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Preface

So... you think you want to be a lawyer huh? Probably been watching more 'Suits' than your grades would prefer, or maybe you really don't mind sleepless nights in your late twenties. Either way, all roads led you here, and my rather humble (but evidently not too humble) opinion is that you've come to the right place.

Before we get into the content and the purpose of this book, I figured it might be polite and possibly important to first introduce myself and the rationale behind writing this book since it might inform your choice on how to fully utilise it.

I'm a student from Singapore, and studying law has somewhat always been somewhat a dream of mine at a young age. I can't say this desire to be admitted into a prestigious law school wasn't at least partially influenced by finding the occupation of a lawyer at the top of a google search of 'highest paying starting salaries, or the prestige ascribed with being a lawyer, but I can't say it wasn't too influenced by a genuine interest during at internship at a law firm and uncovering a curiosity for it while reading academic material on law. I guess what I mean to say is that career decisions and passions aren't always as discovered as definitely as typically described. Sometimes a convoluted conflation of both pragmatic considerations and academic interest identifies an interest, and there's no shame in admitting that (we are after all, just teenagers trying to decipher a life-long occupation, which is fairly absurd). Anyhow, I went on to apply to Oxford and LSE (London School of Economics and Political Science) to study law in my first application cycle (there's a two-year mandatory conscription in Singapore, so I knew I had two tries from the beginning), and was rejected by both. In my second year, I was accepted by all Oxford, LSE, UCL (University College London), King's College London (KCL), and Durham University.

Rejection the first-time round was... nothing short of tough. To see institutions as unambiguously decorated as Oxford and LSE formally deem me unqualified to study in their institution was akin to an authority sealing that I was simply not good enough. In the intervening year after that, I tried to figure out what exactly I needed to do to be better. I bought and borrowed books, but was consistently disinterested in the content and found it unhelpful. Somehow, all of them felt the imperative need to convince the reader why law is the degree to pursue, always prefacing their explanations of interview techniques and statement advice with sweeping generic statements that was presumably meant to be helpful, but is in fact, anything but. Three hundred odd pages, hours and hours of reading time and hundreds of dollars reduced to complete disuse. Disenchanted, I turned to relying on advice from seniors and peers who managed to get into Oxbridge and LSE, and formulated a study plan of my own.

This book then, is the product of what I've learnt in the intervening year following my first application. Not everyone gets a second chance at trying to get into Oxbridge and the likes, so I believe an accessible and succinct guide should exist as opposed to the superfluous alternatives that are so readily available at the moment. By extension then, the purpose of this book would not be to convince you to do law (after all, you didn't buy this just to convince yourself to read law. You bought this because you want to read law and want to be admitted into a reputable university), this book would solely function to convey as much useful information as possible in getting you into a UK university to read law in the least amount of real estate. Since I'm pretty much using my experience as the sole source of my information, this book would primarily focus on the schools that I'm familiar with, including Oxford, Cambridge LSE, UCL, KCL, Durham, Warwick, Edinburgh etc. Unlike most other books which promise to be an effective guide to entering all courses in all universities, this would solely focus on the admission into studying law in the UK, since I believe and have experienced that generic advice would almost certainly bring you nowhere.

Now, let's go through the sections of the book and how to utilise them. Like many non-fiction books and guide books, not all sections may be relevant to you. You may, of course, choose to read the entire book chronologically, but I feel that the most efficient way to read this book is to firstly read all sections that are relevant to you before the application process begins, and then revisit certain sections when you're actually doing it (eg. reading the personal statement section again while writing it).

The introduction is ironically the section that will most resemble the books that I've criticized since it provides information that you may want, but might not need. I felt it important, catering for those of you out there who are undecided on which university to apply to, to explain how these universities are ranked traditionally, and what you should look out for when making a choice. After all, not everyone is meant for the same university, and for those who unfortunately do not get into your top choice school, understanding where your priorities should lie is an important consideration when choosing from your other choices. Considering that I've taken information from seniors and friends who study at the university, you'll also get an insight into how students there view their university.

If you're applying to Oxbridge, don't miss the 'Admissions Advice for Oxbridge' section where I explain the Collegiate system and how to navigate Oxbridge admissions to your full benefit. There are many tactics that you can use to maximise your possibility of gaining admission, and understanding how the system works is greatly would greatly benefit your ability to capitalize on them. Theories and other rumours regarding the Oxbridge admission system would also be explored.

A breakdown of the components of your application and deadlines are featured in the 'Timeline of your application' section.

