If you want to excel in law school, you must excel at taking law school exams. Excelling at law school exams requires specific study and preparation techniques. To succeed using these techniques, begin to apply them before you enter law school and continue to apply them throughout each law school semester. Never wait to begin your exam preparation. In fact, the first day of class you should begin preparing for your exams. Law school is exam-driven. So the more you prepare every day for exams, the better you’ll perform in law school.

**EXAM PREPARATION**

(1) **How-To Books.** First learn HOW to take a law school exam. Before you begin law school read one or more of the excellent books on exam preparation. The majority of law school exams are in-class exams. Some exams are take-home. Most of these how-to tips focus on in-class exams, which are closed-book and more difficult, but many of the tips apply to both kinds of exams. These books will teach you how to read the exam questions, how to spot the exam issues, and how to provide the proper exam answers. I recommend the following book. But also see the book list infra, p. 5.


(2) **Exam Archives.** Every law school keeps an archive of sample law school exams. These are exams that were completed by students in recent semesters. Professors select examples of excellent exams and place them in the archive so current students can see what an excellent exam looks like. This is a FANTASTIC way to prep for exams. Find the class and/or professor you’re taking, e.g., Contracts with Prof. Jones, and print out his sample exams. Study them. Memorize them. See how the questions are written, see how the answers are formatted, see the content of the answers, see how the student related each part of an answer to info in the question, see the specifics of how Prof. Jones likes an answer completed. You can also print out sample exams from other professors and/or other law schools. The standards for law school exam excellence are universal and the more samples you read, the better. Most law school exams last 3 or 4 hours, contain 4 or 5 questions and usually each question is a hypothetical, i.e., you are given a hypo and must
apply the law to those specific facts. Exam answers must be very methodical and comprehensive. Every hypo factual detail is given to you for a reason, i.e., to provide you with an opportunity to apply the law. It’s up to you to seize that opportunity and show the professor that you see every legal issue and option.

(3) Take Practice Exams. For every law school course, e.g., Contracts, as the semester nears an end and study period begins, give yourself practice exams. When I was at the University of Michigan Law School, at the beginning of each semester I would print out at least 5 sample exams from the exam archive and put aside 1 or 2 of those samples and NOT read those samples. Then, at the end of the semester, I would use those samples for practice exams. In the final week of each semester and during the study days before exams began, I would take practice exams for each class. I would give myself the same amount of time as a real exam, e.g., 3 or 4 hours depending on the class, and I’d take the test. Then I compared my answers to the sample. Dry runs are incredibly helpful. You’ll see how you perform under fire. Are you providing the substantive content that’s necessary? Are you spotting the key legal issues and facts? Are you pacing yourself properly, e.g., using 1 hour for question one, 1 hour for question two, etc., saving 30 minutes at the end to review, etc. Note: most exams are answered in bluebook, i.e., you write your answer in a small blue booklet that contains 20 lined pages. You can use as many bluebooks as you want per question. Remember to number your bluebooks, e.g., Question 1, bluebook 1 of 3, Question 1 bluebook 2 of 3, etc. Also note: As you write each answer, it’s wise to leave space on the last page of the answer or to double-space your answers. That way, you can add material when you review your answer before handing-in the exam. Trust me, you’ll always think of something you forgot. Professors are NOT happy when you insert text with arrows leading everywhere. If you leave some extra space AS YOU WRITE, then you can always make it easy for the professor to read your answer, even if you’ve inserted last-minute content.

Once I began prepping for exams using these 3 methods, I began to get A’s. These tips are the best method I know to excel in law school exams. See below for additional how-to resources.
OTHER STUDY TIPS

