



Bonus Chapter 2

Answers and Explanations to Bonus Chapter 1

In This Chapter

- ▶ Getting the answers to Bonus Chapter 1's questions
- ▶ Reading explanations for those answers

This chapter contains the answers and explanations to the questions presented in Bonus Chapter 1. See if they make sense.

Cats and Dogs and Rodents, Oh My!: Answers and Explanations

The answers to questions 1–6 are as follows: 1. E; 2. D; 3. D; 4. B; 5. A; 6. D.

Making your diagram

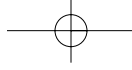
Start by making a few notes to summarize the rules, following the principles demonstrated in Chapters 4 through 6. You want to think of the animals by letter, not name, and by category, so note them down like that. Make some shorthand notes of the rules. Your notes may look like this:

<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Cats</u>	<u>Rodents</u>
D, L, M	a, b, c	g, r
g, M		
D × L		
L → D		
a → c		
L → D = a → c		



Consider writing the letters for each category in a different style; say, dogs could be capital letters, cats could be lowercase letters, and rodents could be cursive letters. That way your categories are visually apparent from the abbreviation.





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Now write the numbers one through eight across the page, which serves as your framework for testing possibilities. Note that no dog can occupy cage No. 1.

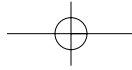
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
no dog

Give yourself plenty of space under your numbers. This sort of problem requires you to jot down several possibilities. If you give yourself enough room, jotting them all down will be easier.

Ferretting out the answers

Here are the answers and explanations for each of the pet store questions. This isn't a terribly difficult problem as Analytical Reasoning problems go, but it is representative of the type of problems that have appeared on recent LSATs. If you found it easy, great; you might get one just like it on the real test. If you found it hard, don't worry; keep practicing and keep your confidence up, and you'll get the hang of these questions.

1. Look for rule violations. (A) has the Labrador and Dalmatian right next to one another; no good. (B) has the Labrador and Dalmatian separated by one cage, but the Abyssinian and calico right next to one another; no good. (C) has a dog in cage No. 1; no good. (D) has the Malamute and gerbil out of order; no good. (E) follows all the rules — two cages between both the Abyssinian and calico and the Labrador and Dalmatian, no dog in cage No. 1, and the gerbil and Malamute in the right place. (E) it is.
2. You're looking for the largest number, so look for the widest possible separation between the Abyssinian and the calico. Try putting the Abyssinian in cage No. 1. To have six cages between the two, the calico would have to be in cage No. 8. Can you put the calico in cage No. 8? No. There has to be a cage beyond the calico for the Dalmatian, because the Labrador and Dalmatian must be separated by the same number of cages as the Abyssinian and the calico; (E), six cages, can't be done. So try for five; put the calico in cage No. 7. You have to put the Labrador in cage No. 2 and the Dalmatian in cage No. 8 to make the separations equal. Does this violate any other rules? No, because the only one you have to worry about is putting the gerbil and Malamute next to each other, and you have plenty of room for that. There are five cages between No. 1 and No. 7, so the answer is (D).
3. This question is a plug-and-chug problem, but it's not as bad as it looks. Put the Burmese in cage No. 1. You know the Dalmatian can't be in cages 2 or 3, because the Labrador must come before the Dalmatian and the Dalmatian can't immediately follow the Labrador, so ignore (A) and (B). You know the Dalmatian can go in cages No. 5, No. 6, and No. 7, because all three are present in the remaining answer choices, so you don't have to worry about them. All you have to decide is whether the Dalmatian can go in cage No. 4 and cage No. 8. So try putting the Dalmatian in cage No. 4. If you do that, you can arrange the animals as Burmese, Labrador, Abyssinian, Dalmatian, calico, gerbil, Malamute, and rat. No rules violated there, so No. 4 works and you can forget about (E) because No. 4 doesn't appear in its list of cages. What about putting the Dalmatian in cage No. 8? That works as well if you put the Abyssinian in cage No. 2; then you get Burmese, Abyssinian, Labrador, gerbil, Malamute, rat, calico, Dalmatian, which also observes all the rules, so you can eliminate (C). The answer is (D).
4. This question is another plug-and-chug problem. You already know the Labrador can't go in cage No. 1, so cross off (A). The remaining choices all include cages No. 3 and No. 4, so don't bother testing those cages — you know the correct answer must include