The next section, 'Personal Statement', is where I explain what you should and should not include in your statement, and explain what admission officers are looking out for. After analysing the differences between statements that gain admission into Oxbridge and LSE (LSE notoriously being the most fickle and picky of the universities with regards to the personal statement), I'll take you through the process of writing and coming up with main points, and create a cohesive essay with a running narrative. Two paraphrased statements of essays that gained successful admission into LSE and Oxbridge would also be provided, as well as a general structure that you can use.

The 'LNAT' section consists mainly of preparation methods for both the reading comprehension and essay sections. Having once looked all around the internet and in bookstores for LNAT practices, I'll tell you how I managed to increase my LNAT score by 5 points from year-to-year not through putting more effort, but through practicing the right way. I'll tell you where I got all my practices for free, and how you can too (hint: I didn't get better through practicing any of the third party LNAT practice books that I bought).

For the LNAT essay, I explain what I think universities are looking out for and how they grade the essay (since no universal score is given like with the reading comprehension), go through sample questions, and recommend a structure that you should use for all your LNAT essays.

Note that I do not go through the Cambridge Law Test, since I have no experience sitting for that.

The 'Oxbridge Interviews' section is probably the most fun section of the book. I first explain in detail what happens during an Oxbridge Interview (I have had three interviews, so I'm quite familiar with the experience), and what is expected of a good candidate (I was a bad interviewee in my first year, and I'll tell you how not to be one so you'll only need one try). I also recommend various materials online or books that you could read to prepare you for the interview, list plausible interview questions and those that were asked before, and go through in detail some of the possible answers. This would be sure to help you firstly understand how fast you are required to answer, how you should wire your mind to think during the interview, and most importantly how to prepare.

Just a note before we start - I'm not going to pretend that reading this book is all you need to gain admission into a UK law school although I believe it gets you closer to admission than any other book in circulation. The primary purpose of this book is to tell you how to prepare - that implies that effort is needed on your part to practice essays, LNAT papers, and interview questions in the methods that I recommend before any progress can be made, along with any supplementary materials. I understand that different people have different processes, and my recommendations might not work for everyone, but I truly believe that trying them out do not hurt - and if it doesn't work for you, it helps you understand why and cultivate a system of your own that will work for you.

Introduction

Alright. Let's get closer to the real stuff.



▶ <u>Is Law Right for You?</u>

Well... I've got some bad news. If you're genuinely interested in answering this question, you've got the wrong book © But if you truly do wish to test your interest in a career in law, I would say the best possible alternative to doing a full-time internship at a law firm (which might not be too informative if you're just a glorified printer) would be to pick up any legal journal or book that universities let their students read in their first year. An example would be reading HLA Hart's 'The Concept of Law'. Don't expect to understand everything (or anything remotely close to that), but if it doesn't put you to sleep and actually intrigues you, I could say you would probably enjoy reading law.



Comparing the Universities

Okay, this is where it gets slightly complicated and subjective. Different universities attract and are suited for different people, so choosing a university is truly just personal preference.

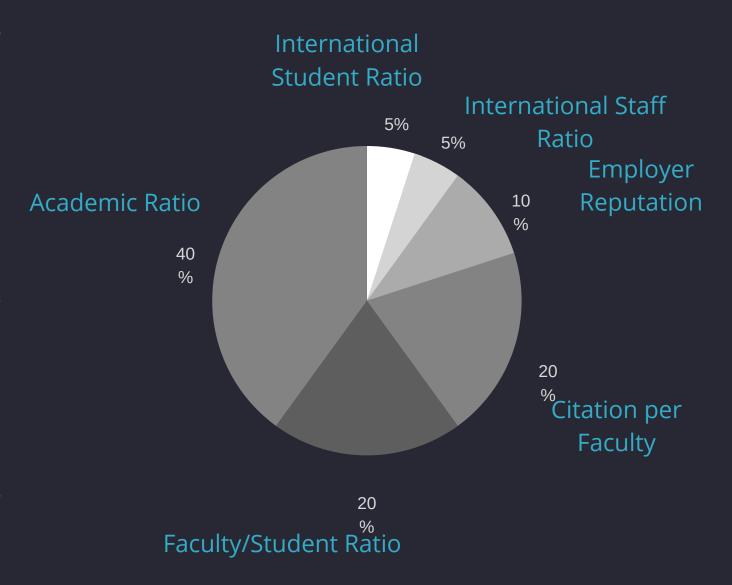
Rankings do a good job in deciphering how the university is perceived publicly, but like with any index, understanding how it's derived would go a long way in clarifying how to most precisely utilise it.

Let's investigate the methodology behind the QS World University rankings with information taken straight from their website.

Take a look at this visualiser I've done up from the information QS provided.

40% of the ranking comprises of Academic Reputation – this is derived from surveys asking academics to rank the top 30 universities with regards to their teaching and research capabilities.

20% of the ranking comprises of the faculty/student ratio. This is fairly simple – although by no means a clear reflection of



the quality of education, a low faculty/student ratio would ensure that students have enough personal supervision by professors. This index coupled with the one above are together a fairly good reflection of teaching quality.

Another 20% of the ranking comprises of Citations per faculty – in essence, the number of times a research paper or journal published by the university is cited. This is where the reality of rankings start to deviate from what is typically perceived. Research capacity is a significant part of the rankings. Although undeniably important especially for those wishing to pursue Masters and post-graduate degrees, the effect of research on teaching quality is further removed than the previous two components. Sure, you could say that it ensures professors have updated knowledge, but this by no means directly correlates with the quality of education received. You could have a university with the best professors who do not conduct any research, and consequently receive a fat zero here.

The 10% to employer reputation is perhaps the 10% you want in raw data. But well... they don't release it.

The other 10% goes to diversity. 5% to international student ratio and another 5% to international staff ratio. I don't think any explanation is needed other than diversity = diverse perspectives.

With the rankings explained, I suppose you now have a clearer understanding that university rankings might not mean what you think they do. I would personally say that I could do without the 20% to citations per faculty and the 10% to diversity. University demographics are readily available, and although diversity is definitely important, it would probably be something you've already researched before applying if it did concern you greatly. The 20% for research is cunningly deceptive too. For example, two Singaporean universities are tied for the 11th rank in the QS University Rankings, above Princeton, Cornell, UPenn, Yale and Duke. I'm fairly certain that degrees out of any of the other named universities would still be placed in higher regard that the Singaporean Universities by employers anywhere outside of Singapore or even in Singapore. I'm confident enough to say too that the quality of education in those decorated US schools won't be any lower. That 20% to research and 10% to diversity does a lot of hidden work to shift the rankings.

Rankings though, are not useless. I use rankings mainly to identify which university has a reputable name with employers. The effect of these rankings too cannot be understated. The higher a university is on such rankings, the more employers would be inclined to employ students from the university. It's a self-perpetuating cycle that continually ensures the relevance of rankings.

These are the current rankings for UK universities in Law (latest rankings as of early 2020):



Times Higher Education Guardian Rankings 1.Oxford 1.Cambridge 2. Cambridge 2. Oxford 3. UCL 3. UCL 4. Dundee 4. LSE 5. Edinburgh 5. Solent 6. King's (KCL) 6. Glasgow 7. Manchester 7. Durham 8. Warwick 8. Cumbria 9. Aberdeen 9. Bristol 10. Glasgow 10. LSE 11. London South Bank 11. Queen Mary 12. Burmingham 12. King's (KCL) 13. Sheffield 13. Leeds 14. Abertay 14. Southampton 15. York 15. Edinbrugh

Evidently, not all rankings agree. A safe bet though, would be the schools that consistently appear in those rankings. Oxbridge of course, would undoubtedly lead the field. LSE, UCL and King's consistently appear on the next tier, right below Oxbridge. Durham, Warwick, Edinburgh and Glasglow come right after that, sometimes even challenging those second-tier schools in some rankings but falling off some others.



Admission Advice for Oxbridge

Here's where we segregate a little since there are peculiarities within the Oxbridge system that you need to understand to better your chances.

Before we start, let's first establish that you can only apply to either Oxford or Cambridge, but not both in one year. If you're applying again the next year, same thing goes, but you can choose to switch your choice, or apply to the same one again.



Colleges

What's different in Oxbridge is that you apply directly to the college. That means when you press 'send' on UCAS, there is no central Oxford or Cambridge admissions office that receives your application. The college that you apply to receives the application and evaluates your application as an independent entity. Each college offers different courses (most offer Jurisprudence/Law but some do not, so please check before applying), and the number of places each college has differs (ranges from 2-15 for each college I believe).

That's kind of odd isn't it? All things considered though, since the college essentially supplies you with the tutors who'll be guiding you throughout your three years, it is warranted that they want to be directly involved in and control the admissions process.

