

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSIONS TEST (LSAT)

Introduction to the LSAT

- ▶ LSAT is a skills based exam
 - Digital exam
- ▶ LSAT is normally made up of 5 sections plus a writing sample
 - 4 sections are scored, 1 is an experimental section
 - 1 logic games, 1 reading comprehension, 2 logical reasoning
 - Experimental will be an additional section of one these
 - Writing sample is not scored but can be seen by admissions
 - Up to a year after exam to complete
 - Score will not be released until completed
 - Only need to do 1 time
- ▶ LSAT Flex is only 3 sections
 - All 3 sections are scored
 - 1 logic games, 1 reading comprehension, 1 logical reasoning
- ▶ Scaled score
 - 120 to 180 scale
 - Median score-151
 - Curved

Introduction to the LSAT

- ▶ Studying for the LSAT
 - Give yourself enough time
 - Practical application
 - Walk before you run
 - Practice, practice, practice
 - Confidence
 - Learn how to pick your battles

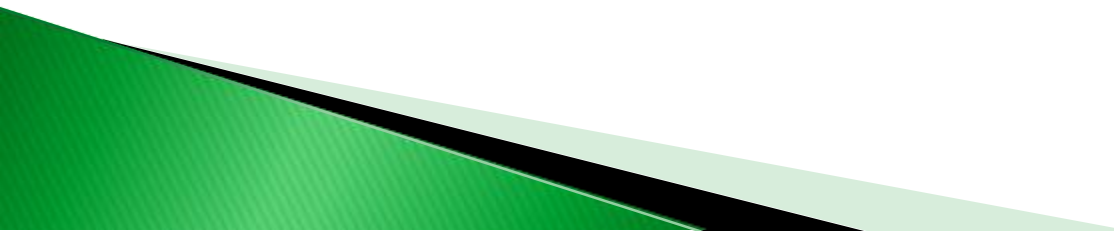
- ▶ When should you take the LSAT?
 - LSAT offerings –All will be digital LSAT Flex
 - 2021
 - January, February, April

Introduction to the LSAT

- ▶ Why the LSAT is important?
 - Law schools believe it is a good predictor of how well you will do in law school
 - Puts everybody on the same level
 - Allow schools to compare students
 - Significant value when deciding admissions
 - Equal or more value than GPA

Overview of each scored section and how it pertains to law school

▶ Reading comprehension

- 4 passages three straight reading comprehension passages and one comparative reading passage
 - 27 – 28 questions
 - A lot of reading in law school in short periods of time
 - It's not just about reading, it's about comprehending
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Overview of each scored section and how it pertains to law school

- ▶ Logic games aka analytical reasoning
 - 4 games
 - 22 – 23 questions
 - Games are essentially pure logic
 - Math with words
 - Tests your ability to problem solve and problem solve quickly

Overview of each scored section and how it pertains to law school

- ▶ Logical reasoning aka arguments
 - 50–52 questions over two sections
 - LSAT Flex only 1 section– 25 or 26 questions
 - Most important sections of the LSAT because it is half the questions on the LSAT
 - Section is testing your ability to break down argument
 - Knowing how to weaken, strengthen, finding assumptions and flaws are some examples

LSAT Sections and examples

▶ Games

- What is a game?
 - Problem solving
- Games can be abstract
 - Try to connect with game
- Everybody is a good problem solver

LSAT Sections and examples

▶ Games

◦ Steps for solving a game

1. Diagram and Inventory

- Sets of Variables
- Setup the game
 - Visually represent

2. Symbolize the rules

- Symbolize based on Diagram
- Rules are your friend
 - Limits choices

3. Deductions

- What do you know based on the information?
- Speeds up game

4. Questions

- If, which, weird
- Rule by rule questions
- Process of elimination

Logic Games

A producer is positioning exactly seven music pieces—F, G, H, J, K, L, and M—one after another on a music recording, not necessarily in that order. Each piece will fill exactly one of the seven sequential tracks on the recording, according to the following conditions:

F must be second.

J cannot be seventh.

G can come neither immediately before nor immediately after H.

H must be in some track before that of L.

L must be in some track before that of M.

17. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to seventh, of the pieces on the recording?

(A) F, K, G, J, H, L, M
(B) G, F, H, K, L, J, M
(C) G, F, H, K, L, M, J
(D) K, F, G, H, J, L, M
(E) K, F, L, J, H, M, G

18. If M fills some track before that of J and also before that of K on the recording, which one of the following must be true?

(A) G is first.
(B) K is seventh.
(C) L is third.
(D) H comes either immediately before or immediately after F.
(E) L comes either immediately before or immediately after G.

19. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the pieces any of which could be first on the recording?

(A) G, J, K
(B) G, H, J, K
(C) G, H, J, L
(D) G, J, K, L
(E) H, J, K, L, M

20. The earliest track that M can fill is the

(A) first
(B) third
(C) fourth
(D) fifth
(E) sixth

21. If G is to come immediately before H but all the other conditions remain in effect, any of the following could be true EXCEPT:

(A) J comes immediately before F.
(B) K comes immediately before G.
(C) J comes immediately after L.
(D) J comes immediately after K.
(E) K comes immediately after M.

LSAT Sections and examples

- ▶ Logical reasoning aka Arguments
 - Order of difficulty
 - Breaking down of an argument
 - Point (conclusion) vs. reasons (premise)
 - Different types of questions
 - Around 10 types
 - Arguments questions spectrum
 - Most frequently used questions
 - main point, weaken, assumption, flaw, and inference
 - Reading the question first

LSAT Sections and examples

▶ Logical reasoning aka Arguments

◦ Steps for tackling an Argument

1. Identify the type of question

- Main point, weaken, assumption.....?

2. Work the argument

- Look for point and reasons
- Gaps and problems

3. Predict the answer

- Try to put potential answers in own words

4. Process of elimination

- Easier to remove wrong answers
 - 2 passes
- Down to 2 answers

LSAT Sections and examples

▶ Reading comprehension

- Three regular passages
- Comparative passage
- Read the questions first
- Identify 2 sides of the argument
 - Some passages will consider both sides
 - Some will intro an argument but focus on 1 side
- Author's take
 - Use language clues
 - Qualifying words– All, some, few, many, none
- Look for rhetorical markers
 - But, yet, regretfully, correctly, despite, granted

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