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them. The ones that concern you are cages No. 2, No. 6, and No. 7. But remember that the Labrador can't go in cage No. 7, because the Dalmatian has to come after the Labrador but can't be adjacent to it. So cross off (E). Can the Labrador go in cage No. 2? Yes, you can put the Abyssinian in cage No. 1, which gives you a correct answer, such as Abyssinian, Labrador, calico, Dalmatian, Burmese, gerbil, Malamute, rat. Cross off (D), which doesn't include cage No. 2. Your choice is now between (B) and (C). If you put the Labrador in cage No. 6, what happens? The Dalmatian has to go in cage No. 8. The Abyssinian and calico must then have one cage between them; but with only four consecutive cages left, that doesn't leave room for the gerbil and Malamute to be next to each other. Cage No. 6 is no good. That leaves (B), which is correct.

5. This one is easy. No dog can go in cage No. 1. If the three cats are alternated with the dogs, and a dog is placed first, no cat can be in cage No. 1 either. The dogs and cats must occupy cages No. 2 through No. 7 or No. 3 through No. 8, and a rodent has to be in cage No. 1. The answer is (A).
6. Making the biggest separation means putting the Labrador in the lowest-numbered cage possible, which in this case is No. 2. The gerbil can't go in cage No. 8 because the Malamute has to go there, so try putting the Malamute in cage No. 7. Does that work? Sure; if you put the Abyssinian in cage No. 1, you can arrange the animals as Abyssinian, Labrador, Burmese, rat, calico, Dalmatian, gerbil, Malamute. How many cages are between the Labrador and the gerbil? Four. Is there any way to make the separation larger? Nope. (D) is the answer.

Demonstrating Montessori-Style: Answers and Explanations

The answers for questions 7–12 are as follows: 7. D; 8. B; 9. B; 10. E; 11. B; 12. C.

Organizing the information

First, abbreviate all your players: A, C, J, W, Z are your children, and your activities can be b, l, n, s, y. You have two sets of information in this pattern: children and activities. You can organize your diagram in two different ways, either by children or by activity. Think for a minute about the best approach. Based on the information, you may want to start with children, but if you do that, you're going to get a bit of a mess, because each child participates in two activities with two different partners. Each activity occurs only once, which gives you half as many variables to juggle. In this case, the simplest approach is to make a list of activities and the pairs of children that go with each of them. You can make a list like this:

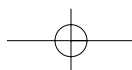
b: C, J

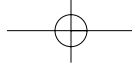
l: A, Z

n: C, Z

s: A, W

y: J, W





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Make a row of numbers to represent activities, noting that 2 must be either bean-spooning or numbers.

1	2	3	4	5
	(b, r)			

Think a little bit about these rules before you start. Actually, they're fairly simple. The only one you really need to keep in your head is the one about each activity including a child who was in the preceding or subsequent activity, which means activities 1 and 5 are each going to include children who are in 2 and 4, respectively. But is it necessary for every activity to be tied to both the preceding and subsequent activity? No. The rules don't say that. So, for example, activities 1 and 2 can possibly share a participant, but 2 and 3 possibly don't share anyone.

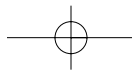
Drawing up the answers

Here are the solutions to the preschool questions.

