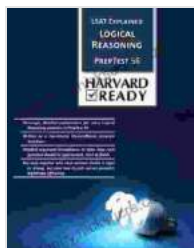# Logical Reasoning Preptest 56 LSAT Explained: Logical Reasoning Preptest 20

The Logical Reasoning section of the LSAT is designed to test your ability to analyze and evaluate arguments. It is one of the most challenging sections of the test, but it is also one of the most important. A strong score on the Logical Reasoning section can help you get into the law school of your choice.

This article will provide a detailed explanation of Logical Reasoning Preptest 56 LSAT, specifically Logical Reasoning Preptest 20. We will cover the question types, strategies, and tips that you need to know in order to improve your score.

Logical Reasoning PrepTest 56 (LSAT Explained Logical Reasoning PrepTest Book 20) by Mike Commito

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 214 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Print length	: 41 pages
Lending	: Enabled

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Matching Questions

Matching questions are a type of Logical Reasoning question that requires you to match two sets of items. The first set of items is typically a list of

premises, and the second set of items is typically a list of s. Your task is to determine which follows logically from which premise.

Here is an example of a matching question:

1. Premise 1: All dogs are mammals.

2. Premise 2: All mammals are vertebrates.

3. Premise 3: All vertebrates have a backbone.

4. 1: All dogs have a backbone.

5. 2: All vertebrates are dogs.

The correct answer to this question is 1. 1 follows logically from Premise 1 and Premise 2. 2 does not follow logically from any of the premises.

Assumption Questions

Assumption questions are a type of Logical Reasoning question that requires you to identify an unstated assumption that is necessary for the argument to be valid.

Here is an example of an assumption question:

Argument: The government should provide free healthcare to all citizens.

Assumption: Healthcare is a right, not a privilege.

The assumption in this argument is that healthcare is a right, not a privilege. This assumption is necessary for the argument to be valid

because without it, the argument would be based on the unsubstantiated claim that everyone deserves free healthcare.

Inference Questions

Inference questions are a type of Logical Reasoning question that requires you to draw a from the information provided in the argument.

Here is an example of an inference question:

Argument: The number of students who apply to law school has increased by 10% each year for the past five years.

Inference: The number of students who apply to law school will continue to increase in the future.

The inference in this argument is that the number of students who apply to law school will continue to increase in the future. This inference is based on the assumption that the trend of the past five years will continue.

Strategies for Improving Your Logical Reasoning Score

There are a number of strategies that you can use to improve your Logical Reasoning score. Here are a few of the most effective:

1. Practice, practice, practice. The more Logical Reasoning questions you practice, the better you will become at identifying question types, spotting assumptions, and drawing inferences.

2. Take timed practice tests. Taking timed practice tests will help you get used to the pressure of the LSAT and learn to manage your time effectively.

3. Use a process of elimination. When you are answering Logical Reasoning questions, try to eliminate the answer choices that you know are wrong. This will help you narrow down your choices and increase your chances of selecting the correct answer.

4. Be aware of common logical fallacies. Logical fallacies are errors in reasoning that can lead you to incorrect s. Being aware of common logical fallacies will help you avoid making these errors in your own reasoning.

Tips for Logical Reasoning Preptest 20

Here are a few tips that you can use to help you with Logical Reasoning Preptest 20:

1. Pay attention to the question type. The question type will tell you what you need to do in order to answer the question. For example, if the question type is "Matching," then you need to match the premises with the s.

2. Identify the ma. The ma is the argument's main point. It is typically stated in the last sentence of the argument.

3. Identify the premises. The premises are the reasons that the author gives to support the ma.

4. Look for assumptions. Assumptions are unstated beliefs that the author relies on to make the argument. Assumptions are often necessary for the argument to be valid.

5. Draw inferences. Inferences are s that you can draw from the information provided in the argument. Inferences are not explicitly

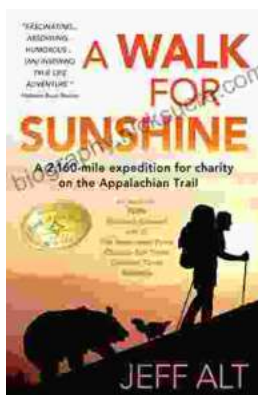stated in the argument, but they are implied by the information that is provided.

Logical Reasoning Preptest 56 LSAT is a challenging test, but it is also an important one. A strong score on the Logical Reasoning section can help you get into the law school of your choice. By following the strategies and tips provided in this article, you can improve your Logical Reasoning score and increase your chances of success on the LSAT.

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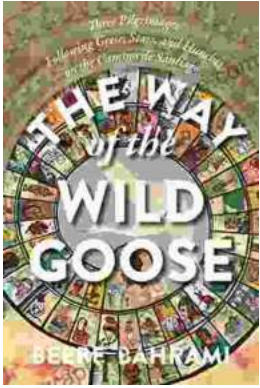
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