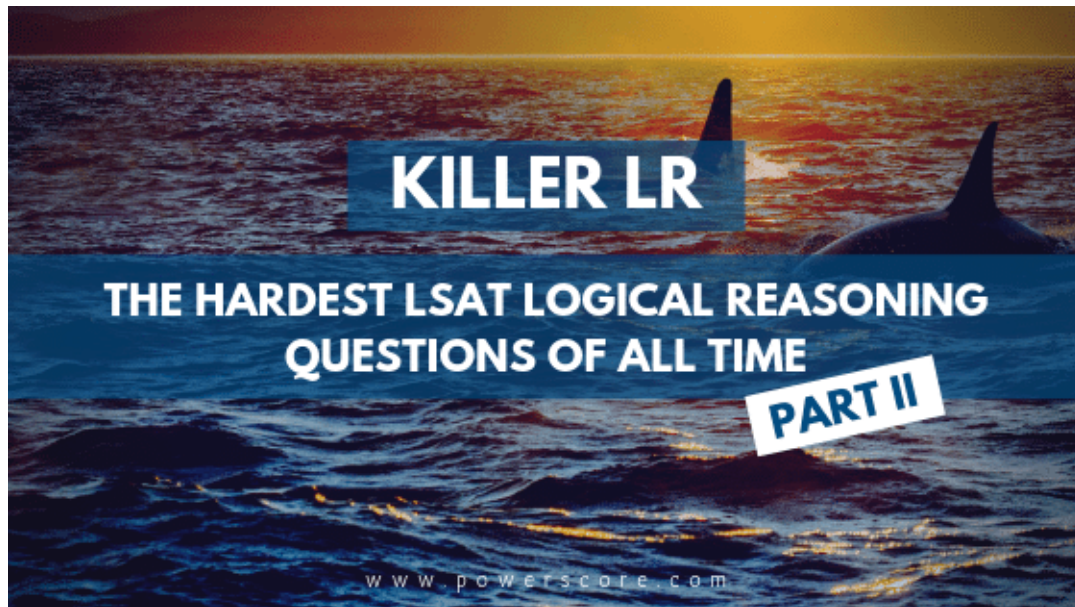


# Killer LR: 15 of the Hardest Logical Reasoning Questions of All Time Part II



Below is Part II of our discussion of the 15 hardest LSAT Logical Reasoning questions of all time. This Part contains 5 more of the 15 questions we’re listing out in chronological order. In Part I, we discussed questions 1-5 on the list and in Part III we present questions 11-15. Part IV is our finale where we discuss some of the interesting patterns and statistics associated with the questions on the list. We chose this list by looking at statistics from students’ practice tests, the volume of questions we receive from students about a LR question, and our own experience teaching and writing about these questions.

Again, keep in mind that these questions present various types of difficulty. Some of the most difficult LSAT questions are so sly that you don’t even realize you’ve done a difficult question! You confidently move on and only realize later that you answered incorrectly. Other questions are clearly challenging from the start—you are aware it’s stumping you when choosing an answer. So, this list presents some obviously difficult questions and questions whose difficulty might have become more obvious only in retrospect.

June 1997, Section 2, #24: Provincial Taxes

*Weaken.* The stimulus in this problem discusses a proposal to stimulate economic activity by refunding \$600 million in taxes, a proposal that the author calls “an illusory benefit” (that pretentious description was probably a sign that the problem itself wasn’t going to be easy). The question stem is also a bit unusual, increasing the difficulty of this problem.

October 1997, Section 2, #10: Nonmoving Vehicles

*Strengthen.* This question is one of the most frequently asked about questions on our LSAT Hotline. The stimulus is short and seemingly easy to understand. But the correct answer—which

gives this problem its name—is difficult to understand, and most students dismiss it without much consideration when working through the choices.

#### December 1998, Section 1, #23: Coffee and Insomniacs

*Flaw.* This is an unusual problem in that many LSAT experts don't think that this question is among the toughest questions ever. But, of course, this list isn't for us, and students seem to routinely slip past the correct answer and fall for one of the several attractive incorrect answers provided

#### June 2001, Section 2, #25: Business Investment and Environmental Responsibility

*Parallel Reasoning.* In terms of size, this is the longest question on the list. Coupled with its position at the end of the section, many students simply gave up when they reached the end and saw this monster looming there. Those factors led to a correct response rate of a mere 14%, the lowest of any question on this list. Overall, the question probably isn't as hard as the numbers appear to indicate, but it's still a tough question. The abstract nature of the Parallelism required warrants the inclusion of this question among the all-time hardest.

#### October 2001, Section 1, #23: Total Set of One's Beliefs

*Flaw.* Tests throughout the 2000s have routinely presented questions with abstract moral discussions in the stimulus. Many of these questions have been extremely difficult. Topics such as good will, trust, and happiness have figured prominently in these questions, which have all probably been produced by the same test writer. We really wish he would stop writing questions! This question is an early example of his style and it discusses accepting or rejecting beliefs on the basis of evidence. Students correctly answered this question at a rate of just 19%.