Class Notes and Outline Preparation: Some students spend time during the semester preparing lengthy outlines for each course they’re taking. I rarely found this to be helpful and it takes an enormous amount of time. In-class law school exams are usually closed-book (no books, no notes, just a pen and your brain – and bring extra pens -- and learn some hand relaxation exercises for when your hand cramps after 2 or 3 hours of continuous writing), so obviously you’ll need to memorize a lot of info. As I said, some students use outlines for this memorization process. I found that traditional outlines never captured all of the material and so I studied directly from the casebook and my class notes. BUT THIS IS WHAT I DID – in class, I wrote notes on my laptop in outline format. So, for example, my Contracts notes would basically be an outline. But, most importantly, my notes would contain the professor's perspective and emphasized points (which is what the professor will want to see in your exam answers). After each class I would review my class notes and insert any additional material that seemed relevant for study purposes. For example, the professor might have discussed a specific case and my notes were too rushed for me to include details of the case. So I’d go back and insert the details. Eventually I’d print my class notes in hard copy and use Post-Its to tag pages, labeling each topical (sub)section and key point. Then I’d use these course notes – in conjunction with the casebook and archived exams -- to prep for the exam.

Using Your Casebooks: For each course the assigned readings are likely to be from a thick heavy casebook consisting of thousands of pages. For each course your professor will expect you to read hundreds of casebook pages per night. A casebook contains case law, i.e., judicial opinions. The casebook will also contain commentary about the cases, and supporting materials, for example, excerpts from cited statutes. In class, the professor will ask students to state details about the reading, focusing on the details of each specific case assigned. How do you remember all of that info for the next day’s class and for the exam? First, separate the wheat from the chaff. Learn to separate the info that you need to know from the extraneous info. One way to identify the “need to know” info is to color-code your reading. Each night, as you read the material for tomorrow's classes, identify certain info about each assigned case as “need to know”: (1) the court, e.g., the United States Supreme Court, (2) the procedural posture of the case, e.g., an appeal of a motion to dismiss, (3) the holding, e.g., dismissal affirmed, (4) the legal issue(s), e.g., does the First Amendment protect flag burning, (5) the facts, e.g., John Doe went to rally and set fire to a flag, (6) the legal reasoning, e.g., flag burning is protected under the First Amendment
because . . . , (7) the legal rule (usually a single sentence that summarizes the broad underlying rule), e.g., the First Amendment protects freedom of expression even where the expressive conduct is offensive to public sensibility. As I read each case, I highlighted each of these types of info in a different color, e.g., facts were ALWAYS pink. In class, if the professor asked me for the facts of a case, I would automatically go to the pink highlights in my casebook. This will also be helpful as you prep for exams. You can focus your study on the relevant highlighted info in your casebook. The key to successful studying is knowing what you need to know and making it quickly accessible.

BOOKS & WEBSITES ON PREPARING FOR & TAKING EXAMS

ONLINE ARTICLES

There are several online articles about test-taking, including:

- John H. Langbien, Writing Law Examinations
- Carol Nygren, Using Professors’ Old Exams To Prepare
- Carol Nygren, Confronting Your Final Exam - Torts
- William R. Andersen, Writing Better Law School Exams: The Importance of Structure. This is a CALI lesson. To obtain a password to register to use CALI, contact lawhelp@u, a computer lab attendant in Room 222, or the Reference Office (543-6794).

Carol Nygren offers excellent advice at http://lib.law.washington.edu/ref/lawexams.html
SUBJECT OUTLINES

Sometimes it’s helpful to look at generic capsule summaries or outlines of the legal subject. You can purchase generic outlines for a topic, e.g., Contracts. Or you can find subject summaries and outlines online. See e.g., the links at Findlaw, Outlines & Exams.

BOOKS

There are some excellent books on taking law school exams, including the following titles, which may be available in your law school library or for purchase online:


ADDITIONAL ONLINE ADVICE

- Top Law Student blog, [How to Prepare for Law School Exams](#)
- Evan Schaeffer's Legal Underground, [A Law Professor Shares The Top Arbitrary Number (Turns Out to be Six) of Things Not to Do on Law School Exams](#)
- [Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI)](#) podcasts
  - Six professors provide advice on Exam Preparation
LAW SCHOOL STUDY TIPS

- Scott Burnham (U of Montana), Tips for Multiple Choice Exams in Law School
- Jennifer Martin (Western New England), Top Ten Tips for Successfully Writing a Law School Essay

LINKS TO LAW SCHOOL EXAM ARCHIVES

Below are links to law school exam archives. Most of the archives are password protected (PWP) and can only be accessed by current students. However, using this list, you can easily locate past exams at your law school.

