

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of passages. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that must accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

- Many critics agree that the primary characteristic of Senegalese filmmaker Ousmane Sembène's work is its sociopolitical commitment. Sembène was trained in Moscow in the cinematic methods of socialist realism, and he asserts that his films are not meant to entertain his compatriots, but rather to raise their awareness of the past and present realities of their society. But his originality as a filmmaker lies most strikingly in his having successfully adapted film, originally a Western cultural medium, to the needs, pace, and structures of West African culture. In particular, Sembène has found within African oral culture techniques and strategies that enable him to express his views and to reach both literate and nonliterate Senegalese viewers.

- A number of Sembène's characters and motifs can be traced to those found in traditional West African storytelling. The tree, for instance, which in countless West African tales symbolizes knowledge, life, death, and rebirth, is a salient motif in *Emitai*. The trickster, usually a dishonest individual who personifies antisocial traits, appears in *Borom Sarret*, *Mandabi*, and *Xala* as a thief, a corrupted civil servant, and a member of the elite, respectively. In fact, most of Sembène's characters, like those of many oral West African narratives, are types embodying collective ideas or attitudes. And in the oral tradition, these types face archetypal predicaments, as is true, for example, of the protagonist of *Borom Sarret*, who has no name and is recognizable instead by his trade—he is a street merchant—and by the difficulties he encounters but is unable to overcome.

- Moreover, many of Sembène's films derive their structure from West African dilemma tales, the outcomes of which are debated and decided by their audiences. The open-endedness of most of his plots reveals that Sembène similarly leaves it to his viewers to complete his narratives: in such films as *Borom Sarret*, *Mandabi*, and *Ceddo*, for example, he provides his spectators with several alternatives as the films end. The openness of his narratives is also evidenced by his frequent use of freeze-frames, which carry the suggestion of continued action.

- Finally, like many West African oral tales, Sembène's narratives take the form of initiatory journeys that bring about a basic change in the worldview of the protagonist and ultimately, Sembène hopes, in that of the viewer. His films denounce social and political injustice, and his protagonists' social consciousness emerges from an acute self-consciousness brought about by the juxtaposition of

- opposites within the films' social context: good versus evil, powerlessness versus power, or poverty versus wealth. Such binary oppositions are used analogously in West African tales, and it seems likely that these dialectical elements are related to African oral storytelling more than, as many critics have supposed, to the Marxist components of his ideology.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Sembène's originality as a filmmaker lies in his adaptation of traditional archetypal predicaments and open-ended plots, both of which are derived from West African oral tales.
 - (B) Many of the characters in Sembène's films are variations on character types common to traditional West African storytelling.
 - (C) Sembène's films derive their distinctive characteristics from oral narrative traditions that had not previously been considered suitable subject matter for films.
 - (D) Sembène's films give vivid expression to the social and political beliefs held by most of the Senegalese people.
 - (E) Sembène's films are notable in that they use elements derived from traditional West African storytelling to comment critically on contemporary social and political issues.

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2. The author says that Sembène does which one of the following in at least some of his films?
- (A) uses animals as symbols
 - (B) uses slow motion for artistic effect
 - (C) provides oral narration of the film's story
 - (D) juxtaposes West African images and Marxist symbols
 - (E) leaves part of the story to be filled in by audiences
3. Which one of the following would, if true, most strengthen the claim made by the author in the last sentence of the passage (lines 54–58)?
- (A) Several African novelists who draw upon the oral traditions of West Africa use binary oppositions as fundamental structures in their narratives, even though they have not read Marxist theory.
 - (B) Folklorists who have analyzed oral storytelling traditions from across the world have found that the use of binary oppositions to structure narratives is common to many of these traditions.
 - (C) When he trained in Moscow, Sembène read extensively in Marxist political theory and worked to devise ways of synthesizing Marxist theory and the collective ideas expressed in West African storytelling.
 - (D) Very few filmmakers in Europe or North America make use of binary oppositions to structure their narratives.
 - (E) Binary oppositions do not play an essential structuring role in the narratives of some films produced by other filmmakers who subscribe to Marxist principles.

