

▶ APPLYING TO LAW SCHOOL

1. How does the law school application process work?

Usually the first step is registering to take the LSAT. The next step will be to use LSAC's credential assembly service (LSDAS) to put together your academic and biographical information, letters of recommendation, and transcripts. This information, along with your LSAT test score and writing sample, are then sent to each law school to which you apply. Use the LSAT/LSDAS Checklist to make sure that you've covered all the details.

You may qualify for fee waivers for the LSAT, LSDAS, or your law school application. Visit www.lsac.org to learn more.

2. Is there a lot of competition to get into law school?

Yes, but it is important to know that law schools look at many different factors for admission, so no single thing will get you in or keep you out. Your best bet is to start preparing now to become a strong candidate by taking challenging courses to build your analytical and critical reading skills. Getting into law school isn't easy, but if you work hard and prepare yourself, you can do it. Visit www.LSAC.org to learn more.

3. Why is it important for law schools to have students from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds?

Historically, people with diversity have been underrepresented in the legal profession. The law school population (as well as the legal profession) does not currently reflect accurately the expanding diversity of our society. Law schools are committed to enriching the learning process for all students by promoting diversity in their classes. The diversity law schools might consider include contrasting economic, educational, and geographical backgrounds; different sexual orientations; varied familial or other personal experiences; or unusual careers, in addition to varied racial or ethnic backgrounds.