

LSAT Vocabulary Building Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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1. In what context can "recourse" be applied?

- A. Seeking help in a challenging situation**
- B. Deciding against legal action**
- C. Choosing to ignore problems**
- D. Finding no alternatives**

2. What does it mean to "contend" in a debate?

- A. To remain silent**
- B. To argue, assert, or maintain**
- C. To agree with the opponent**
- D. To concede a point**

3. Which word describes a continuous extent where parts cannot be easily distinguished?

- A. Continuum**
- B. Onerous**
- C. Didactic**
- D. Ephemeral**

4. What is the purpose of the verb 'promulgate'?

- A. To conceal or hide an idea**
- B. To make widely known**
- C. To diminish awareness**
- D. To enforce secrecy**

5. What is the definition of 'ephemeral'?

- A. Burdensome; involving difficulty**
- B. Short-lived**
- C. Made up of various parts**
- D. Prolonged in duration**

6. Which term refers to a person without substance or integrity?

- A. Illustrious**
- B. Straw Man**
- C. Substantial**
- D. Virtuous**

7. To "supersede" means to:

- A. Maintain the status quo**
- B. Replace**
- C. Support**
- D. Enhance**

8. What does it mean for something to "emanate"?

- A. To disappear completely**
- B. To come out from a source**
- C. To merge with another**
- D. To polarize in characteristics**

9. What characteristic is associated with 'polemical' writing or speech?

- A. It is cheerful and uplifting.**
- B. It is critical and controversial.**
- C. It is informative and neutral.**
- D. It is straightforward and simple.**

10. To describe something as "fallacious" would indicate that it is?

- A. True and reliable**
- B. False or misleading**
- C. Generously accurate**
- D. Highly complicated**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In what context can "recourse" be applied?

- A. Seeking help in a challenging situation**
- B. Deciding against legal action**
- C. Choosing to ignore problems**
- D. Finding no alternatives**

"Recourse" refers to the act of turning to someone or something for help or support, especially in situations where one faces challenges that require assistance or a solution. In the context of the choices provided, seeking help in a challenging situation is aligned with the definition of "recourse," as it embodies the idea of looking for options or support when facing difficulties. In many scenarios, individuals or organizations may find themselves needing to rely on external assistance, resources, or alternatives to overcome obstacles. This understanding captures the essence of "recourse" as a proactive approach to problem-solving, where the focus is on finding help rather than adopting passive strategies. The other options either imply an avoidance of action or present a situation without resources, which does not encapsulate the proactive nature of seeking assistance that "recourse" entails. Thus, the application of "recourse" in the context of seeking help during challenges is both accurate and appropriate.

2. What does it mean to "contend" in a debate?

- A. To remain silent**
- B. To argue, assert, or maintain**
- C. To agree with the opponent**
- D. To concede a point**

In the context of a debate, to "contend" means to argue, assert, or maintain a particular position or point of view. When a participant contends in a debate, they are actively presenting their argument, defending their stance, and typically providing reasons or evidence to support it. This action is essential in a debate, as it involves engaging with opposing views and clearly articulating one's own perspective. The other options reflect actions or attitudes that do not align with the act of contending. Remaining silent does not contribute to the discussion or position being argued; agreeing with the opponent suggests alignment rather than opposition; and conceding a point indicates a willingness to accept the opposing argument, which is contrary to the purpose of contending. Thus, to contend is fundamentally about assertively putting forth one's views in a debate setting.

3. Which word describes a continuous extent where parts cannot be easily distinguished?

A. Continuum

B. Onerous

C. Didactic

D. Ephemeral

The term "continuum" refers to a continuous sequence or range in which adjacent elements are not distinctly separate, highlighting the idea of gradual change without clear boundaries. This concept is relevant in various fields, including physics, mathematics, and philosophy, where it is used to describe phenomena that flow seamlessly into one another rather than existing as discrete, separate units. In the context of the question, "continuum" aptly captures the notion of an extent where parts cannot be easily distinguished due to their interrelated nature. The other words do not convey the same meaning. "Onerous" describes something burdensome or difficult, which does not relate to the idea of continuous extent. "Didactic" refers to educational or instructive content, while "ephemeral" signifies something transient or short-lived, neither of which aligns with the concept of an indistinguishable continuum. Thus, "continuum" is the clear choice for this definition.

4. What is the purpose of the verb 'promulgate'?

A. To conceal or hide an idea

B. To make widely known

C. To diminish awareness

D. To enforce secrecy

The verb 'promulgate' primarily means to make something widely known or to officially declare or publish information. This is often used in contexts where laws, regulations, or important announcements are being shared with the public. The essence of 'promulgate' is about dissemination and transparency, which aligns perfectly with the idea of making something widely known. In contrast, the other options suggest actions that are contrary to this meaning. For instance, concealing an idea, diminishing awareness, or enforcing secrecy is fundamentally about restricting knowledge or limiting access to information. Therefore, the choice highlighting the act of making widely known aligns precisely with the definition and purpose of 'promulgate'.