What's likely that you, and many others, would do is do some research and find yourself most attracted to the bigger colleges – there's a lot to like, from big campuses to a range of facilities and college sporting clubs, big colleges are popular for a reason. You'll apply then, to the Brasenose of Oxford or Trinity of Cambridge. A few points of note against this – firstly, the more popular the college, the more competition there is. Oxford and Cambridge don't officially publish course-specific college admission statistics, but after digging through the internet, I found some official statistics that someone published after requesting it from Oxford directly.

So, let's look at a popular college like Brasenose – 117 applicants and with 10 places. That's an offer rate of 8.5%. Let's compare that with St. Catherine's College – 53 applicants with 10 offers. That's an offer rate of 18.9%, or a 10.4-point increase in admission likelihood for a less popular college with the same number of openings.

St. Hugh's College by comparison, with the best admission rate around, (at least for the 2019 admissions cycle, which is reflected on this graph) has an admission rate of 24.0%. Applying for the most popular college then, might, or most definitely means lowering your chances of admission.

It's important to note though, that these college admission statistics change from year to year. Just because St Hugh's has the highest percentage this year doesn't mean they will next year. The number of spots they have will change from year to year as well.

	Total Applications	Offers			
Balliol College	44	7			
Brasenose College	117	10			
Christ Church	68	10			
Corpus Christi College	35	5			
Exeter College	53	7			
Harris Manchester College	56	8			
Hertford College	44	7			
Jesus College	52	7			
Keble College	59	10			
Lady Margaret Hall	45	9			
Lincoln College	51	6			
Magdalen College	84	8			
Mansfield College	41	8			
Merton College	39	8			
New College	64	9			
Oriel College	44	5			
Pembroke College	41	7			
Regent's Park College	14	2			
Somerville College	34	6			
St Anne's College	62	8			
St Catherine's College	53	10			
St Edmund Hall	50	7			
St Hilda's College	35	7			
St Hugh's College	25	6			
St John's College	51	7			
St Peter's College	39	6			
The Queen's College	42	5			
Trinity College	31	7			
University College	56	9			
Wadham College	56	12			
Worcester College	52	8			
Withdrawn Before Allocation	3	_			



Components of your Application

Now we're back to talking about all universities. For non-Oxbridge universities, the facets of your application are:



UCAS and Personal Statement



LNAT



Teacher's Reccomendation

Try to find a teacher who can write well (humanities teachers are a safe bet), and who you know with certainty will write you a good recommendation. A teacher who has studied in the university you're applying to never hurts either - it's basically an alumni endorsement.



Results

For Oxbridge, the only difference is an additional interview:



Interview

Points 3 and 4 are things that this book isn't concerned with.

The UCAS Personal Statements, LNAT and Oxbridge interviews have a section of their own in the coming pages.

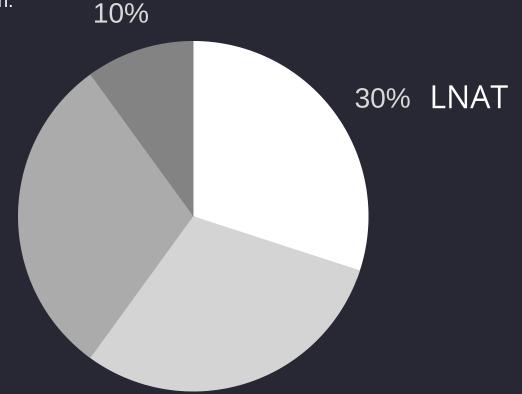


Weighing your Application

Before delving into the main sections though, let's first go through the logic behind how universities will probably weigh your application so you understand what to foucs on:

Teacher's Reccomendation

As long as it doesn't raise any red flags, I think the teacher's recommendation won't do much in affecting the admission office's decision.



Personal Statement 30%

For most universities, the UCAS personal statement is the most direct interaction the university will have with you. They'll use this to decipher whether you're a good fit for their university, and if you show enough interest in your course to complete it

30% Academic Results

Personal Statement

What Exactly Do I need to Write?

UCAS isn't like most other scholarship or university application platforms. Call it a blessing or a curse, UCAS sends your essay to all the universities you applied to, and there is no prompt or question to answer. There is literally just a box where you can fill up to 47 lines (about 4000 characters or 500 words).

So... what in the world do I write? Perhaps you're starting to see a theme here, but the answer is yet again a decidedly ambiguous 'it depends'. Different schools prefer different essays, but it is really your choice as to what type of essay you want to write.