Please feel free to send me updated/corrected/additional hyperlinks as appropriate.

NEW JERSEY LAW SCHOOL EXAM ARCHIVES

Seton Hall | Law - Archived Exams

http://law.shu.edu/Students/academics/Archived-Exams.cfm

Exams Archive Rutgers School of Law-Newark Law Library

https://njlegallib.rutgers.edu/splash/exams.php

UNITED STATES LAW SCHOOL EXAM ARCHIVES

Alabama (https://proxy.law.ua.edu/login?qurl=htt ... rch%3dexam) PWP
American (http://www.wcl.american.edu/exams/)
Arizona (http://www.law.arizona.edu/library/uala ... page=ualaw) PWP
Arizona State (http://apps.law.asu.edu/Apps/Library/OnlineExams/) PWP
Arkansas (http://law.uark.edu/current/courses-exa ... chive.html)
Baylor (hardcopies are available at library reserve desk)
BC (http://www.bc.edu/schools/law/library/s ... elist.html)
Berkeley (http://www.law.berkeley.edu/library/dynamic/exams.php)
Brooklyn (http://blsconnect.brooklaw.edu) PWP
BU (http://www.bu.edu/lawlibrary/restricted ... index.html) PWP
BYU (http://eres.lib.byu.edu/eres/coursepass.aspx?cid=780) PWP
Cardozo (https://cardozo.elearning.yu.edu/) PWP
Case Western (https://lawhome.case.edu/libraryService ... chives.asp) PWP
Catholic (http://lib.law.cua.edu/home/libinfo/exams.html) PWP
Chicago (http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/law/courses/exams/) PWP
Chicago-Kent (http://exams.digitallib.kentlaw.edu/index.htm) PWP
Columbia (http://www.law.columbia.edu/faculty/fac ... /Old_exams) PWP
Cornell (http://library.lawschool.cornell.edu/Students/index.cfm) PWP
Davis (http://www.law.ucdavis.edu/library/Serv ... pport.html) PWP
Denver (http://www.law.du.edu/index.php/library ... past-exams) PWP
DePaul (http://eres.lib.depaul.edu/eres/coursei ... age=search) PWP
Duke (use Blackboard to access past exams by course)
Emory (http://library.law.emory.edu/for-law-st ... es-direct/) PWP
Florida State (electronic copies are available on computer near printers)
Fordham (http://lawlib1.lawnet.fordham.edu/exams/public) PWP
Georgetown (https://gull.georgetown.edu/screens/exams.html) PWP
Georgia (http://gavel.law.uga.edu/) PWP
Georgia State (http://law.gsu.edu/library/index/exam_archive/) PWP
GMU (hardcopies are available at library reserve desk)
Gonzaga (located on professor's TWEN site) PWP
GW (http://docs.law.gwu.edu/facweb/gmaggs/) PWP
Harvard (http://www.law.harvard.edu/academics/registrar/exams/) PWP
Hastings (http://holmes.uchastings.edu/library/st ... ces/exams/) PWP
Hofstra (http://eres.hofstra.edu/coursepage.asp?cid=151&page=01) PWP
Houston (https://www.law.uh.edu/secure/exams/homepage.asp) PWP
Illinois (https://www.law.uiuc.edu/intranet/) PWP
Indiana – Bloomington (http://apps.law.indiana.edu/lawlibrary/ ... find.shtml) PWP
Indiana-Indianapolis (http://indylaw.indiana.edu/library/examfiles.html) PWP
Iowa (http://www.law.uiowa.edu/library/reserve.php) PWP
Kentucky (http://www.law.uky.edu/files/examarchive/)
Lewis & Clark (http://lawlib.lclark.edu/students/lawexams.php) PWP
Louisiana State (https://lsulaw.louislibraries.org:5303/ ... X/BLASTOFF)
Louisville (http://www.law.louisville.edu/academics ... am-archive) PWP
Loyola Chicago (http://www.luc.edu/law_library/faqs/exams.html) PWP
Loyola LA (http://library.lls.edu/pastexams.html) PWP
Marquette (?)
Maryland (http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/services/exams/)