7. The quickest way to answer this question is to run your eyes through the list of activities and participants and see which ones share participants with either bean-spooning or numbers. Why? Well, you know that activity 1 must share one participant with activity 2, because there is no preceding activity with which it can share a child. So, look at the children who can participate in activity 2. They include Campbell, Julia, and Zoe. The only activity that doesn't include any of those children is shapes, which Will and Avari are demonstrating. So the answer is (D).
8. You already know (E) is wrong because yoga can't go second. Test the other possibilities. Here's how to do it: The first activity is going to determine the rest of the schedule. Take the two children who participate in the bean-spooning (Campbell and Julia) and see what activity will take place first if either of them participates in it; do the same thing with numbers in the second place. Then draw out the four possible scenarios:

1	2	3	4	5
	y (J, W)		b (C, J)	
	n (C, Z)		b (C, J)	
	b (C, J)		n (C, Z)	
	l (A, Z)		n (C, Z)	

This diagram gives you your answer: (B). Letters can be demonstrated first. Check the other answers to be sure. (During an actual test, you could skip this step if you feel confident about your answer.) (A) is impossible because if bean-spooning doesn't happen first or second, it must happen third because Campbell is in it, and Campbell also does numbers. Consider (C) and (D). Can numbers go fourth? No, according to the rules of this problem, bean-spooning must go immediately before or after numbers, which prevents either of them from occupying the crucial second position. So (C) is out. Can shapes go third? No. Neither of the kids demonstrating shapes is in the pairs that demonstrate bean-spooning or numbers, so neither of them can be in the second activity.





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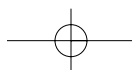
9. Only one activity has specific requirements: the second. Only one child must participate in the second activity: Campbell, who is scheduled for both bean-spooning and numbers. So Campbell can't possibly participate in both the third and fourth activities. (B) is the answer.
10. If you put bean-spooning third, you have to put numbers second. The only activity that can then occupy the first slot is letters, because it must share a child with the second activity; Zoe demonstrates both numbers and letters. Yoga can be fourth, but it can also be fifth; yoga and shapes are interchangeable here. Shapes can't go first because it doesn't share a child with numbers. So the answer is (E).
11. Is there any choice you can eliminate immediately for an obvious rule violation? Yes, (C) because letters can't be second. Try (A). Can bean-spooning precede yoga? It looks like it at first glance, because Julia demonstrates both bean-spooning and yoga. But if you work it all the way out, it's impossible. Numbers must go second, which means letters must go first, but then shapes doesn't work in third place because it doesn't share a child with either numbers or bean-spooning. So (A) is out. Try (B). If letters are first, numbers must be second. Bean-spooning can go third, because Campbell demonstrates both bean-spooning and numbers. Shapes can go fourth, because Will demonstrates both shapes and yoga. (B) works. Just to double-check, look at (D) and (E). If you put numbers third, you have to put bean-spooning second, which forces yoga into the first slot; but it's already fifth, so (D) doesn't work. If you put shapes third, then you have to put bean-spooning fourth, because the two activities that can go next to yoga are shapes and bean-spooning. Numbers must be second and letters first. But the children who do shapes don't participate in either numbers or bean-spooning, which means that the activity can't share a child with either the previous or the subsequent activity, and (E) doesn't work. The answer is (B).
12. Is there any choice you can eliminate immediately for an obvious rule violation? Yes, (E) because yoga can't be second. Now just check for connections between activities; one gap doesn't hurt, but two gaps of children invalidates a list. In (A), letters and numbers share Z; numbers and yoga don't share anyone, which is okay. Yoga and shapes share Will, while shapes and bean-spooning don't share anyone. That's two gaps, so (A) is out. In (B), bean-spooning and numbers share Campbell; numbers and shapes don't share anyone; shapes and letters share Avari; letters and yoga don't share anyone. That's two gaps, so (B) is out. In (C), bean-spooning and numbers share Campbell; numbers and yoga don't share anyone; yoga and shapes share Will; shapes and letters share Avari. (C) looks good, but check (D) anyway. Yoga and bean-spooning share Julia; bean-spooning and shapes share no one; shapes and numbers share no one. That's two gaps, so (D) is out. The answer is (C).

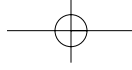
Working in a Law Firm: Answers and Explanations

I first introduce this problem in Chapter 4. Here's your chance to see how it works out! The answers to questions 13–19 are as follows: 13. C; 14. D; 15. B; 16. D; 17. C; 18. C; 19. C.