4. Which one of the following inferences about Sembène is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) His films have become popular both in parts of Africa and elsewhere.
 - (B) He has not received support from government agencies for his film production.
 - (C) His films are widely misunderstood by critics in Senegal.
 - (D) His characters are drawn from a broad range of social strata.
 - (E) His work has been subjected to government censorship.
5. Which one of the following most closely expresses the author's intended meaning in using the word "initiatory" (line 45)?
- (A) beginning a series
 - (B) experimental
 - (C) transformative
 - (D) unprecedented
 - (E) prefatory
6. The passage does NOT provide evidence that Sembène exhibits which one of the following attitudes in one or more of his films?
- (A) disenchantment with attempts to reform Senegalese government
 - (B) confidence in the aptness of using traditional motifs to comment on contemporary issues
 - (C) concern with social justice
 - (D) interest in the vicissitudes of ordinary people's lives
 - (E) desire to educate his audience

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Passage A

Readers, like writers, need to search for answers. Part of the joy of reading is in being surprised, but academic historians leave little to the imagination. The perniciousness of the historiographic approach became

(5) fully evident to me when I started teaching. Historians require undergraduates to read scholarly monographs that sap the vitality of history; they visit on students what was visited on them in graduate school. They assign books with formulaic arguments that transform

(10) history into an abstract debate that would have been unfathomable to those who lived in the past. Aimed so squarely at the head, such books cannot stimulate students who yearn to connect to history emotionally as well as intellectually.

- (15) In an effort to address this problem, some historians have begun to rediscover stories. It has even become something of a fad within the profession. This year, the American Historical Association chose as the theme for its annual conference some putative connection to
- (20) storytelling: “Practices of Historical Narrative.” Predictably, historians responded by adding the word “narrative” to their titles and presenting papers at sessions on “Oral History and the Narrative of Class Identity,” and “Meaning and Time: The Problem of
- (25) Historical Narrative.” But it was still historiography. Intended only for other academics. At meetings of historians, we still encounter very few historians telling stories or moving audiences to smiles, chills, or tears.

Passage B

- Writing is at the heart of the lawyer’s craft, and so,
- (30) like it or not, we who teach the law inevitably teach aspiring lawyers how lawyers write. We do this in a few stand-alone courses and, to a greater extent, through the constraints that we impose on their writing throughout the curriculum. Legal writing, because of the purposes
- (35) it serves, is necessarily ruled by linear logic, creating a path without diversions, surprises, or reversals. Conformity is a virtue, creativity suspect, humor forbidden, and voice mute.

- Lawyers write as they see other lawyers write, and,
- (40) influenced by education, profession, economic constraints, and perceived self-interest, they too often write badly. Perhaps the currently fashionable call for attention to narrative in legal education could have an effect on this. It is not yet exactly clear what role
- (45) narrative should play in the law, but it is nonetheless true that every case has at its heart a story—of real events and people, of concerns, misfortunes, conflicts, feelings. But because legal analysis strips the human narrative content from the abstract, canonical legal
- (50) form of the case, law students learn to act as if there is no such story.

- It may well turn out that some of the terminology and public rhetoric of this potentially subversive movement toward attention to narrative will find its
- (55) way into the law curriculum, but without producing corresponding changes in how legal writing is actually taught or in how our future colleagues will write. Still, even mere awareness of the value of narrative could perhaps serve as an important corrective.

7. Which one of the following does each of the passages display?
- (A) a concern with the question of what teaching methods are most effective in developing writing skills
- (B) a concern with how a particular discipline tends to represent points of view it does not typically deal with
- (C) a conviction that writing in specialized professional disciplines cannot be creatively crafted
- (D) a belief that the writing in a particular profession could benefit from more attention to storytelling
- (E) a desire to see writing in a particular field purged of elements from other disciplines
8. The passages most strongly support which one of the following inferences regarding the authors’ relationships to the professions they discuss?
- (A) Neither author is an active member of the profession that he or she discusses.
- (B) Each author is an active member of the profession he or she discusses.
- (C) The author of passage A is a member of the profession discussed in that passage, but the author of passage B is not a member of either of the professions discussed in the passages.
- (D) Both authors are active members of the profession discussed in passage B.
- (E) The author of passage B, but not the author of passage A, is an active member of both of the professions discussed in the passages.