Miami (hardcopies are available at library Circulation Desk)
Michigan (http://www.law.umich.edu/library/studen ... fault.aspx) PWP
Minnesota (http://library.law.umn.edu/ereserve/index.html) PWP
New Mexico (https://lobolaw.unm.edu/exam/exams/index.php) PWP
Northeastern (http://www.northeastern.edu/law/library/exams.html) PWP
Northwestern (https://www5.law.northwestern.edu/library/ereserves/) PWP
Notre Dame (http://law.nd.edu/library-and-technology/ast-exams/) PWP
NYU (https://its.law.nyu.edu/depts/library/L_search.cfm) PWP
Oklahoma (http://libraries.nyu.edu/eresources/research.cfm) PWP
Penn (http://www.law.upenn.edu/fac/npersily/exams/exams.html)
Penn State (http://law.psu.edu/library/course_reserves) PWP
Pepperdine (http://lawmedia.pepperdine.edu/exam/examlookup.php) PWP
Pitt (Sample exams can be borrowed by students with a valid Pitt ID for 2 hours)
Richmond (http://lobo.richmond.edu/eramfile) PWP
Rutgers Camden (https://cas.rutgers.edu/login?service=hrReserve%2f) PWP
Rutgers Newark (https://njlegallib.rutgers.edu/splash/exams.php) PWP
San Diego (http://sally.sandiego.edu/screens/reserves.html) PWP
Santa Clara (http://heafres.scu.edu/coursepage.asp?cid=51) PWP
Seattle (hardcopies are available at library reserve desk)
Seton Hall (http://law.shu.edu/Students/academics/eExams.cfm) PWP
SMU (?) PWP
South Carolina (hardcopies are available at library Circulation Desk)
St Louis (http://eres.slu.edu/eres/courseindex.asp?age=search) PWP
St. John's (search for “law school exams” http://docutek.stjohns.edu/eres/courseindex.asp?age=search) PWP
Stanford (https://www.law.stanford.edu/library/digitalreserves/) PWP
SUNY-Buff (http://www.law.buffalo.edu/port/loginForm.asp) PWP
Temple (http://www.law.temple.edu/servlet/Retri...ations) PWP
Tennessee (http://www.law.utk.edu/library/student1.htm?eof) PWP
Texas (http://tarlton.law.utexas.edu/students/exams.html) PWP
Tulane (http://www.law.tulane.edu/tlslibrary/index.aspx?id=2052) PWP
U of Cincinnati (http://www.libraries.uc.edu/services/research.html) PWP
U of Florida (https://ares.uflib.ufl.edu/) PWP
U of Kansas (hardcopies are available at library Circulation Desk)
U of Missouri (http://www.law.missouri.edu/students/mbank.html)
U of Washington (http://lib.law.washington.edu/exams/exams.html) PWP
UC Boulder (hardcopies are available at library reserve desk)
UCLA (http://sites.law.ucla.edu/library/PastE...Items.aspx) PWP
UConn (hardcopies are available at library reserve desk)
UMaine (https://mainelaw.maine.edu/library/exams/) PWP
UNC (https://my.law.unc.edu/library/exams/) PWP
UNLV (hardcopies are available at library Circulation Desk)
USC (http://mylaw2.usc.edu/login.cfm?CFID=12 ... N=51820431) PWP
USF (hardcopies are available at library Circulation Desk)
Utah (http://www.law.utah.edu/library/ereserves/) PWP
UVA (http://lawnotes2.law.virginia.edu/logindat.nsf) PWP
Vanderbilt (http://law.vanderbilt.edu/intranet/index.aspx) PWP
Villanova (http://www.law.villanova.edu/files/examdatabase/)
Wake Forest (http://law.wfu.edu/intranet/) PWP
Washington and Lee (http://law.wlu.edu/students/page.asp?pageid=102) PWP
William and Mary (http://web.wm.edu/law/lawlibrary/exams/?svr=law) PWP
Wisconsin-Madison (http://library.law.wisc.edu/services/examsreserves.html) PWP
WUSTL (http://law.wustl.edu/Exams/) PWP
Yale (http://morris.law.yale.edu/search~S2/a) PWP