

LSAT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What does the term "Unless" signify in Formal Logic?**
 - A. Necessity
 - B. Possibility
 - C. Sufficiency
 - D. Probability
- 2. What is the term that is necessary for two things in a situation to be true, according to the flashcards?**
 - A. Answer
 - B. Necessary
 - C. Only if
 - D. Must
- 3. On which one of the following assumptions does the argument rely?**
 - A. Assumption
 - B. Resolve
 - C. Conclusion
 - D. Critique
- 4. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the columnist's argument depends?**
 - A. Assumption
 - B. Resolve
 - C. Conclusion
 - D. Critique
- 5. Which identifier in LSAT formal logic points to the notion "Bound to lead to"?**
 - A. A. Suffucient Condition
 - B. B. Necessity
 - C. C. Conclusion
 - D. D. Mutually Exclusive

6. Which term means that a statement could be true, although it doesn't have to be true?
- A. Not necessarily true - opposite
 - B. Not necessarily false - def
 - C. Not necessarily false - opposite
 - D. Not necessarily true - opposite
7. The reasoning above is flawed because it fails to recognize that
- A. A. Correlation always implies causation
 - B. B. Anecdotal evidence is the most reliable
 - C. C. The conclusion is the only possible one
 - D. D. There could be other contributing factors
8. If R is selected fifth, which one of the following must be true?
- A. Must Be True.
 - B. Not Necessarily True.
 - C. Could Be True.
 - D. Cannot Be True.
9. What is the conclusion from the premise that "the political situation in Somalia is unstable owing to the ability of individual warlords to maintain powerful armed forces"?
- A. Warlords will disband
 - B. Peace talks will start
 - C. The political situation is stable
 - D. The political situation in Somalia is unstable
10. When an argument assumes its conclusion from the premise, it is committing the fallacy of...
- A. strawman
 - B. loaded question
 - C. appeal to authority
 - D. begging the question

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. D

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does the term "Unless" signify in Formal Logic?

- A. Necessity
- B. Possibility
- C. Sufficiency
- D. Probability

In Formal Logic, the term "Unless" signifies necessity. This is because the use of "Unless" indicates a necessary condition for the stated result to occur. In other words, the occurrence of the result is dependent on the fulfillment of the condition introduced by "Unless." This makes option A, which suggests necessity, the correct answer. The other options are not correct because "Unless" in Formal Logic does not indicate possibility (option B), sufficiency (option C), or probability (option D). Instead, it specifically denotes a necessary condition that must be met for a certain outcome to happen.

2. What is the term that is necessary for two things in a situation to be true, according to the flashcards?

- A. Answer
- B. Necessary
- C. Only if
- D. Must

In the context of logic and reasoning, the term "must" indicates a necessary condition. This means that for a situation to be true, certain conditions must be met for it to follow logically. In this case, the term "must" is used to show that two things in a situation are required to be true in order for the conclusion to be valid. Therefore, "must" accurately conveys the idea of necessity in a logical argument. On the other hand, the other options do not specifically capture the idea of necessity as precisely as the term "must" does in logic.

3. On which one of the following assumptions does the argument rely?

- A. Assumption
- B. Resolve
- C. Conclusion
- D. Critique

The argument in a LSAT question relies on certain assumptions to connect the evidence provided to the conclusion drawn. In this case, the correct answer is A because assumptions serve as the unstated premises that support the conclusion. Without these assumptions, the argument may not hold and the conclusion may not be valid. Assumptions are essential in reinforcing the logic of the argument and making it more persuasive to the reader. Choices B, C, and D are not correct as they are not related to the role of assumptions in supporting the argument's structure.

4. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the columnist's argument depends?

A. Assumption

B. Resolve

C. Conclusion

D. Critique

The correct answer is A because an assumption is a premise that is not explicitly stated but is necessary for the argument to be valid. In this case, the columnist's argument relies on certain underlying assumptions to make sense and hold together. The other options - resolve, conclusion, and critique - do not accurately represent the type of premise that is crucial for the argument's validity.

5. Which identifier in LSAT formal logic points to the notion "Bound to lead to"?

A. A. Suffucient Condition

B. B. Necessity

C. C. Conclusion

D. D. Mutually Exclusive

In LSAT formal logic, the identifier that points to the notion "Bound to lead to" is referred to as "Necessity." This term signifies a relationship where the presence of one element requires the presence of another element. For example, if it is necessary for X to occur, then X is bound to lead to Y. This relationship is crucial for making deductions in formal logic arguments. The other options are different concepts within formal logic: - Suffucient Condition refers to the condition that guarantees the occurrence of another event. - Conclusion is the outcome or inference drawn based on premises in an argument. - Mutually Exclusive refers to events that cannot occur simultaneously.

6. Which term means that a statement could be true, although it doesn't have to be true?

A. Not necessarily true - opposite

B. Not necessarily false - def

C. Not necessarily false - opposite

D. Not necessarily true - opposite

The term that means a statement could be true, although it doesn't have to be true is "Not necessarily true." This term indicates that the statement may or may not be true, leaving room for the possibility of it being true but not guaranteeing its truth. In this context, the other options are incorrect because they do not accurately define the concept described in the question.

7. The reasoning above is flawed because it fails to recognize that

- A. A. Correlation always implies causation
- B. B. Anecdotal evidence is the most reliable
- C. C. The conclusion is the only possible one
- D. D. There could be other contributing factors**

The argument presented in the passage is flawed because it overlooks the possibility of other contributing factors that could be influencing the relationship between the two variables mentioned. The flaw lies in assuming a direct causal relationship without considering other possible factors that could be at play. By choosing answer choice D, we address this flaw by acknowledging that there may be additional variables or factors that could be influencing the outcome, leading to a more comprehensive and accurate assessment of the situation.

8. If R is selected fifth, which one of the following must be true?

- A. Must Be True.**
- B. Not Necessarily True.
- C. Could Be True.
- D. Cannot Be True.

If R is selected fifth, it means that there are four spots before R. As a result, there are only three spots available before R. Therefore, the statement "R is selected fifth" implies that there are no other spots available before R. This makes the answer "Must Be True" the correct choice because there are no other possibilities in this scenario.

9. What is the conclusion from the premise that "the political situation in Somalia is unstable owing to the ability of individual warlords to maintain powerful armed forces"?

- A. Warlords will disband
- B. Peace talks will start
- C. The political situation is stable
- D. The political situation in Somalia is unstable**

The correct answer is D. The premise states that the political situation in Somalia is unstable due to the warlords' ability to maintain powerful armed forces. Therefore, the conclusion drawn from this premise is that the political situation in Somalia is indeed unstable. This conclusion directly follows from the information provided in the premise, making it the most logical deduction. The other options are not supported by the information given in the premise, making them incorrect choices.

10. When an argument assumes its conclusion from the premise, it is committing the fallacy of...

- A. strawman
- B. loaded question
- C. appeal to authority
- D. begging the question**

When an argument assumes its conclusion from the premise, it is committing the fallacy of begging the question. This fallacy occurs when the conclusion of the argument is essentially included in the premises, so the argument is circular and does not provide any real support for the conclusion. In this question: - "Strawman" refers to misrepresenting someone's argument to make it easier to attack, which is not applicable here. - "Loaded question" is a question that contains a controversial or unjustified assumption, also not relevant to the scenario described. - "Appeal to authority" involves using an authority figure's opinion as evidence in an argument, which is different from assuming the conclusion from the premise as seen in begging the question.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://lsat.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE