

I'm not robot!

The median salary for professional group  $A$  is \$40,610. The median salary for professional group  $B$  is \$40,810.

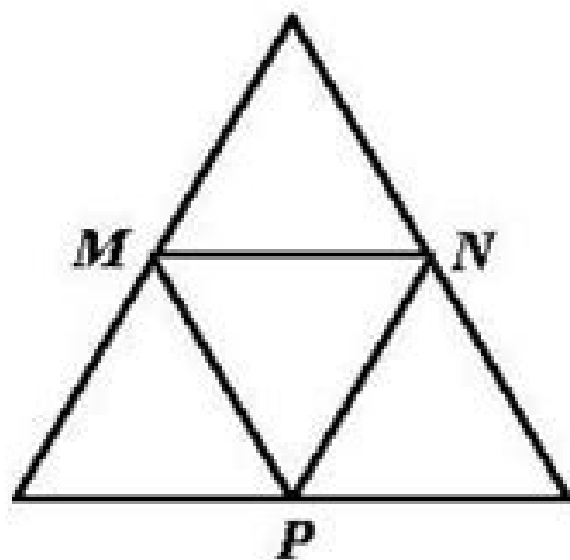
15. The median salary for groups  $A$  and  $B$  combined

\$40,710

16. The water level in a tank is lowered by 6 inches, then raised by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and then lowered by 4 inches.

If the water level was  $x$  inches before the changes in level, which of the following represents the water level, in inches, after the changes?

- (A)  $x - 1\frac{1}{2}$
- (B)  $x + 1\frac{1}{2}$
- (C)  $x - 6\frac{1}{2}$
- (D)  $x + 6\frac{1}{2}$
- (E)  $x - 18\frac{1}{2}$



17. In the figure above,  $M$ ,  $N$ , and  $P$  are midpoints of the sides of an equilateral triangle whose perimeter is 18. What is the perimeter of the shaded region?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C)  $\frac{9}{2}$

Talent Q-style Elements Numerical Question Preview

Please select the correct (or nearest) answer.

Higher Education in the UK

Department	Number of Students (in thousands)			Origin of Student (%)					
	BA	MAMSc	PHD	BA		MAMSc		PHD	
History	250	2	0.3	90	10	95	5	80	20
Psychology	675	5.5	1.2	80	20	75	25	50	50
Finance	1180	4.6	0.75	70	30	60	40	70	30
Literature	340	1.3	0.07	95	5	90	10	90	10
Physics	620	1	0.08	80	20	65	35	40	60
Math	210	0.7	0.05	70	30	60	40	55	45
Philosophy	150	0.3	0.2	98	2	99	1	100	0
Full Tuition Fee	£14000	£12500	£8700	85%**	100%**	75%**	100%**	85%**	100%**

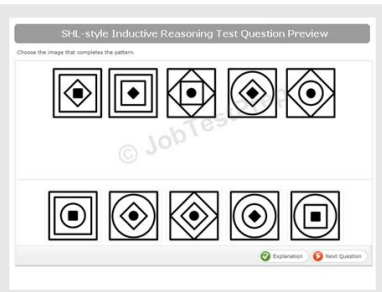
\* OS= Over Seas

\*\* Percent out of full tuition fee

156,000  
210,725  
236,700  
301,000  
339,750  
342,500  
571,975  
721,000  
874,000  
1,021,200

How many BA overseas (OS) students study in the UK?