Before we get into the board categories of essays that you could write, let's first establish some basic parameters:

Firstly, let's remember the purpose of this essay. For almost all universities (to some extent including Oxbridge, which does have an interview), this would be the only medium through which the university can paint a picture of you. Does this applicant fit our university? Does he/she have enough interest in the subject to stay the course? What qualifies him/her for this course in this university? Your job, through this UCAS essay, would be to convince the admissions officer that you fit the bill.



What Not to Write



Don't Name Specific Universities

If you're applying to more than one university, this would be a no-brainer since you can only submit one essay to all universities. Singling a university out would defeat the entire purpose of applying to multiple universities, since it essentially guarantees your rejection from the rest.

UCAS explicitly states not to name universities, so even if you're applying to just one university, don't name or even allude to it. That university will receive thousands of statements without any specified university name mentioned, and when it receives one with specified name, they'll be more displeased at your inability to follow instructions than flattered that one in thousands had the courage to jeopardise his/her entire application at a valiant attempt to differentiate their application.



Don't Write More than 47 Lines

Maybe you've read somewhere that the word limit is 500 or there's a character limit of 4000, but that's just an estimate. UCAS allows you to submit up to 47 lines on their system and nothing more. So, before you head on to the portal for the first time 3 minutes before it closes, do some due diligence and check if your essay fits the portal instead of having to desperately attempt a sub-minute butchering exercise under Selene's judging gaze.

LNAT

To be very honest, this is probably the section that's the hardest to teach. The LNAT comprises both multiple-choice reading comprehension questions and an essay, and both are unambiguously skills-based tests which require a great amount of practice to cultivate.

The reading comprehension is the only centrally scored section in the LNAT. 12 passages with 42 questions, one point per question. A respectable score that'll give you a definite edge in your application to any university (including Oxford) is anything above 30/42. Just to give a little context, the average scores that Pearson released for 2018 and 2019 are 23/42 and 21/42 respectively. Any score above 30 would safety put you into the 90th percentile.

Just to give a slightly clearer picture of what score is expected, here's the score breakdown for the MC (multiple choice reading comprehension) and essay component for the average Oxford applicant to the different colleges for entry in 2019. (Note that Oxford reads the LNAT essays and prescribes a grade of their own to it, so there's no way of knowing what essay scores highly or lowly)

College	LNAT MC All	LNAT MC Successful	LNAT Essay All	LNAT Essay Successful
Balliol College	24.55	28.00	60.44	63.71
Brasenose College	24.33	27.42	61.91	63.17
Christ Church	24.11	27.40	61.99	64.92
Corpus Christi College	24.45	27.38	63.79	65.50
Exeter College	25.02	27.11	61.20	67.67
Harris Manchester College	25.07	30.50	61.70	64.00
Hertford College	24.19	26.86	61.74	64.88
Jesus College	23.82	28.13	62.20	66.88
Keble College	24.28	27.50	60.73	63.50
Lady Margaret Hall	23.57	26.88	63.63	66.75
Lincoln College	25.19	28.00	62.36	65.00
Magdalen College	24.75	29.56	60.75	68.20
Mansfield College	23.19	25.70	61.91	65.40
Merton College	24.74	28.14	64.06	67.29
New College	23.69	25.33	60.90	63.22
Oriel College	25.28	26.38	59.80	64.13
Pembroke College	24.56	26.60	62.25	63.60
Regent's Park College	24.62	28.83	59.13	64.67
Somerville College	23.00	27.50	63.41	63.00
St Anne's College	24.98	27.78	61.38	65.00
St Catherine's College	25.64	25.50	63.67	65.75
St Edmund Hall	24.51	27.00	61.00	66.86
St Hilda's College	24.30	26.38	57.53	61.57
St Hugh's College	24.25	27.80	60.75	64.89
St John's College	24.32	27.18	60.41	63.83
St Peter's College	24.11	27.41	60.77	63.43
The Queen's College	25.02	27.48	61.40	63.43
Trinity College	24.45	26.86	61.49	26.86
University College	24.30	26.20	61.54	26.20
Wadham College	24.29	27.42	62.87	27.42
Worcester College	24.97	28.75	60.06	28.75
Average (2018)	24.44	27.39	61.51	59.98

As I mentioned in the introduction, these numbers do differ from year to year, and it doesn't mean that since New College has the lowest accepted LNAT MC score this year, it will always have the lowest scores.

