

## Law School FAQ's

[Major](#)

[Classes](#)

[Law School Admission Council \(LSAC\)](#)

[Law School Admission Test \(LSAT\)](#)

[PSA Application and Personal Statement Workshops](#)

[TAMU Law](#)

[What do law school committees consider, when I apply?](#)

### Major

#### **Q: What should I major in?**

A: Honestly, it doesn't matter. You should major in whatever subject interests you. While Texas A&M currently has majors and a certificate which incorporate pre-law, there is no specific coursework required by all applicants before applying to law school. Law school admissions committees do not prefer certain majors over others. You should major in a field you believe would lead to a viable career should you choose not to go to law school. No matter what your major is, you should aim to take about 15 hours each semester to show you can handle a significant course load. Know your GPA is particularly important as that is what schools will use to compare between applicants of all majors.

[Back to top](#)

### Classes

#### **Q: Are there any classes I can take at A&M to help prepare me for the LSAT?**

A: Introduction to Logic (PHIL 240) is an overview of formal logic rules, which would help prepare a law applicant for the logical reasoning section of the LSAT. This class also satisfies the university's core curriculum math requirement for some majors.

[Back to top](#)

#### **Q: Are there any classes I can take at A&M to help prepare me for law school?**

A: While there are many interdisciplinary classes offered among different academic departments that pertain to the law, the best preparation to become an excellent law student is to enroll in classes that will challenge your speaking, critical thinking, and writing abilities. All Texas A&M students are required to take English and Communication courses, but any public speaking or writing class that goes beyond the core curriculum will help you to hone the academic skills law admissions committees look for.

Food and Agricultural Law [AGEC 344]

Business Law [MGMT 212]

Practice & Principles of Science and Law [FIVS 415]

Law and Economics [ECON 420]

Law & Legislation [POLS 356]

Fish & Wildlife Laws and Administration [WFSC 303]

Communication Law and Policy [COMM 307/JOUR 301]  
Introduction to Construction Law [COSC 463]  
Advanced Topics in Construction Law [COSC 465]  
Economics of Antitrust and Regulation [ECON 426]  
Philosophy of Law [PHIL 334]  
Sociology of Law [SOCL 445]  
Urban Planning Law [URPN 302]

[Back to top](#)

## **LSAT**

### **Q: When should I take the LSAT?**

A: The LSAT is offered multiple times a year, and is now offered [digitally in North America](#). Students should typically plan to take the LSAT no later than summer after their junior year, but the spring semester options of junior year are becoming increasingly popular. This will allow you to receive and assess your scores before sending off your applications. Take the fall exam in your senior year if you must due to other commitments, such as study abroad or summer internships, or because you weren't ready for the summer exam. If you are planning on applying for early admissions, the July test after your junior year is the latest you should consider taking the LSAT. Because your LSAT score is so important to gaining admission, preparation for the test is essential! Keep in mind the registration deadlines for the LSAT are usually a month in advance of the date the test is given.

You should never take the LSAT as a practice test. Some schools average your scores if you take the LSAT more than once; many do not favor multiple scores at all, especially if the second score is lower.

[Back to top](#)

### **Q: Where can I take a practice LSAT?**

A: LSAC partnered with Khan Academy to provide free and official LSAT prep. You can visit [www.khanacademy.org/prep/lsat](http://www.khanacademy.org/prep/lsat) to take a free diagnostic test.

Mock exams are offered on campus each semester by test preparation companies, and you can take a mock exam as early as your first year.

[Back to top](#)

### **Q: Where can I sign up for the LSAT or for an account through LSAC?**

A: You must have an account through LSAC before you can register and pay for the LSAT. To create an account with LSAC or for more information about the application process and testing registration, go to [lsac.org](http://lsac.org). A typical, complete law school application consists of all academic transcripts, LSAT score, a personal statement, resume, and between 1-4 letters of recommendation. Different schools' applications can vary slightly, but this is what is generally required.

[Back to top](#)

## **PSA Application and Personal Statement Workshops**

### **Q: How can I sign up for an application or personal statement workshop?**

A: All workshops that are hosted by PSA advisors are available for online registration at [tx.ag/psaworkshops](http://tx.ag/psaworkshops). Registration for these events is usually available about a month before the workshop date and closes 24 hours before the start of the workshop or once registration is full.

[Back to top](#)

## **TAMU Law**

### **Q: Does the Texas A&M Law School have a preference for Texas A&M undergraduates?**

A: No. The Texas A&M Law School does not show preference to Texas A&M undergraduates. However, like all professional schools, TAMU Law is always looking for intelligent, compassionate, and capable applicants. An undergraduate education at Texas A&M is a great foundation for a competitive law school application. TAMU's strong academic reputation and emphasis on selfless service provide great opportunities for you to excel as an applicant.

[Back to top](#)

### **Q: What is Aggie Direct and how do I apply?**

A: The Aggie Direct alternative admissions program allows a limited number of Texas A&M graduates to enter Texas A&M School of Law without taking the LSAT or the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). Click [here](#) to learn more about it.

[Back to top](#)

### **Q: What do law school application committees consider other than my GPA when I apply?**

A: Law school admissions committees consider your cumulative GPA, LSAT score, personal statement, resume, and letters of recommendation. A competitive resume will include work history, leadership skills demonstrated through on and off campus involvement, community service and involvement, and academic achievements and awards. Your application should paint a picture of you as an individual, highlighting your professional, academic, and personal qualities.

[Back to top](#)