Next Question



## SEATING ARRANGEMENT

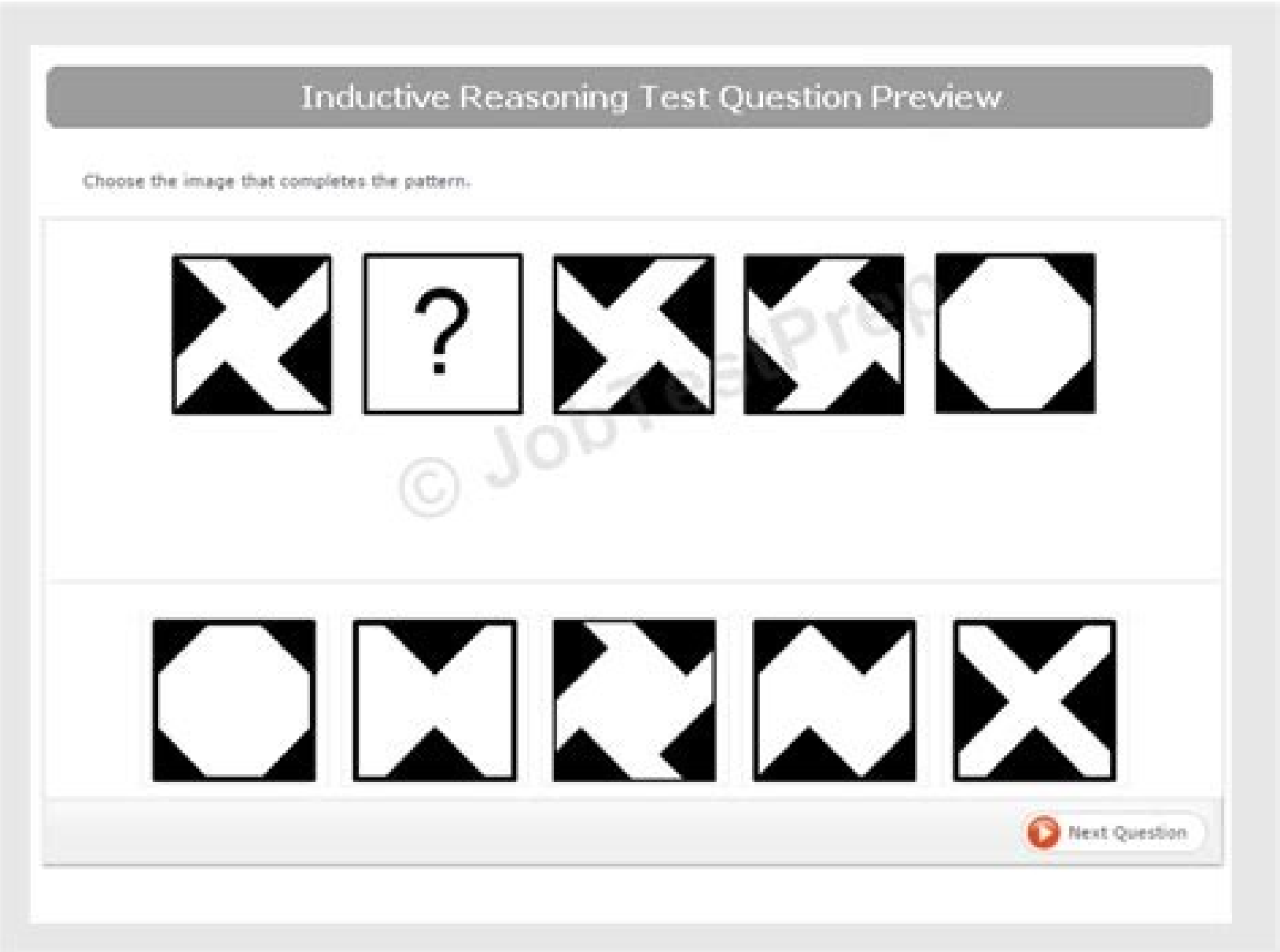
Directions ( 1 – 5 ) : Study the following information to answer the given questions :

M, N, O, P, Q and R seated in a circle facing the centre. M and O are seated adjacent to each other and Q and N are also adjacent to each other. N is to the immediate left of R. There are 2 persons between P and Q. M is not seated adjacent to Q.

- Who is to the immediate left of Q?  
a) O                      b) N                      c) R                      d) cannot be determined  
e) None of these
- How many persons are seated between R and Q if we go anti clock wise from R to Q?  
a) 1                      b) 2                      c) 3                      d) cannot be determined  
e) None of these

Directions ( 3 – 5 ) : Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their seating positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

- a) OR                      b) RO                      c) NM                      d) NP
- a) PQ
- a) PM                      b) MR                      c) OQ                      d) QN



Logical reasoning questions and answers lsat. How to do logical reasoning lsat. Best lsat prep for logical reasoning. Most difficult logical reasoning questions lsat. Lsat logical reasoning questions and answers pdf. Lsat logical reasoning sample questions and answers pdf.