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9. Which one of the following does each passage indicate is typical of writing in the respective professions discussed in the passages?
- (A) abstraction
 - (B) hyperbole
 - (C) subversion
 - (D) narrative
 - (E) imagination
10. In which one of the following ways are the passages NOT parallel?
- (A) Passage A presents and rejects arguments for an opposing position, whereas passage B does not.
 - (B) Passage A makes evaluative claims, whereas passage B does not.
 - (C) Passage A describes specific examples of a phenomenon it criticizes, whereas passage B does not.
 - (D) Passage B offers criticism, whereas passage A does not.
 - (E) Passage B outlines a theory, whereas passage A does not.
11. The phrase “scholarly monographs that sap the vitality of history” in passage A (lines 6–7) plays a role in that passage’s overall argument that is most analogous to the role played in passage B by which one of the following phrases?
- (A) “Writing is at the heart of the lawyer’s craft” (line 29)
 - (B) “Conformity is a virtue, creativity suspect, humor forbidden, and voice mute” (lines 37–38)
 - (C) “Lawyers write as they see other lawyers write” (line 39)
 - (D) “every case has at its heart a story” (line 46)
 - (E) “Still, even mere awareness of the value of narrative could perhaps serve as an important corrective” (lines 57–59)
12. Suppose that a lawyer is writing a legal document describing the facts that are at issue in a case. The author of passage B would be most likely to expect which one of the following to be true of the document?
- (A) It will be poorly written because the lawyer who is writing it was not given explicit advice by law professors on how lawyers should write.
 - (B) It will be crafted to function like a piece of fiction in its description of the characters and motivations of the people involved in the case.
 - (C) It will be a concise, well-crafted piece of writing that summarizes most, if not all, of the facts that are important in the case.
 - (D) It will not genuinely convey the human dimension of the case, regardless of how accurate the document may be in its details.
 - (E) It will neglect to make appropriate connections between the details of the case and relevant legal doctrines.

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Traditional theories of animal behavior assert that animal conflict within a species is highly ritualized and does not vary from contest to contest. This species-specific model assumes that repetitive use of the same visual and vocal displays and an absence of escalated fighting evolved to prevent injury. The contestant that exhibits the “best” display wins the contested resource. Galápagos tortoises, for instance, settle contests on the basis of height: the ritualized display consists of two tortoises facing one another and stretching their necks skyward; the tortoise perceived as being “taller” wins.

- In populations of the spider *Agelenopsis aperta*, however, fighting behavior varies greatly from contest to contest. In addition, fighting is not limited to displays: biting and shoving are common. Susan Riechert argues that a recently developed model, evolutionary game theory, provides a closer fit to *A. aperta* territorial disputes than does the species-specific model, because it explains variations in conflict behavior that may result from varying conditions, such as differences in size, age, and experience of combatants. Evolutionary game theory was adapted from the classical game theory that was developed by von Neumann and Morganstern to explain human behavior in conflict situations. In both classical and evolutionary game theory, strategies are weighed in terms of maximizing the average payoff against contestants employing both the same and different strategies. For example, a spider may engage in escalated fighting during a dispute only if the disputed resource is valuable enough to warrant the risk of physical injury. There are, however, two major differences between the classical and evolutionary theories. First, whereas in classical game theory it is assumed that rational thought is used to determine which action to take, evolutionary game theory assumes that instinct and long-term species advantage ultimately determine the strategies that are exhibited. The other difference is in the payoffs: in classical game theory, the payoffs are determined by an individual’s personal judgment of what constitutes winning; in evolutionary game theory, the payoffs are defined in terms of reproductive success.

- In studying populations of *A. aperta* in a grassland habitat and a riparian habitat, Riechert predicts that such factors as the size of the opponents, the potential rate of predation in a habitat, and the probability of winning a subsequent site if the dispute is lost will all affect the behavior of spiders in territorial disputes. In addition, she predicts that the markedly different levels of competition for web sites in the two habitats will affect the spiders’ willingness to engage in escalated fighting. In the grassland, where 12 percent of the habitat is available for occupation by *A. aperta*, Riechert predicts that spiders will be more willing to engage in escalated fighting than in the riparian habitat, where 90 percent of the habitat is suitable for occupation.

13. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Evolutionary game theory and classical game theory can be used to analyze the process of decision-making used by humans and animals in settling disputes.
 - (B) *A. aperta* in grassland habitats and riparian habitats exhibit an unusually wide variety of fighting behaviors in territorial disputes.
 - (C) Evolutionary game theory may be useful in explaining the behavior of certain spiders during territorial disputes.
 - (D) The traditional theory of animal behavior in conflict situations cannot be used to explain the fighting behavior of most species.
 - (E) Evolutionary game theory, adapted from classical game theory, is currently used by scientists to predict the behavior of spiders in site selection.
14. The author of the passage mentions Galápagos tortoises in the first paragraph most likely in order to
- (A) describe a kind of fighting behavior that is used by only a few species
 - (B) suggest that repetitive use of the same visual and vocal displays is a kind of fighting behavior used by some but not all species
 - (C) provide evidence to support the claim that fighting behavior does not vary greatly from contest to contest for most species
 - (D) provide an example of a fighting behavior that is unique to a particular species
 - (E) provide an example of a ritualized fighting behavior of the kind that traditional theorists assume is the norm for most species

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15. Item Removed From Scoring.

