

LSAT Reasoning Foundation Worksheet

8 original questions, working space and separate answer explanations. Version 2026-10-27.

Scope

Logical Reasoning and Reading Comprehension foundations for the current cycle through June 2027; original shortened reading selections.

This is an untimed foundation study sample, not an official examination or complete mock test. Author-reviewed learning materials; independent educator review and learner calibration remain pending.

How to use this worksheet

Work through the questions before opening the answer section. Write your calculation or the reason for your choice. After checking the explanation, return to the linked lesson for any unfamiliar distinction.

<https://openexam.site/exams/lSAT/worksheets/>

QUESTION 1 / Separate support from the conclusion

Every member of a quartet is an excellent solo pianist. The four musicians have only just begun rehearsing together. An advocate concludes: The quartet must already be excellent at ensemble performance.

Which statement is the advocate's main conclusion?

- A. Any group made of excellent soloists is excellent at every collective musical task.
- B. Their first rehearsals reveal that they cannot keep time together.
- C. The quartet must already be excellent at ensemble performance.
- D. Every member of a quartet is an excellent solo pianist.
- E. The four musicians have only just begun rehearsing together.

Working / reasoning:

Item lSAT-022 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lSAT/learn/structure/>

QUESTION 2 / Map a passage before collecting details

Original foundation reading selection (shorter than a full official passage):

City seed banks are often praised as insurance against the disappearance of plant varieties. Storage, however, is only one part of preservation. Seeds from some species lose viability quickly, and even long-lived seeds must eventually be grown so that fresh seed can be collected. Growing plants in a single garden also exposes them to a limited range of conditions. A network of community gardens can therefore complement a central seed bank: gardens maintain living populations under varied conditions, while the bank provides a reserve when a garden fails. This arrangement requires careful records so that varieties are not confused. Neither storage nor cultivation alone removes every risk, but the two approaches protect against different failures.

Which statement is most strongly supported by the selection?

- A. The passage establishes the opposite of this claim: a city could benefit from maintaining both a seed bank and several gardens.
- B. A city could benefit from maintaining both a seed bank and several gardens.
- C. A seed bank guarantees that every stored variety will survive indefinitely.
- D. The passage argues that record keeping is more harmful than seed loss.
- E. Community gardens cannot contribute to preserving plant varieties.

Working / reasoning:

Item Isat-133 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lsat/learn/passage-map/>

QUESTION 3 / Match the sample to the population

A library emailed its newsletter subscribers about Sunday opening. Of the 120 subscribers who replied, 92 favored Sunday opening. An advocate concludes: Most town residents favor Sunday opening.

Which additional finding, if true, most weakens the advocate's conclusion?

- A. A library emailed its newsletter subscribers about Sunday opening.
- B. A representative random sample of all town residents also mostly favored Sunday opening.
- C. The library replaced its carpet last year.
- D. Every town resident favors opening the library every Sunday.
- E. A representative town survey found that only one third favored Sunday opening.

Working / reasoning:

Item Isat-003 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lsat/learn/sampling/>

QUESTION 4 / Infer carefully from the text

Original foundation reading selection (shorter than a full official passage):

A pilot study is often asked to do two jobs: show that a procedure can be carried out and show that it works. These jobs require different kinds of evidence. A small pilot can reveal that participants misunderstand instructions or that equipment frequently fails. It will usually provide much less certainty about a modest treatment effect, because outcomes vary even when no treatment is given. Calling a pilot inconclusive about effectiveness need not dismiss it as a failure. It may have answered a practical question that must be resolved before a larger trial can be informative.

Which statement best expresses the central point?

- A. A study that identifies procedural problems but cannot determine treatment effectiveness has necessarily failed to answer any relevant question.
- B. Every pilot has enough participants to detect modest effects.
- C. A pilot must prove effectiveness to be useful.
- D. Feasibility and effectiveness demand identical evidence, so a successful equipment test also establishes a treatment's clinical benefit.
- E. Pilot studies can be useful for testing feasibility even when they do not establish effectiveness.

Working / reasoning:

Item lsat-156 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lsat/learn/reading-inference/>

QUESTION 5 / Compare causal explanations

Factories installed new river filters in March. Fish counts downstream rose during the following summer. An advocate concludes: The filters caused the increase in fish counts.

Which description most accurately identifies the reasoning error?

- A. It assumes that a larger fish population necessarily makes filters unnecessary.
- B. It concludes that every downstream fish is the same species without supplying any information about species composition.
- C. It takes an increase in fish counts as proof that the factories have increased their production rather than evaluating the filters.
- D. It infers that fish counts determine the factories' output.
- E. It treats an outcome following an intervention as establishing that the intervention caused it.

Working / reasoning:

Item lsat-005 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lsat/learn/causation/>

QUESTION 6 / Compare positions without exaggerating disagreement

Original foundation reading selection (shorter than a full official passage):

Passage A: A museum should arrange objects by date so visitors can follow changes across time. Chronology supplies a shared framework and makes later departures from earlier practice visible. Passage B: Chronology is helpful, but grouping some objects by a common problem can reveal connections between distant periods. A thematic room need not replace the chronological galleries; it can invite visitors to reconsider them.

What role does the statement 'Passage B says thematic rooms need not replace chronological galleries.' play in the selection?

- A. It replaces the passage's central distinction with an unrestricted rule applying to every possible case.
- B. It proves that no further qualification of the central claim could ever be necessary.
- C. It presents a view that the author dismisses as impossible in every case.
- D. It qualifies the second author's proposal so that it complements rather than abolishes the first approach.
- E. It offers an objection that the passage ultimately rejects rather than incorporates into its central position.