Each LSAT Logical Reasoning question requires you to read and understand a short passage, and then answer the question. The questions are structured to test a wide range of critical thinking skills. The Logical Reasoning section consists of two, thirty-five-minute sections, each with between twenty-four and twenty-six questions. Every question contains its own argument and a question. The argument is sometimes referred to as a stimulus or question stem. For the purposes of this guide, it will be called the argument. As with all of the other sections, there is no penalty for wrong answers; therefore, all questions should be answered. Complete the section in the allotted time, as opposed to completing it in a time crunch. The questions contain significantly less verbiage than the Reading Comprehension section and range from two to twelve lines of text. Learn More Types of LSAT Logical Reasoning Questions If you are a mobile user, click here: Do LSAT Logical Reasoning Practice Questions. The Logical Reasoning portion of the LSAT is comprised of two 35-minute sections (24-26 questions per section). Logical reasoning questions are designed to test your ability to examine, analyze and evaluate arguments. The arguments are drawn from many different sources and don't require any knowledge of law, but they do test legal reasoning ability. Each question consists of a short passage followed by a multiple-choice question. Questions are presented in order of difficulty, from easiest to hardest. Your logical reasoning score accounts for roughly half of your total LSAT score. Logical reasoning questions test your ability to recognize parts of arguments, find similarities in patterns of reasoning, draw well-supported conclusions, recognize flawed reasoning, and determine how additional information would strengthen or weaken an argument. There are roughly 12 question types in the logical reasoning section. They are: Flaws, Method of Argument, Main Conclusion, Necessary and Sufficient Assumptions, Role of Statement, Parallel, Inference, Strengthen, Point at Issue, Principle (Stimulus/Answer), Weaken, Paradox, and Evaluate the Argument. Of those question types, the most common are Flaws, Necessary Assumptions, Inferences, and Strengthen/Weaken questions. Learning and understanding these types is key to getting a high score on this section. To successfully answer these questions, begin by reading the argument carefully. This means actively reading the passage, jotting down quick notes, and circling key phrases. Some test-takers find it easier to read the question stem first, then read the passage. Second, take time to think about what you read, the conclusion of the argument (if any), and the answer to the question. For some question types, it's especially important to predict what the answer will be before actually reading the choices. Third, evaluate the answers. Look at each choice and see which one is closest to your prediction. If none of them are close, then you know you've misunderstood something, and you'll have to re-evaluate. For strengthen/weaken questions, you'll have to determine what type of reasoning the argument is using and pick the answer that either supports or hurts the argument. For draw a conclusion questions, you must choose the answer that is supported by the author's premises. Inference questions are usually only concerned about one or two pieces of the information provided. Necessary assumption questions require you to choose an answer that states a premise the author assumes to be true but doesn't directly say. Usually, the correct answer to this question type links new information in the conclusion back to the stated premises. The following strategies will help you strengthen your logical reasoning skills and improve your score on this section of the LSAT. The most important part of the logical reasoning section is the argument passage (or "stimulus"). You must read and fully understand the argument before looking at the answers choices. Remember, 80% of the answer choices are wrong and 100% of them are meant to confuse you in some way, so going straight to the answers will cause you to lose time. As you read the argument passage, focus on identifying the argument's reasoning and conclusion. If you do so, you're more likely to get to a correct answer, and you'll save a lot of time along the way. Prephrasing means predicting the answer. Almost all of the answers in the logical reasoning section can be predicted. Prephrasing saves time and helps you get the correct answer. If your prephrased answer doesn't match any of the choices then you may not have understood the argument correctly. To accurately prephrase, you should first identify the conclusion and reasoning, read the argument again, and then think about why the argument could be wrong. Of course prephrasing isn't always going to work for you. There are multiple flaws in arguments and different ways to describe them, so if your prephrased answer isn't helping you in a particular instance, then just consider the answer choices based on what you know from the argument. Once you've read the argument passage thoroughly and predicted the answer, or at least have a clear idea of what it could be, it's time to read through all the answer choices. Many