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## Lsat writing topics

**Lsat writing topic example. Lsat writing sample topics. Lsat writing prompts example.**  
**How to write a good lsat writing.**

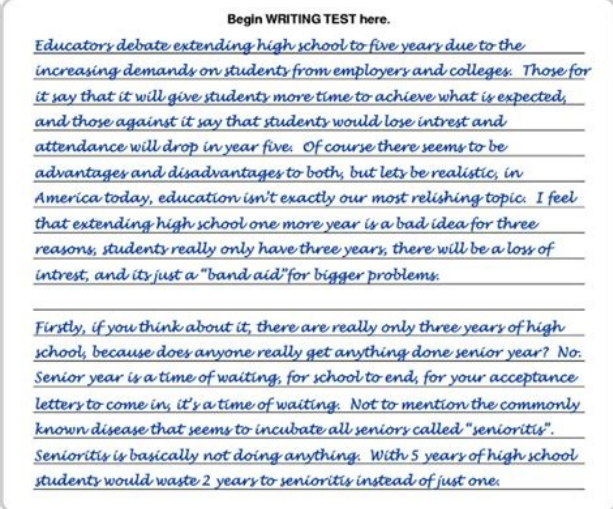
The LSAT Writing sample (aka LSAT Writing) is the last part of the exam that law school hopefuls must complete. It is taken online with a specific, secure proctoring software used on the student’s personal computer. This allows students to complete the section whenever it’s convenient and shortens the overall LSAT testing day, as it is not administered at the LSAT testing center. The LSAT Writing sample shows admissions officers how well students can organize their writing into a logical and easy-to-follow argument. Although not factored into the overall LSAT score, the writing sample is sent directly to law schools as part of the student’s application report.Students are given a prompt and 35 minutes to complete their writing sample. This portion of the test is done at home.In the LSAT Writing section, there is no right or wrong answer. All that matters is how well you can support your decision and reject the opposing view. For the writing sample, students are given a prompt presenting two options in a given situation. They must then choose one option and write an essay arguing for that choice. There is no specific suggested word count. Students can write as much or as little as they want, but it must be completed within the 35-minute allotted time. The LSAT Writing section is not factored into the overall LSAT score, but it is still a very important requirement for law school admissions. This section must be completed for a student’s Law School Report (compilation of undergraduate/graduate school records, test scores, writing samples, letters of recommendation, etc.) to be sent to any law schools they wish to apply to. Even though LSAT Writing is not part of the final LSAT score, it is still a very important part of the test and should be taken seriously. Law school admissions officers use it to gauge students’ writing skills and determine how well they can argue and express themselves. Specifically, it shows them how well students can organize their writing into a logical and easy-to-follow argument. There is a myth among many potential law students that the writing section doesn’t actually matter. The truth is that it can matter, but not nearly as much as the scored sections of the LSAT. Many law schools won’t even look at the writing sample. However, if they do and you wrote something horrible, it can hurt your chances of getting accepted. Law schools aren’t looking for the perfect essay. Rather, they just want to get a sense of how good your argumentative and writing skills actually are when you don’t have the opportunity to have anyone else edit or read it over. Also, remember that they only need one writing sample and it doesn’t need to be recent. For example, if you’re taking the LSAT again, you don’t need to do the writing section because LSAC still has your previous writing sample on file and only needs one to submit to law schools. LSAT Writing prompts follow a simple structure: First, a situation is presented, followed by two positions or two potential courses of action. You then choose which side to support and write your essay explaining why your chosen side is better than the other. Various criteria and facts are also provided to help you advance your argument. There is no right or wrong answer, as both sides are equally weighted. All that matters is how well you can support your decision and reject the other. The writing prompts vary between students and are all completely randomized. If you’ve taken the LSAT before, you will not be given the same writing prompt. The new digital interface provides you with common word-processing functions like spell-checker, cut, copy, and paste. For students who have trouble reading, functions like font magnification, a line reader, and speech-to-text are available. The platform also records input from the keyboard, webcam, microphone, and computer screen.



This is to ensure students aren’t receiving outside help or cheating in any way. Any outside web browsing pages will automatically be closed. All of the information recorded is later reviewed by the proctors. Before starting the test you must show the webcam a government-issued ID, your workspace, and both sides of any papers you are using to take notes and outline your essay.

