

Law School FAQs

Academics

Q: What should I major in to make me the most competitive applicant?

A: Law schools do not prefer one major over another or for majors, minors, or certificates that have law in the title as they want students to choose a major they enjoy. The thought behind this is students will do better in a major they enjoy, have a higher GPA, and have something to fall back on if they ultimately decide not to pursue law.

Of all professions our office advises for, law remains the most flexible and accepting in terms of admission, in part because there are no prerequisite courses. Students from [majors](#) in all TAMU colleges apply, are both accepted, and successful in law school. It is crucial you choose the best major to challenge you and prepare you for not only law school by honing the [core skills, values, knowledge, and experience the American Bar Association \(ABA\)](#) advises, but an alternative career path.

Q: Will adding a major make me a more competitive applicant?

A: No, law school admissions would prefer you focus on one major, do well academically, so your [overall GPAs](#) are strong when you choose to apply, than you add an additional major. If you choose to add an additional major, then it is important that you keep your GPA up, while being involved in extracurriculars. It is important to speak with the Pre-Law advisor about staying well-rounded.

Q: Will adding a minor or a certificate with law in the title make me a more competitive applicant?

A: No, law schools do not look for law in your major(s), minor(s), or certificate(s) that have law in the title. Those are for you. Minors/certificates with law in the title help you decide if law school is right for you by assisting you in honing the [core skills, values, knowledge, and experience the American Bar Association \(ABA\)](#) advises. You may also have smaller class sizes in the required upper-level courses and/or have class with the same professor for more than one course, both allow for you to get to know a professor(s) better.

Q: Can I take a course at a community college?

A: Yes, taking classes at a community college is acceptable. While the grade earned at a community college does not count towards your TAMU GPA, it will be calculated into your [overall GPAs](#) when you apply to law school. Use this to your advantage and get A's in any courses you take at community college to help raise your GPA.

*Note before enrolling in a community college course, check [here](#) to make sure the course has a transfer course equivalency at Texas A&M AND check with your academic advisor, if you plan to use the credit at Texas A&M.

Q: Will Q-dropping a course hurt my chances of getting into law school?

A: Law schools generally do not take issue with students Q-dropping coursework. If it is a continual issue or the cause is a bigger problem, there is an academic addendum that can be attached to the application. Also, speak with your academic advisor about how this will affect your academic progress toward graduation.

Q: Will retaking a class help my chances of getting into law school?

A: No, law schools do not have specific pre-requisite courses, so retaking a specific course will not increase your chances. Law admissions is looking at your [overall GPA calculated by LSAC](#).

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 or the logical reasoning section of the LSAT.

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

A: The best preparation to become an excellent law student is to enroll in classes that will challenge your [speaking, critical thinking, research, 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.

Some examples of these courses are:

- 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]

*Note this is not an exhaustive list and law schools are not looking for ANY of these classes on your transcript.

LSAT

Q: When should I take the LSAT?

A: Applicants should typically plan to take the LSAT no later than the summer (August) before they plan to apply for law school. This will allow you to receive and assess your scores before sending off your applications. If you have other commitments for the summer, you can elect to take the LSAT during the spring or the fall of your final year. The LSAT is offered multiple times a year. Keep in mind the registration deadlines for the LSAT are usually a month in advance of the date the test is given.

Starting in August 2024, [the LSAT is changing](#). If you are applying to start law school in fall 2024 or later and you don't like logic games, then you may want to wait until August 2024.

*Note you should never take the LSAT as a practice test. Start with a free diagnostic test to see how much study time you may need.

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 to take a free diagnostic test.

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, which can be done [here](#).

*Note for additional information about the application process and testing registration click [here](#)

Applying to Law School/LSAC

Q: What does a typical law school application look like?

A: Generally, a complete law school application consists of registering for the Credential Assembly Service (CAS) to compile all academic transcripts and 1-3 letters of recommendations, LSAT score(s), a 1-2-page personal statement, [2-page resume](#), and complete applications in LSAC. Click [here](#) to see more.

*Note: different schools' applications can vary slightly, so it is good to visit with law school representatives before you are ready to apply.

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

A: All workshops that are hosted by Professional School Advising advisors are available for online registration at 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.

Q: What do law school application committees consider?

A: Law school admissions committees consider each applicant through a holistic review process. They review your [LSAC GPA](#), LSAT or GRE score, your personal statement, resume, letters of recommendation, and any other additional essays or addenda.

*Note a competitive application will include work history, leadership skills demonstrated through on and off campus involvement, community service and involvement, and academic achievements and awards in his/her [2-page resume](#).

Q: How do I gain experience and/or learn about the law?

A: Join [Pre-Law Society](#) to network with other pre-law students, law students, and lawyers, as well as be introduced to opportunities such as mentoring and jobs. We also recommend you use Google to find local lawyers to call/visit, resources on our [WDINTBWO](#) handout, such as, [Find An Aggie](#) or the [Texas Aggie Bar Association](#). We like to remind students to be professional and respectful of policies when contacting. This will include inquiring about dress code, vaccine requirements, and if the site has any additional volunteer requirements.

Financial Aid

Q: What scholarship opportunities are available for pre-law students at Texas A&M?

A:

- Search scholarships through [Texas A&M's Scholarships & Financial Aid](#).
- subscribe to the Aggie-Lawyers listserv at [tx.ag/psalistservs](#) as we share information through the listservs that we are made aware of,
- Nance Presidential Scholarship for Baylor Law School-usually due in each January/February and shared through our listserv,
- the [Texas Aggie Bar Association \(TABA\)](#)-usually due each January,
- [American Bar Association Scholarship](#),
- [Legal Opportunity Scholarship Fund](#),
- search the [AccessLex Law School Scholarship Databank](#), and
- search for other opportunities and speak with law schools you are interested in to see how financial aid works at their school. If you are eligible to sign-up for FAFSA, then you want to sign-up, even if you didn't receive financial aid for undergrad.

Q. I saw Baylor Law has a scholarship for Aggies. What are the requirements?

A: The Joseph Milton Nance Presidential Scholarship is an annual scholarship available to Aggies who will begin their legal studies at Baylor College of Law in the fall quarter. The minimum LSAC cumulative GPA and LSAT scores are set annually by Baylor Law.

Applicants are required to submit the following in January/February of each year:

- A complete application
- Your resume
- A statement including your reason(s) for choosing Baylor College of Law (maximum two pages)
- A copy of your personal statement
- A pdf copy of your unofficial transcript from Texas A&M (not your degree evaluation).
- A copy of your Academic Summary Report from the LSAC website

There are two scholarships to be awarded each year.

The application is sent through the Aggie-Lawyers listserv by the beginning of each January and posted on this site. You do not have to be accepted to Baylor in order to apply for the scholarship.

Visit [tx.ag/psalistservs](#) to subscribe to the listserv.

Texas A&M Law

Q: Does the Texas A&M School of Law prefer applicants from Texas A&M?

A: No, the Texas A&M School of Law does not show preference to applicants from Texas A&M TAMU Law is always looking for intelligent, compassionate, and capable applicants. An 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 opportunities for you to excel as an applicant. Click [here](#) to learn more about Texas A&M School of Law's most recent graduating class.

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. You must fill out the Aggie Direct Interest Form, if you believe you are eligible. You may also visit tx.ag/psavirtual to watch a short video about the application process.

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