16. Which one of the following, if true, is LEAST consistent with Riechert's theory about fighting behavior in spiders?
- (A) Spiders in the grassland habitat engage in escalated fighting when a disputed site is highly desirable.
 - (B) Spiders in the riparian habitat are not willing to engage in escalated fighting for less-than-suitable sites.
 - (C) Spiders in the riparian habitat confine their fighting to displays more regularly than do spiders in the grassland habitat.
 - (D) Spiders in the riparian habitat are as willing to engage in escalated fighting as are spiders in the grassland habitat.
 - (E) Spiders in the riparian habitat are more likely to withdraw when faced with a larger opponent in territorial disputes than are spiders in the grassland habitat.

17. Which one of the following best states the function of the third paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It develops a comparison of the two theories that were introduced in the preceding paragraph.
 - (B) It continues a discussion of a controversial theory described in the first two paragraphs of the passage.
 - (C) It describes an experiment that provides support for the theory described in the preceding paragraph.
 - (D) It describes a rare phenomenon that cannot be accounted for by the theory described in the first paragraph.
 - (E) It describes predictions that can be used to test the validity of a theory described in a preceding paragraph.
18. The passage suggests which one of the following about the behavior of *A. aperta* in conflict situations?
- (A) They exhibit variations in fighting behavior from contest to contest primarily because of the different levels of competition for suitable sites in different habitats.
 - (B) They may confine their fighting behavior to displays if the value of a disputed resource is too low and the risk of physical injury is too great.
 - (C) They exhibit variations in fighting behavior that are similar to those exhibited by members of most other species of animals.
 - (D) They are more likely to engage in escalated fighting during disputes than to limit their fighting behavior to visual and vocal displays.
 - (E) They are more willing to engage in escalated fighting during conflict situations than are members of most other species of animals.
19. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) present an alternative to a traditional approach
 - (B) describe a phenomenon and provide specific examples
 - (C) evaluate evidence used to support an argument
 - (D) present data that refutes a controversial theory
 - (E) suggest that a new theory may be based on inadequate research

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Most people acknowledge that not all governments have a moral right to govern and that there are sometimes morally legitimate reasons for disobeying the law, as when a particular law

- (5) prescribes behavior that is clearly immoral. It is also commonly supposed that such cases are special exceptions and that, in general, the fact that something is against the law counts as a moral, as well as legal, ground for not doing it; i.e., we
- (10) generally have a moral duty to obey a law simply because it is the law. But the theory known as philosophical anarchism denies this view, arguing instead that people who live under the jurisdiction of governments have no moral duty to those
- (15) governments to obey their laws. Some commentators have rejected this position because of what they take to be its highly counterintuitive implications: (1) that no existing government is morally better than any other (since all are, in a sense, equally illegitimate),
- (20) and (2) that, lacking any moral obligation to obey any laws, people may do as they please without scruple. In fact, however, philosophical anarchism does not entail these claims.

First, the conclusion that no government is

- (25) morally better than any other does not follow from the claim that nobody owes moral obedience to any government. Even if one denies that there is a moral obligation to follow the laws of any government, one can still evaluate the morality of the policies and
- (30) actions of various governments. Some governments do more good than harm, and others more harm than good, to their subjects. Some violate the moral rights of individuals more regularly, systematically, and seriously than others. In short, it is perfectly
- (35) consistent with philosophical anarchism to hold that governments vary widely in their moral stature.

Second, philosophical anarchists maintain that all individuals have basic, nonlegal moral duties to one another—duties not to harm others in their lives,

