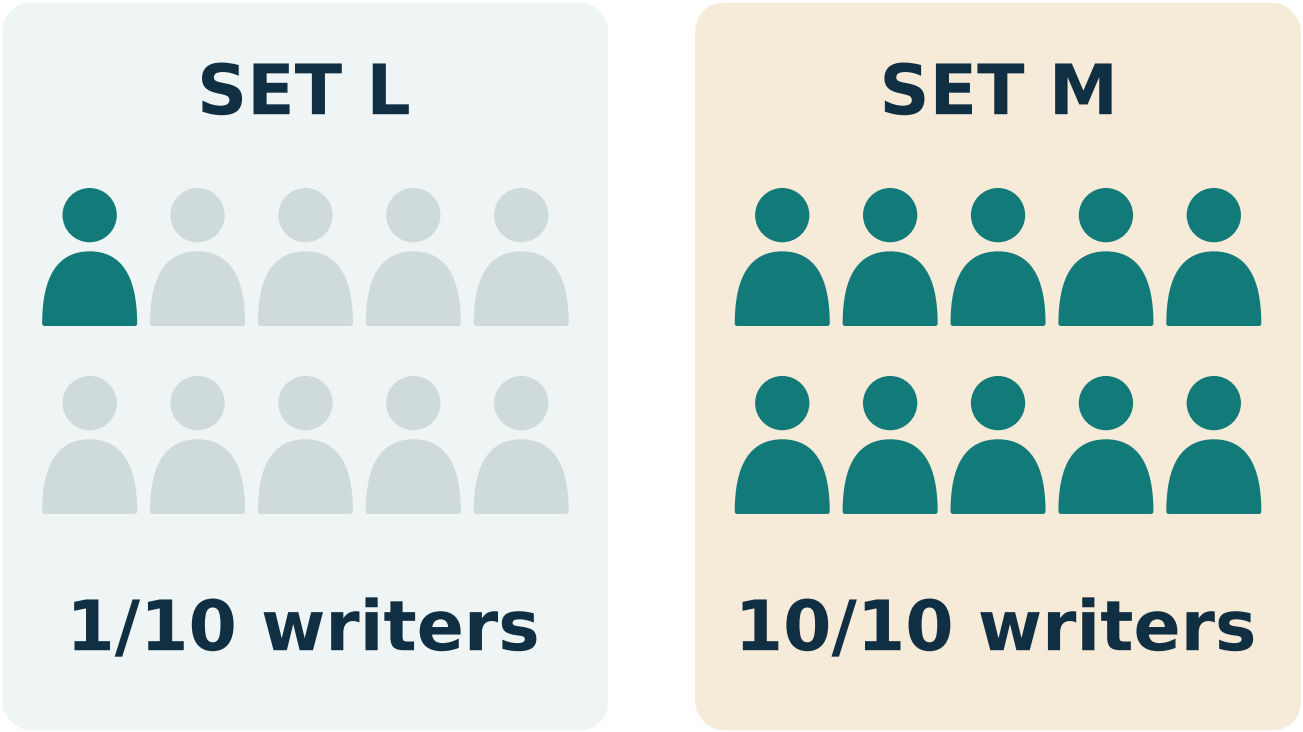
LSAT-U11 / SEE THE CONCEPT

Equal letter rates. Very different writer participation.

Read the visual model, then test the reasoning.



Same letter share: 20%

Different writer breadth

Count events and distinct people separately.

L contains 50 letters from 10 writers; all 10 dispute letters come from one writer. M contains 100 letters from 10 other writers; each writer sends two dispute letters.

LSAT-U11 / WORK THE CASE

Equal letter rates. Very different writer participation.

Follow the stated conditions. Check the answer against the original case.

L: 10 WRITERS



1/10 = 10%

M: 10 WRITERS



10/10 = 100%

Complete letter rates: L 10/50 = M 20/100 = 20%

Selected M anthology: 20 disputes / 40 retained letters = 50%

1 NAME THE COUNTED UNIT

Letter share is 10/50 = 20% for L and 20/100 = 20% for M. Equal event shares do not establish equal participation.

2 COUNT DISTINCT WRITERS

L has 1/10 = 10% of writers with a dispute. M has 10/10 = 100%. Repeated letters do not create new people.

3 EXPOSE THE SELECTION

An anthology retains all 20 M disputes but only 20 other letters. Its 20/40 = 50% share differs from M's complete 20% rate.

TEST YOUR REASONING

Does correcting the anthology denominator erase the writer-level difference?

No. It restores equal complete letter rates, but writer breadth remains 10% versus 100%. These are different counted units.

Recorded letters do not establish every writer's unrecorded opinion. Always identify the population, sampling rule and denominator before comparing proportions.