Working / reasoning:

Item Isat-182 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lsat/learn/comparative/>

QUESTION 7 / Preserve necessary and sufficient conditions

Every museum employee who handles original manuscripts must complete preservation training. Dana completed preservation training. An advocate concludes: Dana handles original manuscripts.

Which statement is the advocate's main conclusion?

- A. Dana handles original manuscripts.
- B. Everyone who attends any museum training handles original manuscripts.
- C. Dana completed preservation training.
- D. Every museum employee who handles original manuscripts must complete preservation training.
- E. The museum trains all volunteers and employees, including people who never handle manuscripts.

Working / reasoning:

Item Isat-010 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lsat/learn/conditional/>

QUESTION 8 / Control quantities and scope

Average annual pay at a shop rose after a highly paid manager joined. The shop kept the same number of hourly employees. An advocate concludes: The hourly employees must now earn more than before.

Which description most accurately identifies the reasoning error?

- A. It takes the unchanged number of hourly employees as proof that their individual workloads are all identical.

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- B. It assumes that every employee works an equal number of paid hours.
 - C. It infers that the overall average fell simply because the shop hired one additional manager.
 - D. It ignores the difference between full-time and part-time work.
 - E. It infers a change for a subgroup from a change in the overall average.

Working / reasoning:

Item lsat-017 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/lsat/learn/quantifiers/>

LSAT Reasoning: Answers & Explanations

Compare the method or rule as well as the final answer. These explanations are study aids, not official scoring guidance.

QUESTION 1 / Isat-022

Answer: The quartet must already be excellent at ensemble performance.

1. The advocate offers these observations: Every member of a quartet is an excellent solo pianist. The four musicians have only just begun rehearsing together.
2. The target claim is introduced as what the advocate concludes: The quartet must already be excellent at ensemble performance.
3. Identifying a conclusion does not require accepting it; the task concerns its argumentative role.

QUESTION 2 / Isat-133

Answer: A city could benefit from maintaining both a seed bank and several gardens.

1. The relevant detail is: Some stored seeds lose viability quickly.
2. A city could benefit from maintaining both a seed bank and several gardens.
3. This inference preserves the author's qualifications without importing a universal or opposite claim.

QUESTION 3 / Isat-003

Answer: A representative town survey found that only one third favored Sunday opening.

1. The claimed conclusion is: Most town residents favor Sunday opening.
2. The finding supplies a relevant challenge: A representative town survey found that only one third favored Sunday opening.
3. It addresses the gap identified by this diagnosis: It generalizes from a self-selected group of newsletter readers to all town residents.

QUESTION 4 / Isat-156

Answer: Pilot studies can be useful for testing feasibility even when they do not establish effectiveness.

1. Read the whole selection, including its qualifications.
2. Pilot studies can be useful for testing feasibility even when they do not establish effectiveness.

3. The detail 'A pilot can reveal confusing instructions or unreliable equipment.' helps develop that central point but is narrower than it.

QUESTION 5 / Isat-005

Answer: It treats an outcome following an intervention as establishing that the intervention caused it.

1. The argument moves from factories installed new river filters in March.
2. It treats an outcome following an intervention as establishing that the intervention caused it.
3. The other descriptions attribute procedures or inferences that the advocate never uses.

QUESTION 6 / Isat-182

Answer: It qualifies the second author's proposal so that it complements rather than abolishes the first approach.

1. The referenced statement says: Passage B says thematic rooms need not replace chronological galleries.
2. It qualifies the second author's proposal so that it complements rather than abolishes the first approach.
3. It contributes to the central point that passage B proposes thematic groupings as a complement to the chronology favored by Passage A.

QUESTION 7 / Isat-010

Answer: Dana handles original manuscripts.

1. The advocate offers these observations: Every museum employee who handles original manuscripts must complete preservation training. Dana completed preservation training.
2. The target claim is introduced as what the advocate concludes: Dana handles original manuscripts.
3. Identifying a conclusion does not require accepting it; the task concerns its argumentative role.

QUESTION 8 / Isat-017

Answer: It infers a change for a subgroup from a change in the overall average.

1. The argument moves from average annual pay at a shop rose after a highly paid manager joined.
2. It infers a change for a subgroup from a change in the overall average.
3. The other descriptions attribute procedures or inferences that the advocate never uses.

References and scope notes

The questions and teaching explanations are original catalog materials. References support the selected concepts; they are not endorsements or a reproduced official examination bank.

Logical Reasoning skills

<https://www.lsac.org/lSAT/prepare/types-lsat-questions/logical-reasoning>

Reading Comprehension skills

<https://www.lsac.org/lSAT/prepare/types-lsat-questions/reading-comprehension>

Original foundation practice, not official LSAT items or full-length simulation.

68 original shared-stimulus sets: 43 argument sets, 2 extra deductive tasks and 23 reading sets; this is not 68 distinct reasoning operations.

Reading selections are deliberately shorter than full official passages.

Argumentative Writing, full test timing and calibrated 120–180 score estimates are not delivered.

Independent educator review and learner calibration pending.

LSAC has announced format changes starting August 2027; consult the official update for later testing.

Content version 2026-10-27. Source catalog SHA-256: 95dc0793faa73b92e4b4beb18427d8cff4391170c62c94ca2a756f91acf1a699

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