



Interested in Law School?

The American Bar Association

encourages prospective law students to:

Develop “a broad understanding of history, including the various factors (social, political, economic, and cultural) that have influenced the development of our society in the United States”;

Obtain experiences that “can help [them] hit the ground running when [they] become a lawyer;” and

Pursue opportunities (courses and experiences) that cultivate a specific set of skills.

Law

Mean LSAT Scores by Major (2007-2008)*

	Intended Major	LSAT Score	N
1	Physics/Math	160.0	577
2	Philosophy/Theology	157.4	2,581
2	Economics	157.4	3,047
4	International Relations	156.5	1,520
5	Engineering	156.2	2,197
6	Government/Service	156.1	578
6	Chemistry	156.1	632
8	History	155.9	4,169
9	Interdisciplinary Studies	155.5	652
10	Foreign Languages	155.3	1,084
11	English	155.2	5,899
12	Biology/Natural Sciences	154.8	2,201
13	Arts	154.1	1,438
14	Computer Science	154.0	682
15	Finance	153.4	2,267
16	Political Science	153.1	15,181
17	Psychology	152.5	4,355
18	Liberal Arts	152.4	3,892
19	Anthropology/Geography	152.2	808
20	Accounting	151.7	1,439
21	Journalism	151.5	3,408
22	Sociology/Social Work	151.2	3,123
23	Marketing	150.8	1,574
24	Business Management	149.7	4,629
25	Education	149.4	484
26	Business Administration	149.1	1,984
27	Health Professions	148.4	703
28	Prelaw	148.3	1,078
29	Criminal Justice	146.0	4,016

The S.E.A.L Curriculum:

Courses related to society, ethics, law, and policy (18 hours)

Minor in Philosophy (15 hours)

Minor from College other than Liberal Arts, e.g. Business or Science (15-18 hours)

Internship or skill-building (6 hours)

Cultivating Skills

The American Bar Association recommends a skill set that we believe is transferrable to all careers.

- 1. Problem Solving** involves “courses and other experiences that will engage [students] in critical thinking about important issues, challenge ... beliefs and improve ... tolerance for uncertainty and criticism.”
- 2. Critical Reading** involves “close reading and critical analysis of complex textual material.”
- 3. Writing and Editing** involves “preparing original pieces of substantial length and revising written work in response to constructive criticism. [...] Language is the most important tool of a lawyer, and lawyers must learn how to express themselves clearly and concisely.”
- 4. Oral Communication and Listening** involves “the ability to speak clearly and persuasively... and excellent listening skills.”
- 5. Research** involves “undertaking a project that requires significant library research and the analysis of large amounts of information obtained from that research.”

See an advisor today!

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*http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/pre_law.html