- (40) liberty, health, or goods. Even if governmental laws have no moral force, individuals still have duties to refrain from those actions that constitute crimes in the majority of legal systems (such as murder, assault, theft, and fraud). Moreover, philosophical anarchists
- (45) hold that people have a positive moral obligation to care for one another, a moral obligation that they might even choose to discharge by supporting cooperative efforts by governments to help those in need. And where others are abiding by established
- (50) laws, even those laws derived from mere conventions, individuals are morally bound not to violate those laws when doing so would endanger others. Thus, if others obey the law and drive their vehicles on the right, one must not endanger them by driving on the
- (55) left, for, even though driving on the left is not inherently immoral, it is morally wrong to deliberately harm the innocent.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) Some views that certain commentators consider to be implications of philosophical anarchism are highly counterintuitive.
- (B) Contrary to what philosophical anarchists claim, some governments are morally superior to others, and citizens under legitimate governments have moral obligations to one another.
- (C) It does not follow logically from philosophical anarchism that no government is morally better than any other or that people have no moral duties toward one another.
- (D) Even if, as certain philosophical anarchists claim, governmental laws lack moral force, people still have a moral obligation to refrain from harming one another.
- (E) Contrary to what some of its opponents have claimed, philosophical anarchism does not conflict with the ordinary view that one should obey the law because it is the law.

21. The author identifies which one of the following as a commonly held belief?

- (A) In most cases we are morally obligated to obey the law simply because it is the law.
- (B) All governments are in essence morally equal.
- (C) We are morally bound to obey only those laws we participate in establishing.
- (D) Most crimes are morally neutral, even though they are illegal.
- (E) The majority of existing laws are intended to protect others from harm.

22. The author's stance regarding the theory of philosophical anarchism can most accurately be described as one of

- (A) ardent approval of most aspects of the theory
- (B) apparent acceptance of some of the basic positions of the theory
- (C) concerned pessimism about the theory's ability to avoid certain extreme views
- (D) hesitant rejection of some of the central features of the theory
- (E) resolute antipathy toward both the theory and certain of its logical consequences

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23. By attributing to commentators the view that philosophical anarchism has implications that are “counterintuitive” (line 17), the author most likely means that the commentators believe that
- (A) the implications conflict with some commonly held beliefs
 - (B) there is little empirical evidence that the implications are actually true
 - (C) common sense indicates that philosophical anarchism does not have such implications
 - (D) the implications appear to be incompatible with each other
 - (E) each of the implications contains an internal logical inconsistency
24. Which one of the following scenarios most completely conforms to the views attributed to philosophical anarchists in lines 37–44?
- (A) A member of a political party that is illegal in a particular country divulges the names of other members because he fears legal penalties.
 - (B) A corporate executive chooses to discontinue her company’s practice of dumping chemicals illegally when she learns that the chemicals are contaminating the water supply.
 - (C) A person who knows that a coworker has stolen funds from their employer decides to do nothing because the coworker is widely admired.
 - (D) A person neglects to pay her taxes, even though it is likely that she will suffer severe legal penalties as a consequence, because she wants to use the money to finance a new business.
 - (E) A driver determines that it is safe to exceed the posted speed limit, in spite of poor visibility, because there are apparently no other vehicles on the road.
25. It can be inferred that the author would be most likely to agree that
- (A) people are subject to more moral obligations than is generally held to be the case
 - (B) governments that are morally superior recognize that their citizens are not morally bound to obey their laws
 - (C) one may have good reason to support the efforts of one’s government even if one has no moral duty to obey its laws
 - (D) there are some sound arguments for claiming that most governments have a moral right to require obedience to their laws
 - (E) the theory of philosophical anarchism entails certain fundamental principles regarding how laws should be enacted and enforced
26. The author’s discussion of people’s positive moral duty to care for one another (lines 44–49) functions primarily to
- (A) demonstrate that governmental efforts to help those in need are superfluous
 - (B) suggest that philosophical anarchists maintain that laws that foster the common good are extremely rare
 - (C) imply that the theoretical underpinnings of philosophical anarchism are inconsistent with certain widely held moral truths
 - (D) indicate that philosophical anarchists recognize that people are subject to substantial moral obligations
 - (E) illustrate that people are morally obligated to refrain from those actions that are crimes in most legal systems
27. In the passage, the author seeks primarily to
- (A) describe the development and theoretical underpinnings of a particular theory
 - (B) establish that a particular theory conforms to the dictates of common sense
 - (C) argue that two necessary implications of a particular theory are morally acceptable
 - (D) defend a particular theory against its critics by showing that their arguments are mistaken
 - (E) demonstrate that proponents of a particular theory are aware of the theory’s defects

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Acknowledgment is made to the following sources from which material has been adapted for use in this test booklet:

Dinha Kaplan, "When Less Is More." ©1997 by Sussex Publishers, Inc.

Françoise Pfaff, "The Uniqueness of Ousmane Sembène's Cinema." ©1993 by Five Colleges, Inc.