students make the mistake of going with the first answer they read without having fully read the rest of them. You should first read over all of them and quickly categorize them before choosing a final answer. To categorize efficiently, first get rid of all the answers that are clearly wrong. For the answers that might be right, keep them in mind to think about when you go through them again and lastly, mark the answer that is almost certainly correct. Once you've done that, go back through the answers that you marked possibly and certainly correct. Look at the argument again and choose the answer that matches best. This saves you time and gives you a higher chance of getting the correct answer, especially on questions you're unsure about. Because the section is timed, you don't want to waste valuable time getting stuck on one question. It's better to skip it and then come back at the end. If you spend too much time trying to figure out one question, you'll end up taking time away from the rest of the test. Focusing on one question can also get your brain stuck on a wrong view of the argument, in which case you'll never get the right answer. By moving on, you let your brain reset so it can thinkabout in a new way when you return to it. If you skip the question, there's a chance you won't be able to come back to it but you'll only be sacrificing one point rather than the number of points you could miss from other easier questions. The LSAT doesn't take away points for wrong answers, so even if you're not sure about the correct answer, guessing significantly raises your chances of getting it correct and increasing your score. This may seem contradictory to the previous advice about skipping questions, but it should actually be used in conjunction with it. If you get to a question you just can't figure out, pick a random answer or an answer that seems correct, and move on. Then come back to it later when you've finished the section. This way if you end up running out of time and can't come back to it, at least you've given an answer that could potentially be correct. Make sure to flag the questions you want to come back to so you don't forget. Stress is a big factor when it comes to taking the LSAT. People that let their stress build end up becoming overwhelmed, leading to panic, which greatly affects their ability to think and reason. By monitoring your stress and energy levels, you can take precautions when you start to feel yourself freaking out. It will happen and it's ok, as long as you know how to get yourself out of it. The best thing to do when you start to spiral or catch yourself getting distracted is to just take a moment and breathe. Logical Reasoning questions aren't related to each other, so you can give yourself little breaks in between questions if you need them. You may think you're taking away valuable time from answering questions but by taking breathers here and there, you'll actually be able to answer questions faster. In fact, one of the keys to being successful on the LSAT is knowing how to allocate your time and knowing when it's time to move on. The correct answer is E. This one sounds like something a candy manufacturer might try to put over on us. We know there's a flaw in here somewhere, and maybe your common sense knowledge of food and fruit helped you to spot it. The argument proceeds like so: Since the same amounts of refined cane sugar and fructose contain the same number of calories, candy made with refined cane sugar must contain no more calories than a piece of fruit containing the same amount of fructose. But wait a minute...candy and fruit may have other calories above and beyond the amount contained in the sugar, right? If so, those extra calories could easily skew the author's conclusion. To arrive at this conclusion, the author has to assume that there are no other sources of calories in candy and fruit—an assumption that ignores the possibility that other ingredients in these foods may have calories aplenty, as (E) describes. (A) Noncaloric...hmm...NOncaloric?... Outside the scope. Get rid of it. (B) The argument compares the amount of calories in candy with that in fruit, not the amount of sugar in different types of candy. Whether all candy contains a similar amount of sugar is irrelevant; the author neither considers nor presupposes it. (C) There is no such confusion between sugars. Two types of sugar are presented in the argument, and nowhere does the author confuse one with the other. (D) has two problems. First, the author doesn't set out to establish that fruit and sugar-based candy have the same number of calories, as (D) suggests; he simply wants to show that such foods, containing the same amounts of sugar and fructose, have the same number of calories. That's a big difference. But even if we indulge this subtle shift in the recounting of the author's intention, we'd still have to kill (D) on the grounds that the author doesn't presuppose this contention. Distinct evidence is presented, even though that evidence doesn't fully lead to the conclusion. Just as in question 1 (A) (see above), the argument is flawed, but circular reasoning—an author presupposing what he or she sets out to prove or establish—isn't it.

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