I'll let the numbers speak for themselves, but the only thing I would like to add is that you don't want to find yourself close to the average but not above it. I scored only 27 in my first application (this exact cycle that's tabled), but didn't get in. The college I applied to (Lincoln College) accepted an average LNAT score of 28. Ideally, you want to find yourself higher than the highest average score for a single college, which in this tabled year is Harris-Manchester with 30.5.

The numbers for the LNAT essay are honestly a mystery, so we'll try to ignore those as far as possible.

With that, let's move on to discussing each section in detail.

Oxbridge Interviews

Probably the most daunting and infamously unpredictable component for any Oxbridge application would be the interview. Both Oxford and Cambridge hold interviews for almost all the courses they offer for a simple reason – they need to decipher whether you are able to handle the pressure of a two student to one professor tutorial environment, which is a hallmark of Oxbridge education.



▶ The Purpose of an Interview

Before we get into more detail, let me first acknowledge the variety of interviews that Oxbridge conducts. Since your interview will be hosted by the college that you apply to, you will be interviewed by the law professors of that college. Their aim is to complete the picture of your application by meeting you, and through a few exercises, decipher whether you're a student that they want to teach. How they attempt to determine this varies from college to college. If you're going to Oxford or Cambridge for an interview, most colleges will offer you two interviews – each with a different group of professors (these groups may vary – some colleges prefer to just have one or most commonly, two professors per interview, while others prefer a panel). The professors would later reconvene and decide on the merit of your application considering both interviews and the other facets of your application. That means you'll have to perform well in both interviews to be admitted.

Based on my experience and hearing from friends about theirs, I believe that the interviews that most colleges conduct are similarly driven by course-related content. This comprises of giving you an example of a situation or circumstance, and then seeking your opinion on it (which I will explain later on). However, some colleges do question you about your personal statement. One college that I'm certain does this consistently is Exeter College in Oxford. If you're interviewing at Exeter, apparently they'll give you some warning of this beforehand through an informal meeting with their professors the day before the interview. A friend who went through this said that they took one sentence off his personal statement that was related to his opinion on a legal issue, and questioned him for 30 minutes about that one sentence. Their goal was to test his ability to sustain an argument under a high-pressure environment with fresh and challenging perspectives and arguments being thrown his way.

I think all Oxbridge interviews share this same goal – they can try to calm you down by reassuring you that it is simply a conversation, but an aspect of the interview is undeniably trying to rattle you to see if you're still able to reason when perspectives you might not have accounted for are presented to you by an academic authority.

Let's first go through what would turn out to probably be a major component of your interview – situations and legal clauses. Most interviews contain readings before, which require you to turn up anywhere from 15 – 45minutes before the interview (depending on the college). Usually, you'll be given a legal clause (can be real or made up), some situations below that and possibly some guiding questions. Some college even give you pages and pages worth of information on a case. During your reading time, you should digest what the legal clause means, look through the situations, prepare your answers, and prepare for questions that are not written but will possibly be asked. Note that some colleges might not give you reading time, but this does not mean they aren't going to give you some legal concepts to grapple with. They may give you a reading on the spot (a 0-minute reading, where you'll read from a small piece of paper in front of them under the pressuring silence), or may just verbally communicate the content they prepared for you. I'll go through example questions after quickly going through what they're looking out for, which would inform how you present yourself.

Just a quick statistic that you might find relevant - Oxford interviewed 38% of applicants in 2018, while Cambridge states on their website that they generally interview about 75% of their applicants (not course or year specific).

Note on the Sample:

Thank you for reading a sample of the book! Hope that it has been of use to you, regardless if you do choose to purchase the entire book or not.

Just a quick note regarding the sample: the preface and contents page do give a snippet of what is to be covered in the book. As mentioned in the preface, the introduction is detailed, but unlike what will be given in the sections to follow - it provides information that you might want, but might not need, unlike with the Personal Statement, LNAT and Oxbridge interview sections.

For this sample, I've added in the first page of every section to give a little taste of what will be covered in the following sections. As the book progresses, it will be more focused and detailed as these pages allude to. We will use admission statistics to formulate the best tactics to gain admission into Oxbridge, formulate ideas and structures on how to write a truthful yet convincing personal statement, find out how best to practice LNAT Multiple Choice questions and structure LNAT essays, and come up with a battle plan on how to tackle the Oxbridge interviews.

If you do find the information in this sample informative, or are intrigued and do not mind my writing style and propensity to be straightforward, do consider purchasing the book back at https://www.getinlawschool.com/

If not, thank you again for reading this sample! Wishing you all the best in your application.