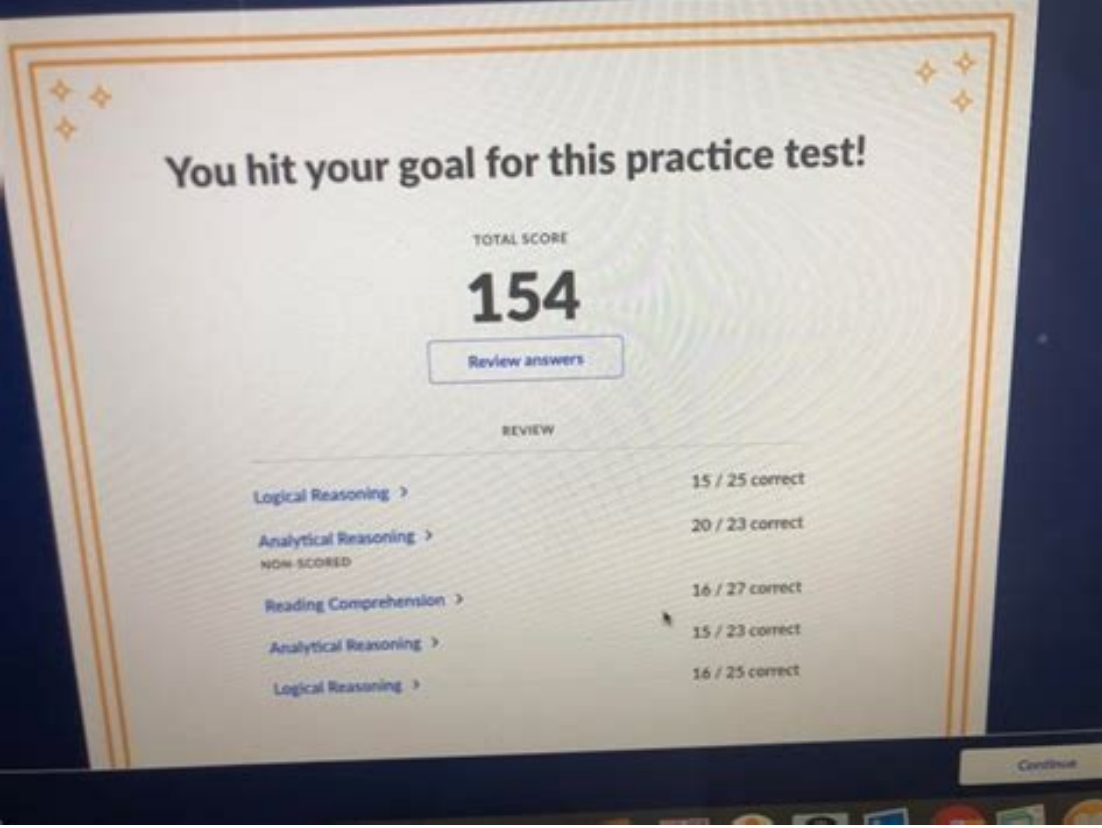


Law schools aren’t looking for big vocabulary words or a fully-polished essay. They simply want to see how well you write and organize your argument to come to a convincing conclusion. This is actually very simple, and if you follow these tips, you’ll write a great essay. To write a good essay, you first need to understand the prompt fully. If you skim over the situation and criteria/facts, chances are you’ll miss an important piece of information and end up writing an essay that doesn’t make sense.



Take notes on scratch paper and write down any questions or ideas that come into your head while reading. It’s also beneficial to go back and skim the prompt quickly as you’re writing. This will keep the information fresh in your mind and allow you to keep track of your argument points. Generally, it’s a good idea to take a few minutes to plan your essay before you start writing. This will help you organize your ideas into a logical order and make your writing much easier and faster. First, list the decisions and criteria. Then, make a list with two or three pros and cons for each decision. Once you feel comfortable with the facts, make a decision and organize your points. Some students also find it beneficial to write a quick draft of their essay, but this isn’t necessary. When writing the essay, it’s important to remember that you are also rejecting the opposing side. This means you will have to provide arguments as to why the other side is wrong and explain why you rejected it. Law schools want to see how well you can support your decision, but they also want to see how well you can discredit the opposition. If you have trouble organizing your ideas or don’t know how to structure your writing, you can always follow this simple template. Just remember, following a template too closely can box you in and make your argument sound formulaic. Writing in your own voice is much more important than writing “correctly.” First paragraph: Begin by stating your decision. Then, defend it by presenting a summary of your argument. Mention its strengths but also remember to mention its weaknesses.Second paragraph: Discuss the strengths of your choice in detail.Third paragraph: Mention your side’s weaknesses, but downplay them or at least explain why they aren’t especially important. Also emphasize the weaknesses of the other side and downplay its strengths.Conclusion: Restate your position and how all of your argument support that choice. It may seem counterintuitive to mention your position’s weaknesses and the opposing side’s strengths, but it’s important. Law schools want to see your reasoning skills. {"appState":{"pageLoadApiCallsStatus":true},"articleState":{"article":{"headers":{"creationTime":"2016-03-26T10:54:39+00:00","modifiedTime":"2016-03-26T10:54:39+00:00","timestamp":"2022-09-14T17:55:24+00:00"},"data":{"breadcrumbs":[{"name":"Academics & The Arts", "slug":"academics-the-arts","categoryId":33662}, {"name":"Study Skills & Test Prep", "slug":"study-skills-test-prep","categoryId":33772}, {"name":"LSAT", "slug":"lsat","categoryId":33786}], "title":"LSAT Writing Prompt Example", "strippedTitle":"lsat writing prompt example", "slug":"lsat-writing-prompt-example", "canonicalUrl":"","seo":{"metaDescription":"The LSAT will include a writing prompt. Remember to be clear and concise and prepare your argument before you begin writing. Take a look at this sample LSAT writing prompt."}}}}}

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Remember to be clear and concise and prepare your argument before you begin writing. Take a look at this sample LSAT writing prompt.