A. John Simmons, *On the Edge of Anarchy: Locke, Consent, and the Limits of Society*. ©1993 by Princeton University Press.

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Directions: The scenario presented below describes two choices, either one of which can be supported on the basis of the information given. Your essay should consider both choices and argue for one over the other, based on the two specified criteria and the facts provided. There is no “right” or “wrong” choice: a reasonable argument can be made for either.

A neighborhood association is planning to sponsor a public event on the first day of summer—either a walking tour or a 5 kilometer run. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one event over the other based on the following two criteria:

- The association wants to encourage more neighborhood residents to become association members.
- In order to conduct other activities during the year, the association wants to minimize the time and resources required by the event.

The first event is a free, self-guided walking tour of some of the neighborhood’s private homes and historic buildings. The tour would feature the association’s promotional table and exhibits of crafts, music, and cooking. Many neighborhood residents have expressed interest in such a tour. Some of the responsibility for organizing the event would be borne by those who own the homes and buildings; the association would be responsible for the remaining details. The costs of this event would consume most of the association’s annual budget. Other neighborhood associations that have conducted similar tours report robust neighborhood participation and accompanying increases in membership.

The second event is a 5 kilometer run through the neighborhood. The association has sponsored this yearly event for almost a decade. In recent years, the association has hired a third-party company to manage the race and would do so again. Registration fees collected from race participants would cover administrative costs. In the past the event has led to modest increases in membership for the associating. At its peak, almost 1,000 people participated in the race, most of them from out of town. This year more people are expected to participate, because the course has been professionally certified and the race would serve as a qualifying race for a national championship.

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

1. Use the Answer Key on the next page to check your answers.
2. Use the Scoring Worksheet below to compute your raw score.
3. Use the Score Conversion Chart to convert your raw score into the 120–180 scale.

SCORING WORKSHEET

1. Enter the number of questions you answered correctly in each section

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I..... _____

SECTION II..... _____

SECTION III..... _____

SECTION IV..... _____

2. Enter the sum here: _____ THIS IS YOUR
RAW SCORE.

CONVERSION CHART

**For converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT Prep Test 52**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	97	99
179	—*	—*
178	96	96
177	95	95
176	94	94
175	—*	—*
174	93	93
173	92	92
172	91	91
171	90	90
170	89	89
169	88	88
168	87	87
167	86	86
166	84	85
165	83	83
164	82	82
163	80	81
162	78	79
161	77	77
160	75	76
159	73	74
158	72	72
157	70	71
156	68	69
155	66	67
154	64	65
153	62	63
152	61	61
151	59	60
150	57	58
149	55	56
148	53	54
147	51	52
146	50	50
145	48	49
144	46	47
143	45	45
142	43	44
141	41	42
140	40	40
139	38	39
138	36	37
137	35	35
136	33	34
135	32	32
134	31	31
133	29	30
132	28	28
131	27	27
130	25	26
129	24	24
128	23	23
127	22	22
126	21	21
125	20	20
124	19	19
123	18	18
122	16	17
121	—*	—*
120	0	15

*There is no raw score that will produce this scaled score for this form.

SECTION I

1.	C	8.	C	15.	B	22.	D
2.	D	9.	D	16.	A	23.	D
3.	A	10.	A	17.	E	24.	E
4.	C	11.	C	18.	B	25.	E
5.	B	12.	E	19.	E		
6.	E	13.	E	20.	E		
7.	A	14.	C	21.	C		

SECTION II

1.	E	8.	B	15.	C	22.	C
2.	C	9.	E	16.	B	23.	E
3.	B	10.	A	17.	D		
4.	B	11.	D	18.	C		
5.	E	12.	C	19.	A		
6.	B	13.	B	20.	E		
7.	B	14.	E	21.	C		

SECTION III

1.	D	8.	A	15.	D	22.	E
2.	D	9.	C	16.	C	23.	A
3.	B	10.	E	17.	B	24.	C
4.	B	11.	B	18.	D	25.	A
5.	D	12.	E	19.	A		
6.	C	13.	D	20.	E		
7.	A	14.	C	21.	E		

SECTION IV

1.	E	8.	B	15.	*	22.	B
2.	E	9.	A	16.	D	23.	A
3.	A	10.	C	17.	E	24.	B
4.	D	11.	B	18.	B	25.	C
5.	C	12.	D	19.	A	26.	D
6.	A	13.	C	20.	C	27.	D
7.	D	14.	E	21.	A		

*Item removed from scoring.