Sketching it out

Okay, this question is going to involve matching attorneys with specialties. Because there will always be only four specialties, and attorneys are going to have multiple specialties, the easiest way to organize your notes is by specialty, not by attorney. Visually, the simplest way to list the specialties is by number of attorneys, not alphabetically; that way, you always





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know that the specialty at the top should have one attorney and the one at the bottom three, with two for each one in the middle. Note the number of attorneys each one must hold. Your list could look like this:

t: _

e: _ _

v: _ _

i: _ _ _

List your attorneys by first initial: B, C, D, and H. Now, think about what you already know. You know that D shares C's specialties. Does this mean D can only specialize in something C also specializes in? No. Does it mean C can only specialize in something D specializes in? Yes. Note this C → D, remembering not to restrict D to the same specialties as C.

You also know that C shares no specialties with B or H. Note this:

$C \neq B \text{ or } H.$

Think a bit more before embarking on the questions. You can make a couple of deductions that can make your thinking process easier. First, if D must share C's specialties, then C is never the sole specialist in an area. That means C can't specialize in tax. Second, if C can't share a specialty with B or H, that means the only three attorneys who can specialize in the same area must be B, H, and D. They must be the three who specialize in immigration. Third, C must be paired with D in any specialty, and only the two of them can specialize in that particular area, which means that they must practice either employment or real estate law, because those areas need exactly two attorneys. This information is valuable; note it on the chart.

t: _ (not C)

e: _ _ (C D)

v: _ _ (C D)

i: B H D

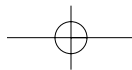


Can C and D practice both employment and real estate? Looks like it, as long as B or H practices tax.

The jury's out: Defending the answers

And now the solutions to this ultra-fun problem.

13. You know Duway has to specialize in immigration. You also know Duway must specialize in either employment or real estate, but it doesn't matter which one. That puts Burton or Howard in tax, and Burton and Howard in either employment or real estate.





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Looking at the choices, (B) is wrong because Burton can specialize in tax. (B) is wrong, because Cheatham can specialize in employment. (C) must be right because Duway can't specialize in tax. To double-check, (D) is wrong because Howard can specialize in employment, and (E) is wrong because Howard, like Burton, can specialize in tax. So (C) is correct.

14. You already know one attorney who must specialize in more areas than another: Duway must specialize in more areas than Cheatham, because Duway must specialize in immigration. It looks like the answer must be (D). If you want to check the other possibilities, Burton can in fact specialize in more areas of law than Cheatham, but doesn't have to, so (A) is wrong. Howard can in fact specialize in more areas of law than Duway, but doesn't have to, so (B) is wrong. Duway can specialize in more areas than Howard, but doesn't have to, so (C) is wrong. Burton can specialize in more areas than Howard, but then Howard can also specialize in more areas than Burton, so (E) is wrong. (D) it is.
15. You know Duway specializes in immigration, so the correct answer doesn't include Duway. That eliminates (A), (D), and (E). You also know that immigration could include Burton and Howard. You have four possible pairs of attorneys who can specialize in employment: Cheatham and Duway, Burton and Howard, Duway and Burton, or Duway and Howard. If Burton and Howard specialize in employment, they're the only attorneys who specialize in both employment and immigration, so (C) is wrong. Can Burton do it alone? No, Burton must be paired with Howard or Duway, so Burton alone can't be a complete list of the attorneys specializing in both employment and immigration. (B) is the answer.
16. The only two areas of law that Cheatham can specialize in are employment and real estate. If Cheatham occupies those areas, so does Duway. Those two with immigration give Duway the maximum three specialties, so Burton or Howard must specialize in tax. The chart would look like this:

t: B or H

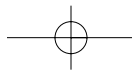
e: C D

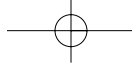
r: C D

i: B H D

Now read the choices and see which answer may be true. (A) is false because Duway can't specialize in tax; (B) is false because Duway must specialize in three areas; (C) is false because Howard can't specialize in employment; (D) may be true because Howard can specialize in tax; (E) is false because Howard can't specialize in three areas of law. (D) is the only one that can be true, and it's your answer.