### Sample writing prompt

Gael is a senior in college who plans to attend law school the following year. She has been accepted by several law schools and has narrowed her choice down to two of them. Write an argument for selecting one law school over the other, keeping two guidelines in mind:

*Gael wants to go to a friendly school where she can pursue her main interest, environmental law and the preservation of resources.*

*Gael wants to borrow as little money as possible and to find a lucrative job as soon as she graduates.*

Law School A is a small school attached to a state university in a fairly undeveloped state known for its liberal tendencies. Because of the school’s small size and relaxed atmosphere, students and faculty get to know one another very well. It has one of the best environmental law programs in the country; graduates of this program usually find jobs with agencies dedicated to protecting the environment.

Securing employment sometimes takes several months, and the jobs usually do not pay as well as those with private law firms. Because Gael comes from another state, she will not receive an in-state tuition discount and will have to take out a substantial loan.

Law School B is a larger law school that is part of a well-known and prestigious private university. The tuition is about the same as the tuition at Law School A, but Law School B has offered Gael a partial scholarship that would cover about one-third of her costs.

This law school is known for its cutthroat environment; students compete with one another viciously, and professors don’t socialize with students because they are busy working on their own research. Law School B has an excellent job placement record, and nearly all its graduates accept high-paying jobs at private law firms. Law School B offers courses in environmental law but is not especially known for its environmental program.

### Sample answer: Fighting for Law School B

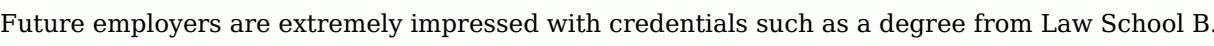
If you prefer Law School B, here’s an example of how you can state that argument:

Gael should choose Law School B. Law School B is much more prestigious than Law School A, which will provide Gael with more opportunities after she graduates. It has offered her a partial scholarship, which will decrease her financial burden upon graduation and is more likely to provide her with a lucrative job after she completes school.

Because Law School B offers this prestige and financial advantage without preventing Gael from pursuing environmental law, Gael should choose to attend the larger law school.

A degree from a well-known law school is a valuable commodity.





A degree from this school will allow Gael to pursue employment anywhere and in any field and will not restrict her to specialized environmental employers. Gael wants to find a job that will pay her well, and a degree from Law School B would be the best way to ensure that she does.

Law school is very expensive. If Gael accepts the partial scholarship from Law School B, she will be able to pay off her loans in a much shorter period of time than she would if she had to take out loans for the full amount of tuition she would have to pay for Law School A.

Attending Law School B would mean that Gael would be financially free much sooner and would be able to leave her lucrative law firm job to take a lower-paying job in an environmental agency later if she wanted to. Attending Law School B allows Gael to combine financial success and career satisfaction.

Although Law School B is known for its competitive atmosphere, spending three years in a less enjoyable law school is a small sacrifice to make for a scholarship and a degree that will allow Gael to pursue employment anywhere and in any field.

Even though Law School B's environmental law program is not as complete and well-known as that of Law School A, Gael will still be able to specialize in environmental law if she chooses. She may find that her interests lie elsewhere, and she will be in a better position to pursue them if she attends a school that does not specialize entirely in one area of the law.

Although Law School A does offer some benefits, Law School B would be a much better choice for Gael. It would provide her with prestige, financial independence, and an excellent job, without taking anything away from her environmental aspirations. She should therefore choose Law School B.

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**Sample answer: Fighting for Law School B**

If you prefer Law School B, here's an example of how you can state that argument:

Gael should choose Law School B.

Because Law School B offers this prestige and financial advantage without preventing Gael from pursuing environmental law, Gael should choose to attend the larger law school.

A degree from a well-known law school is a valuable commodity. Future employers are extremely impressed with credentials such as a degree from Law School B.

A degree from this school will allow Gael to pursue employment anywhere and in any field and will not restrict her to specialized environmental employers. Gael wants to find a job that will pay her well, and a degree from Law School B would be the best way to ensure that she does.

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**Lisa Zimmer Hatch** served as VP of The Center for Legal Studies, where she created standardized test preparation. Currently, she is an Independent College Counselor and president of College Primers.

**Scott A. Hatch** develops courses for a variety of careers and assists those seeking advanced degrees in law, business, and other professions. ", "hasArticle": false, "\_links": { "self": " " }, { "authorId": "9087", "name": "Scott A. Hatch", "slug": "scott-a-hatch", "description": "

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**Lisa Zimmer Hatch** and **Scott A. Hatch** have prepared students for standardized testing from more than 300 universities. **Amy Hackney Blackwell** is a former attorney who received her JD from the University of Virginia School of Law.

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