LSAT – Law School Admissions Test

Students need to be prepared in order to score well on the LSAT!

Students should plan to take the LSAT in June after their Junior Year or October in their senior year. The LSAT is given 4 times a year in June, October, December and February. The score is usually valid for up to 5 years. Scores range from 120-180. Study for at least 1-2 years before taking the LSAT! Only take the test if you are properly prepared to score well. You may test up to three times in a two-year period but should plan to take it only once.

Free LSAT Preparation Sessions

Reading Comp: Friday September 12 in SB 208 – School of Business 2nd floor from 12:20 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Logical Reasoning Games: Friday September 19 in SB 208 - School of Business 2nd floor from 12:20 p.m. -1:00 p.m.
Analytical Reasoning: Friday October 24 in SB 208 - School of Business 2nd floor from 12:20 p.m. -1:00 p.m.

After these sessions you will have the opportunity to sign up for class workshops

LSAT Test Registration go to www.LSAC.org

Registration: Register to take the test several months advance! Go to: http://www.lsac.org/jd/lsat/test-dates-deadlines.asp
Cost: The LSAT test cost is $170. (Note: Candidate Assembly Service fee $165 is additional) Limited fee waivers are offered.
Location: The nearest testing locations are at FIU or Miami Dade: Homestead or North or Wolfson Campus or Barry University.

Free Law School Admission Council Forum

The opportunity to meet with law admissions officers and alumni from 170+ ABA Law Schools around the US Various workshops will be given throughout the day: Admissions, Financial Aid, Careers, etc.
Saturday, October 11, 2014 – 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. – Hyatt Regency Hotel Downtown Miami
Dress Business Professional - All students are encouraged to attend – Seniors bring resumes!
To register go to: http://www.lsac.org/jd/choosing-a-law-school/forums-and-other-events

Buy Past LSAT tests 1-71 and Review Guides from LSAC
https://os.lsac.org/Release/Shop/Publications.aspx


LSAT Test Format

For LSAT test information go to: http://www.lsac.org/jd/lsat/about-the-lsat.asp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSAT</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sections</td>
<td>35 minutes</td>
<td>Reading Comprehension, Analytical Reasoning, Logical Reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>35 minutes</td>
<td>Variable section used to pre-test new sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>35 minutes</td>
<td>Writing Sample</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are a total of 6 sections which take 3.5 hours to complete.
For a detailed description of the test is the reverse side of this page or go to: http://www.lsac.org/jd/lsat/about-the-lsat.asp
**LSAT Test Format**

The test consists of five 35-minute sections of multiple-choice questions. Four of the five sections contribute to the test taker's score. The unscored section, commonly referred to as the variable section, typically is used to pretest new test questions or to pre-equate new test forms. The placement of this section will vary. A 35-minute writing sample is administered at the end of the test. LSAC does not score the writing sample, but copies of the writing sample are sent to all law schools to which you apply.

**What the Test Measures**

The LSAT is designed to measure skills that are considered essential for success in law school: the reading and comprehension of complex texts with accuracy and insight; the organization and management of information and the ability to draw reasonable inferences from it; the ability to think critically; and the analysis and evaluation of the reasoning and arguments of others.

The three multiple-choice question types in the LSAT are:

- **Reading Comprehension Questions**—These questions measure the ability to read, with understanding and insight, examples of lengthy and complex materials similar to those commonly encountered in law school. The Reading Comprehension section contains four sets of reading questions, each consisting of a selection of reading material, followed by five to eight questions that test reading and reasoning abilities.

- **Analytical Reasoning Questions**—These questions measure the ability to understand a structure of relationships and to draw logical conclusions about that structure. You are asked to reason deductively from a set of statements and rules or principles that describe relationships among persons, things, or events. Analytical Reasoning questions reflect the kinds of complex analyses that a law student performs in the course of legal problem solving.

- **Logical Reasoning Questions**—These questions assess the ability to analyze, critically evaluate, and complete arguments as they occur in ordinary language. Each Logical Reasoning question requires the test taker to read and comprehend a short passage, then answer a question about it. The questions are designed to assess a wide range of skills involved in thinking critically, with an emphasis on skills that are central to legal reasoning. These skills include drawing well-supported conclusions, reasoning by analogy, determining how additional evidence affects an argument, applying principles or rules, and identifying argument flaws.

**Repeating the LSAT Test**

Test takers frequently wonder whether they can improve their LSAT score by taking the test a second time. If you believe that your test score does not reflect your true ability—for example, if some circumstance such as illness prevented you from performing as well as you might have expected—you should consider taking the test again. Data show that scores for repeat test takers often rise slightly. However, if your score is a fairly accurate indicator of your ability, it is unlikely that taking the test again will result in a substantially different score. You should also be aware that there is a chance your score will drop. Law schools must have access to your complete test record, not just your highest score; therefore, LSAC will not honor requests for partial score reports.

Unusually large score differences are routinely reviewed by LSAC. This could involve handwriting analysis of the writing sample and other documents, a comparison of thumbprints and/or photographs, or comparison of a test taker’s answers to the answers of other test takers seated nearby in the testing room. The same comparisons may be performed in cases of alleged misconduct or irregularity. Law schools may compare your original test score to your scores on subsequent tests. You should notify law schools of any facts relevant to the interpretation of your test results, such as illness or extenuating circumstances. In the absence of specific circumstances that may have undermined one or more scores on your test record, schools are advised that the average score is probably the best estimate of ability—especially if the tests were taken over a short period of time.

**NOTE:** LSAC does not automatically inform law schools of a candidate’s registration for a retest. It is your responsibility to inform law schools directly about your registration for additional tests.

**Limitations on LSAT Test Taking**

You may not take the LSAT more than three times in any two-year period. This policy applies even if you cancel your score or if your score is not otherwise reported. LSAC reserves the right to cancel your registration, rescind your admission ticket, or take any other steps necessary to enforce this policy.