

# LSAT Tutoring

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## About Me

My name is Michael, and I am a junior at Brown University studying Behavioral Decision Sciences with a focus on the intersection of law and financial markets and Comparative Literature in French, Chinese, and Spanish. This past summer, I scored a 180 on the LSAT. In the future, I aspire towards a career in securities law. Outside of school, I like marathon-running, reading 20<sup>th</sup>-century American literature, and sampling IPAs.

## Teaching Experience

I have had a plethora of experience as a teacher and tutor. In high school, I served as a Peer Tutor as a sophomore and a Head Peer Tutor as a junior and a senior. I devoted over 500 hours of service to the program, tutoring in subjects including French, English, Physics, Precalculus, Algebra II, and AP Calculus BC. At Brown, I have served as a Teaching Assistant for Intermediate Microeconomics and Social Psychology, receiving average ratings of between 4.85-5 compared to department and university-wide averages of between 4.5-4.6.

## Teaching Philosophy

The LSAT is unlike most standardized tests out there in that it is not fundamentally knowledge based. Instead, it examines the way you approach complex logical relationships and draw appropriate and valid conclusions. As such, many students are unfamiliar with how to begin tackling the LSAT – you cannot, after all, just memorize all the content in a prep book. In tutoring the LSAT, I find that the key to success is a solid grasp on logical thinking and understanding the anatomy of the exam itself. Furthermore, the LSAT is not a spectator sport. For fans of *Grey's Anatomy*, you may be familiar with the adage “see one, do one, teach one.” I will take a similar approach so that students develop hands-on experience engaging with the various questions types and ultimately conquer them.

## Syllabus

The LSAT consists of three rather distinct sections: Reading Comprehension, Analytical Reasoning (more colloquially known as Logic Games), and Logical Reasoning. These different sections demand different types of critical and logical thinking skills. Correspondingly, each student will find different sections easier and different sections more challenging or daunting. At the beginning, we will work together to determine where your weaknesses are and design a plan of attack to improve your overall score.

For each section, I will cover here an abbreviated list of the topics or skills we can work on together.

## 1. Reading Comprehension

### a. Notetaking

- i. Students take approaches ranging from meticulous annotation to a complete divorce from direct textual engagement. Together, we will discuss the way you process information and find a method that helps you retain the information necessary to answer questions correctly.

### b. Structural Analysis and Passage Anatomy

- i. A doctor would probably not think to first examine your intestines if you claim that you are having vision issues. Similarly, question types in the RC section often command an intricate understanding of the anatomy of reading passages. Together, we will work on identifying key components of passage anatomy and leverage that knowledge to help you efficiently and accurately complete questions.

### c. Speed

- i. It is not a secret that the LSAT is also a test of speed. After you are comfortable with navigating the passages and questions types, we will discuss ways to increase the speed at which you process information, engage with questions stems and dissect the answer choices.

## 2. Logic Games

### a. Formal Logic

- i. If A, then B. C unless D. The only E is F. The LSAT relies heavily on formal logic and tests you on your ability to extrapolate and draw valid conclusions. A fundamental skill on the LG section is a solid grasp of rules of formal logic: this is often the first step to the mastery of Logic Games.

### b. Visualization and Diagramming

- i. Trying to process and contain all the information presented to you in Logic Games in your head has never served anyone well. We will cover all major types of Logic Games (and some niche, uncommon ones – such as the infamous flower arrangement game and the computer virus game) and develop a plan for you to effectively organize and visualize information.

## 3. Logical Reasoning

### a. Question Types

- i. The difference between a sufficient assumption and a necessary assumption question is subtle, but critical. Knowing which part of the stimulus to tackle for a parallel reasoning question is important to work through the often-lengthy answer choices. Together, we will identify and tackle each of the question types individually.

### b. Dissecting the Stimulus

- i. Most (but not all) stimuli contain a fact set and a conclusion. Simple as it may sound, the makers of the LSAT confound the structure of the stimuli to make these different parts much harder to identify. We will look at

various different types of stimuli so that I can help you figure out *how* to read a stimulus.

### **Cost**

\$220/hour

I have a flexible schedule that includes weekends and nights; I am also happy to find times on a week-to-week basis if you are unable to commit to a weekly time. If you find a friend and want to do lessons concurrently, I offer a 40% discount per person!

### **Next Steps**

Contact [perfectscoretutors1@gmail.com](mailto:perfectscoretutors1@gmail.com) for a free 20-minute consultation. Please feel free to reach out with questions! I am always available and willing to answer.