5. What is the definition of 'ephemeral'?

- A. Burdensome; involving difficulty
- B. Short-lived**
- C. Made up of various parts
- D. Prolonged in duration

The term 'ephemeral' refers to something that lasts for a very short time. This concept usually applies to experiences, events, or even natural phenomena that are fleeting and transient. For instance, a mayfly is often described as an ephemeral creature due to its brief lifespan. In literature and conversation, the word can be utilized to describe anything from a fleeting moment of beauty to temporary trends that quickly fade away. The other choices present different meanings that do not align with the essence of 'ephemeral.' For instance, describing something as burdensome suggests a sense of difficulty or heaviness, which contrasts with the light and transient nature of ephemeral. Similarly, 'made up of various parts' implies complexity and permanence, while 'prolonged in duration' is the exact opposite of ephemeral, as it indicates something that lasts over an extended period. Thus, the definition of 'short-lived' fits perfectly with the term's connotation and usage.

6. Which term refers to a person without substance or integrity?

- A. Illustrious
- B. Straw Man**
- C. Substantial
- D. Virtuous

The term "Straw Man" refers to a person or argument that lacks substance or integrity. In a broader context, a "straw man" often represents a weak or oversimplified version of an opponent's argument that is easily refuted, rather than engaging with the actual position being argued. This metaphor extends to the idea of a person lacking depth or authenticity, suggesting that their presence or arguments are not grounded in real principles or values. The other terms do not convey this meaning. "Illustrious" refers to someone who is well-known and respected, often for achievements or qualities that have true merit. "Substantial" indicates a degree of importance or real existence, which is the opposite of lacking substance. "Virtuous" denotes someone possessing high moral standards or integrity, countering the notion of being without integrity. Therefore, "Straw Man" is the best-fitting answer, aligning with the concept of superficiality or insincerity in a person.

7. To "supersede" means to:

- A. Maintain the status quo
- B. Replace**
- C. Support
- D. Enhance

To "supersede" means to take the place of something else or to replace it, especially in terms of authority, effectiveness, or relevance. For example, a new law may supersede an older law, indicating that the newer law replaces or overrides it. This definition aligns perfectly with the concept of replacement, suggesting that once something supersedes another, the latter is no longer in effect or significant. In contrast, maintaining the status quo refers to keeping things as they are, which doesn't align with the idea of replacing something. Supporting suggests providing assistance or backing, which is unrelated to the notion of one thing taking the place of another. Enhancing implies improvement or increasing quality, but it does not imply that something has replaced something else. Thus, the core meaning of "supersede" revolves around the act of replacement, making "replace" the correct interpretation.

8. What does it mean for something to "emanate"?

- A. To disappear completely
- B. To come out from a source**
- C. To merge with another
- D. To polarize in characteristics

To "emanate" means to come out from a source, which aligns perfectly with the definition of the term. This verb is often used to describe the way light, heat, or even ideas radiate or issue forth from a particular origin. For instance, one might say that warmth emanates from the sun, indicating that the sun is the source of that warmth. This concept of something emitting or radiating from a central point is at the heart of the word's meaning, explaining why the choice that states it comes out from a source is the most accurate. In contrast, the other options do not capture the essence of the term. Disappearing completely implies a loss or cessation rather than an issuing forth. Merging suggests a combination or blending of elements, which does not convey the same idea of deriving from a source. Lastly, to polarize in characteristics refers to a division into distinct and often opposite elements, which is also unrelated to the notion of something flowing out from a central origin. Thus, the correct choice effectively encapsulates the meaning of "emanate."

9. What characteristic is associated with 'polemical' writing or speech?

- A. It is cheerful and uplifting.**
- B. It is critical and controversial.**
- C. It is informative and neutral.**
- D. It is straightforward and simple.**

The term 'polemical' refers to a style of writing or speech that is strongly critical, often attacking or disputing specific ideas, policies, or opinions. This characteristic encompasses a sense of controversy, as polemical works often seek to provoke debate or challenge prevailing thoughts rather than promote harmony or present an unbiased viewpoint. In the context of the options provided, the second choice accurately captures the essence of polemical communication, highlighting its critical stance and engagement with contentious subjects. Such writing tends to incite strong reactions, as it often argues vehemently for one perspective while actively contesting another, thus embodying the spirit of controversy inherent in polemical discourse. The other options do not align with the definition of 'polemical.' Cheerful and uplifting writing suggests positivity, whereas polemical writing is often confrontational. Informative and neutral writing aims to present facts without bias, which contrasts sharply with the subjective and controversial nature of polemical style. Lastly, straightforward and simple writing lacks the complexity and intensity typically found in polemical works, which often engage in deeper analysis and argumentation.

10. To describe something as "fallacious" would indicate that it is?

- A. True and reliable**
- B. False or misleading**
- C. Generously accurate**
- D. Highly complicated**

To describe something as "fallacious" signifies that it is misleading or built on false reasoning. The term originates from logic and philosophy, where it is often used to point out arguments that contain errors in reasoning or logic that lead to incorrect conclusions. In contexts like debate, critical thinking, or argumentation, identifying a fallacious argument is crucial because it can mislead the audience and distort the truth. Thus, saying something is fallacious indicates that it lacks a sound foundation, making the option indicating false or misleading the most accurate representation of the term.

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://lsatvocabbuilding.examzify.com>

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

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