17. If Burton is to specialize in three fields, you already know one of them is immigration. You know Cheatham and Duway specialize in either employment or real estate, so Burton can specialize in one of those but not both, which excludes (A) and (B). Burton must specialize in tax to get a third specialty. It looks like (C) is the answer. (E) is wrong because Howard can't specialize in tax. (D) is wrong, too, because you don't know anything about Howard aside from the fact that he must specialize in immigration. Howard could possibly specialize in employment along with Burton, but doesn't have to. (C) is correct.
18. You know that the only attorneys who can specialize in tax are Burton, Duway, and Howard; these three also happen to be the attorneys who must specialize in immigration. Any answer choice that doesn't have the attorney specifically specializing in immigration must be false, and because you're looking for something that *can't* be true, that would be the right answer. Are there any choices that include the attorney who doesn't





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specialize in immigration? Yes, (C). That's the answer, but if you want to test the other propositions, you can use Burton as a hypothetical. Can Burton specialize in immigration but not in real estate? Yes, if Cheatham and Duway take real estate, so (A) is wrong. Can Burton specialize in both immigration and real estate? Yes, if Cheatham and Duway take employment, so (B) is wrong. Can Burton specialize in employment but not real estate? Yes, if Cheatham and Duway take real estate, so (D) is wrong. Can Burton specialize in neither employment nor real estate? Yes, Cheatham and Duway can possibly take both of these specialties. (C) is the only good answer.

19. Look for rule violations. You know Burton can't share specialties with Cheatham, and you know that Cheatham must specialize in either employment or real estate. (A) and (B) have Burton specializing in both of those specialties, which is impossible. Can Duway specialize in employment, immigration, and real estate? Yes, consider (C) a good prospect. Duway can't specialize in employment, real estate, and tax, because he also specializes in immigration, and that gives him four specialties — against the rules — so (D) is out. The same reasoning nixes (E). (C) is correct.



This problem has lots of "EXCEPT" type questions, including one CANNOT question. To answer these questions, you always must eliminate four wrong answers. "Which of the following CANNOT be true" and "All of the following must be true EXCEPT" tell you to eliminate all choices that could be true — an answer doesn't HAVE to be true, but if could possibly be true, it's wrong.

Planning the Family Vacation: Answers and Explanations

The answers to Questions 20–26 are as follows: 20. D; 21. E; 22. A; 23. C; 24. D; 25. C; 26. D.

Drawing the diagram

This problem is fairly straightforward; you only have to worry about putting things in order, and the rules aren't complicated. First, make abbreviations for the six activities: f, j, o, p, s, w. Organize your diagram in order, by days of the week, so first write the six possible days across the page, with space underneath for jotting possible activities:

S M T W Th F

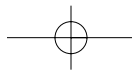
Summarize the rules in shorthand:

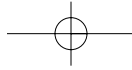
$p \leftrightarrow f$

$w < p$

$j < o$

$j > f$ (or $f < j$)





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Now think about this problem a little. You actually know quite a bit about how a week must be structured. You can combine the rules to get a pretty clear idea about what is possible and what isn't. Combine the rules with Jet-Skiing: $f < j < o$. What about parasailing? If windsurfing must be before parasailing, and fishing must be just before or just after parasailing, then windsurfing must also be before fishing. You can write that $w < (p, f)$. You already know that two things must happen after fishing, and it looks as if in the absence of more information, parasailing and fishing can occupy their space interchangeably. You can now combine these two equations into a formula that gives you a good idea exactly how a week can work:

$$w < (p, f) < j < o$$

That's five out of the six activities already sorted for you. At the moment you can't figure out where scuba diving falls; it may be at the beginning, the end, or somewhere in the middle, although not between parasailing and fishing. The questions tell you what to do.

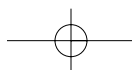


It's a good idea to get in the habit of identifying the objects that have no rules attached to them. Circling them is a good option. That way, you'll always know which letters are free to go where they choose!

Enjoying the great outdoors — and the answers

Here are the great explanations to questions about the great outdoors.

20. Try the answers against your schedule equation. Try (A): Can parasailing be next to Jet-Skiing? Yes. Try (B): Can outlet shopping be next to scuba diving? Yes. Try (C): Can scuba diving be next to windsurfing? Yes. Try (D): Can windsurfing be next to Jet-Skiing? No. Looks like (D) may be it, but try (E): Can windsurfing be next to fishing? Yes. The answer is (D).
21. Compare the answer choices against your schedule equation and see what is possible, remembering that scuba diving can fall anywhere except between parasailing and fishing. Try (A): This answer is impossible because outlet shopping must be toward the end of the week. Try (B): This answer can't work because windsurfing must come before parasailing. Try (C): This doesn't work because fishing and parasailing are separated. Try (D): This answer can't work because windsurfing must come before Jet-Skiing. Try (E): This one can work. No reason excludes scuba diving from coming after windsurfing, and either fishing or parasailing have to occupy the Tuesday slot, so fishing is fine there. (E) is correct.
If (E) is correct, what does the family have to do on Wednesday? Parasailing, of course.
22. You know from looking at your equation that the only way this problem works is if the family members go Jet-Skiing the day after they go parasailing; Going Jet-Skiing before they go parasailing is impossible. And they must go fishing the day before they go parasailing. So you can fill in your equation a little further: $w < f < p < j < o$. Now test the answers. Can they go fishing on Wednesday? No, even if they go scuba diving on Sunday or Monday, they can't possibly go fishing later than Tuesday. Looks like (A) is correct, but test the other choices anyway. Can they go outlet shopping Thursday? Yes, cross off (B). Can they go parasailing Wednesday? Yes, if they go scuba diving on Sunday or Monday, so cross off (C). Can they go windsurfing Monday? Yes, if they go scuba diving on Sunday, so cross off (D). Can they go scuba diving on Thursday? Sure, between Jet-Skiing and outlet shopping, so cross off (E). (A) is correct.
23. If there is exactly one day between outlet shopping and scuba diving, then scuba diving must be scheduled for the day before Jet-Skiing. In that case, you know that outlet shopping falls on Friday, Jet-Skiing on Thursday, and scuba diving on Wednesday. Windsurfing



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has to come first, so it must happen on Sunday. That's four days scheduled. Can you determine the scheduling of fishing and parasailing? No, there are only two other days in the week, so they must occur on Monday and Tuesday, but you can't tell which activity falls on which day. You can only determine what happens on four days out of the six, so the answer is (C).

24. If the family goes parasailing on Wednesday, they must go Jet-Skiing on Thursday and outlet shopping on Friday because those two activities must happen after parasailing. They must go fishing on Tuesday, because that must happen just before or just after parasailing and just before is the only option left. That's four days scheduled. What about windsurfing and scuba diving? They have to happen on Sunday and Monday, but you can't tell which one comes first. So the answer is (D), four days.
25. Look at your equation. What is the last activity listed? Outlet shopping. How many activities must come before it? Four: windsurfing, parasailing, fishing, and Jet-Skiing. Wednesday is the fourth day of the week and outlet shopping must happen either fifth or sixth, either Thursday or Friday. So it looks like the answer is (C). Fishing and parasailing are interchangeable, and either can happen Wednesday, eliminating (A) and (D). Scuba diving can happen nearly any day, eliminating (E). Jet-Skiing can come fourth, eliminating (B); it can also come fifth, but that isn't important here. So (C) is the correct answer.



What other activity definitely can't happen on Wednesday? Windsurfing can't happen later than Monday.

26. Look at that equation again. Jet-Skiing can't happen on Friday, because outlet shopping must come afterward. It can't happen on Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday, because three other activities must occur before it. The only two days on which it can happen are Wednesday and Thursday. Thursday isn't an answer, but Wednesday is. The answer is (D).