

Method

1. (A) is not the correct answer. The example does not support the general principle—that government take-over of foreign business benefits native populations.
(B) is not correct, because the author presents only one example of the principle, not two divergent examples.
(C) is the correct selection. The author challenges the general principle by identifying a situation in which the native population did not benefit by government's take-over of a foreign business.
(D) is not correct. The author didn't completely disprove the argument; he only provided one example that didn't follow the general principle.
(E) is not correct. In the passage, the author points out why this principle is not borne out by every situation, but he does not argue that all general principles have flaws.
2. The argument generalizes from a small sample to the population as a whole. If the sample is shown not to be representative of the general population, then the author's conclusion is weakened. If goal-oriented and serious-minded people were more likely to respond to the author's newspaper ad and agree to be studied, then this shows that the sample was not representative of the general population. Selection (E) points out this weakness and is the correct answer. If first-born people who were not serious-minded and goal-oriented simply didn't respond to the newspaper ad, then the sample studied by the author was not representative of first-borns in the general population. Rather, his sample consisted heavily of first-borns who had those two personality traits, and thus his conclusion would be seriously flawed.

Selection (C) is tempting. Although it goes to the core of the question, that is, how representative is the study sample of the general public, it actually strengthens the writer's argument. Selection (C) suggests that the newspaper ad was exposed to the general public as opposed to a more limited audience.
3. The advertisement draws an analogy between muscles and brains, and it concludes that since exercise improves the performance of one's muscles it will also improve the performance of one's brain. The answer is (E).
4. The only evidence that the author gives to support her position is that respected people agree with her. She is appealing to the authority of others. Thus, the answer is (C).
5. The reporter justifies his actions by claiming that Kissinger is guilty of wrongdoing. So, instead of addressing the question, he attacks the character of Henry Kissinger. The answer is (A).

6. Most LSAT questions are not worded as vaguely as this one is. “Figures in the argument” could mean just about anything. This makes the question difficult. However, the underlying structure of the argument is quite simple. Notice that the argument is fallacious. The author states that newspapers list plenty of apartments for rent; he does not state whether these are low-rent apartments—they probably aren’t. So the argument is a non sequitur. Hence the conclusion is independent of the premises of the argument. The answer is (C).
7. This is a straightforward question. The author states “*it is premature to conclude that telepathy is an alternative means of communication*” because 1) “*numerous researchers have investigated telepathy only to find that conclusive evidence for its existence has persistently evaded them*” and 2) “*it can often be shown that other explanations that do comply with known laws can be given.*” Hence, the author supports the conclusion by pointing to the inadequacy of evidence for the opposite view. The answer is (A). The other choices are easily ruled out. Choices (B) and (C) are too specific. The author refers to research in general, not to any particular experiments or evidence. Choice (D) makes a false claim. The conclusion is fairly well supported. Choice (E) also makes a false claim. The conclusion is mentioned only once—in the closing line.