiles are warm-blooded. This animal is warm-blooded. Therefore, this animal is not a reptile'?

- A) No fish live on land. This animal lives on land. Therefore, this animal is not a fish.
- B) No fish live on land. This animal is a fish. Therefore, this animal does not live on land.
- C) Some fish live in fresh water. This animal lives in fresh water. Therefore, it is a fish.
- D) All fish live in water. This animal lives in water. Therefore, it is a fish.

- 42** A passage describes an economist proposing a policy, then devotes two paragraphs to critics' objections, then ends without resolving the debate. The passage's primary purpose is best described as:
- A) To persuade the reader the policy is correct
 - B) To present a policy proposal alongside the substantive objections to it, without declaring a winner
 - C) To prove the critics have no valid points
 - D) To argue that economic policy cannot be studied
- 43** A Reading Comprehension question asks which choice the author would most likely agree with. The best-supported answer:
- A) Matches the author's stated views and reasoning in the passage, not a plausible outside opinion
 - B) Is whichever choice sounds the most reasonable in general
 - C) Must directly quote the passage word for word
 - D) Can rely on the reader's own opinion of the topic
- 44** A passage notes that a court's ruling was 'narrowly tailored to the specific facts of the case.' What does this most strongly imply?
- A) The ruling was intended to apply broadly to all future similar cases
 - B) The ruling's reasoning may not extend cleanly to cases with different facts
 - C) The court refused to issue any ruling
 - D) The ruling overturned all previous case law
- 45** Explain why a necessary-assumption question differs from a sufficient-assumption question, even though both involve unstated premises.
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- 46** Explain why an LSAT flaw question asks for the SPECIFIC logical error rather than simply noting that the argument is weak.
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- 47** Explain why the removal of Logic Games from the scored LSAT (as of August 2024) shifted preparation emphasis toward Logical Reasoning and Reading Comprehension.
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- 48** Argument: 'If the contract is signed, the project begins in June. The project began in June. Therefore, the contract was signed.' This is an example of:
- A) A valid deduction
 - B) Affirming the consequent
 - C) Denying the antecedent
 - D) A false dilemma
- 49** Which statement, if true, would most STRENGTHEN the argument: 'The new study technique must be effective, since students who used it improved their exam scores'?
- A) A control group with similar starting scores who did not use the technique showed no improvement over the same period
 - B) The technique takes ten minutes a day
 - C) Students said the technique felt easier than their old method
 - D) The technique has existed for two years
- 50** Given: 'All partners at the firm attended law school. No paralegals attended law school.' Which must be true?
- A) No paralegal is a partner at the firm
 - B) All law school graduates are partners
 - C) Some paralegals are partners
 - D) All partners are paralegals

Answer key

Direct answers only, in question order. Work the set first, then check.

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|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1. B) Affirming the consequent | 2. A) Treating correlation as causation without ruling out other factors | 3. A) Denying the antecedent | 4. A) Patients who took a placebo reported no improvement, while drug-takers consistently improved in a controlled trial | 5. A) Rainfall was also unusually high during the same growing season, which independently boosts yield |
| 6. B) The witnesses who agree are in fact reliable | 7. A) No other factor (such as a new exhibit) caused the attendance rise instead | 8. B) Some lawyers with law degrees specialize in patent law | 9. A) Case X was first decided in a lower court | 10. A) All cats are mammals. This animal is a mammal. Therefore, this animal is a cat. |
| 11. A) If it snows, school is canceled. It is not snowing. Therefore, school is not canceled. | 12. A) Attacking the senator's credibility rather than addressing the claim's substance | 13. B) The only two possible outcomes, with no third option considered | 14. C) The city should expand its transit budget | 15. A) Students who chose the program were already higher-scoring students before it began |
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| 21. B) To present a balanced case favoring one theory while noting its weaknesses | 22. B) Consider how the paragraph serves the passage's larger argument (e.g., introduces a counterexample, supports the thesis) | 23. B) New evidence caused the historian to update an earlier position | 24. B) Reread the sentences surrounding those lines before choosing an answer | 25. A) A hypothesis introduced, supported, then qualified by a remaining limitation |

26. B) The author is conceding a point before returning to their main argument
27. B) To choose one of two options and argue for it using the decision criteria provided in the prompt
28. B) Directly ties supporting reasons to cost and long-term growth
29. B) Acknowledging the weaker option's strongest point, then explaining why the chosen option is still better on the stated criteria
30. Many wrong answer choices are true statements that do not actually address the argument's conclusion, so knowing exactly what is being argued for makes it possible to reject choices that are accurate but irrelevant to that specific conclusion
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31. An assumption question asks for an unstated premise the argument's own logic requires to be true, while an inference question asks what can be properly concluded from only the stated premises, without needing anything unstated to be added
32. Parallel reasoning tests whether the same pattern of logic (such as affirming the consequent or a flawed causal claim) appears in a different argument, so an answer choice about a completely different topic can still be correct if it reasons the exact same way, and a same-topic choice can still be wrong if its logic differs
33. Strengthen and weaken questions require a choice that changes the LIKELIHOOD of the argument's specific conclusion; a true statement that does not bear on that conclusion's support does not strengthen or weaken it, no matter how accurate it is
34. Main-point and structure questions test the argument's overall shape, such as which paragraph introduces a claim, which supports it, and which raises a limitation, so understanding each paragraph's role reveals the passage's overall purpose more directly than recalling isolated facts
35. Addressing the strongest counter-consideration shows the writer has fairly evaluated both options and still finds the chosen one superior on the stated criteria, which is more persuasive than an argument that ignores the opposing case entirely

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| 36. B) An attack that assumes the only reason to support the merger is indifference to small businesses | 37. A) Generalizing from one case to a universal claim without justification | 38. A) The company also upgraded its quality-control process at the same time as the supplier switch | 39. A) Ravi studied with a structured plan | 40. A) Treating a sign of nervousness as proof of dishonesty without ruling out other explanations |
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| 41. A) No fish live on land. This animal lives on land. Therefore, this animal is not a fish. | 42. B) To present a policy proposal alongside the substantive objections to it, without declaring a winner | 43. A) Matches the author's stated views and reasoning in the passage, not a plausible outside opinion | 44. B) The ruling's reasoning may not extend cleanly to cases with different facts | 45. A necessary assumption is a premise the argument's conclusion REQUIRES to be true, without which the argument falls apart, while a sufficient assumption is a premise that, if added, would make the conclusion follow completely; an argument can require several necessary assumptions without any single one being enough on its own |
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46. Multiple answer choices often describe generic problems that do not match the argument's actual reasoning gap, so correctly identifying the precise flaw, such as treating correlation as causation or affirming the consequent, is necessary to distinguish the correct choice from plausible-sounding distractors
47. With only two scored question types remaining, both now carry more weight in the overall score, so building deep accuracy in argument analysis and passage structure matters more than it did when Logic Games contributed a separate scored section
48. B) Affirming the consequent
49. A) A control group with similar starting scores who did not use the technique showed no improvement over the same period
50. A) No paralegal is a partner at the firm
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Error log

Bring this page to your next session so the tutor can start from what actually blocked you.

Questions I answered incorrectly:

Was it Logical Reasoning, Reading Comprehension, or Writing strategy?

The single topic I want to start the next session with:
