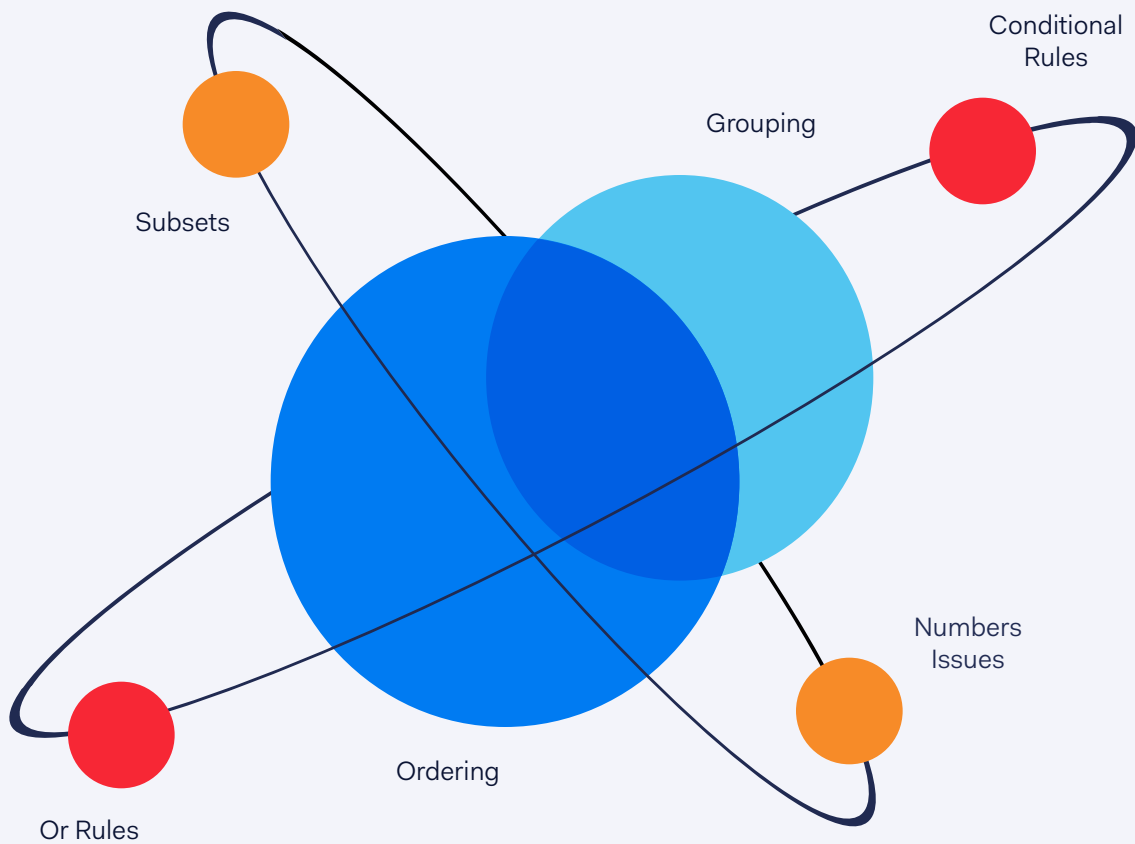


# LSAT READINESS CHECKLIST



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**THE CONSTELLATION OF LOGIC GAMES CHALLENGES**





## SUGGESTIONS FOR HOW TO USE THE SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This self-assessment checklist is designed to help you evaluate how ready you are for the LSAT. It breaks down the challenges of the exam and provides space for you to track your level of comfort and preparedness as it relates to your understanding, strategies, experience, and level of overall mastery.

The list of LSAT challenges is based on how the Trainer breaks down the exam. Of course, feel free to adjust the categories as you see fit. In addition, I've left some blank rows in case you want to add some additional factors to consider.

To use the checklist, give yourself an honest assessment for how comfortable you feel in the following areas:

**Understanding** of what a question is asking, what determines right and wrong, etc.

**Strategies** for how to successfully handle challenges and problem types.

**Experience** with real practice problems.

**Mastery** over a particular aspect of the exam.

For each concern, there are four boxes to check. The four boxes are meant to illustrate different levels of your development. You can use any sort of scoring rubric you would like, but here are some suggestions for how to think about the four different stages of preparedness:

Good Start

Beginning to Feel Comfortable

Feel Very Comfortable

Feel Completely Ready

That's it! I hope you find this checklist useful, and I wish you the best on test day.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES

As a bonus, if you aren't quite sure how comfortable you feel and want to try some exercises to help assess your own strengths and weakness a bit better, here are some suggestions (all of these exercises are great to try with problems you've already used for practice):

### FOR LOGICAL REASONING

#### Question Stem Test 1

Start with a pack of blank notecards. On one side of each notecard write out a question type. On the other side, just a few lines about your basic strategies and key priorities for that question type. Afterwards, go through a Logical Reasoning section to check what you failed to account for. This exercise can help you get a clearer sense of which question types you've developed strong instincts for, and which ones you haven't.

#### Question Stem Test 2

Go through a few Logical Reasoning sections looking just at the question stems. Make sure you understand the task each question stem presents, and that you have instincts for how to approach the given tasks. Take note of the question types for which you don't.

#### Argument Assessment

Go through a few Logical Reasoning sections evaluating the stimuli for argument-based questions. For each stimulus, make sure you can clearly separate out for yourself the given conclusion and support. Take note of the stimuli for which you cannot, and study those carefully.

#### Conditional Reasoning Assessment

Go through a few Logical Reasoning sections, or a pre-determined drill set, and focus on problems with conditional-heavy stimuli (these will mostly appear in Inference, Sufficient Assumption, and Match the Reasoning questions). Make sure you can correctly translate each conditional statement and take note of the ones for which you don't feel certainty.

### FOR LOGIC GAMES

#### Big Picture Understanding 1

Start with a large piece of paper. Draw out a brainstorm of all that can happen in Logic Games—the different types of scenarios and the different types of rules. List the issue (for example: more elements than positions) and draw out how you would handle the situation (perhaps by drawing “out” slots). Then go through a few Logic Games sections to see what you failed to account for, and also if there are situations or rules you don't know how to diagram. This exercise can help you get a clearer sense of which types of games you've developed strong instincts for, and which ones you haven't.

#### Big Picture Understanding 2

Go through a few Logic Games sections simply looking at the scenarios and rules and not solving the problems. For each game, imagine how you might set up the game. Take note of the situations that cause you trouble. Bring these together and study them carefully.

**Diagramming / Inference Assessment** (can be combined with previous assessment):

Go through a few games sections looking just at the scenarios and rules and not solving the problems. For each game, imagine how you would diagram each rule, and also consider the key inference concerns: which rule or grouping of rules is most critical to the design of the game, and whether you ought to create multiple diagrams or just one .

**FOR READING COMPREHENSION****Reading Test**

Go through a few sections looking just at the passages and not the questions. Read each passage very quickly—faster than you would on the real exam—and try to extract a simple and correct understanding of the reasoning structure. When you are done with a passage, try closing your eyes and mentally recreating the structure of the passage, paragraph by paragraph. Take note of the passages that cause you trouble, and study them together.

**Questions Test**

Go through a few sections looking just at the questions but not solving them. For each question stem, think about the instincts it brings up, namely whether the question is about the passage as a whole or a certain part of the passage, whether it's about an opinion, whether it asks about something specifically discussed, the clues given that indicate how much you should expect to know about the right answer, the clues that indicate when you ought to go back to the passage, what you ought to look for when you do go into the passage, and so on. Create a list of the stems that confuse you or that you don't know what to with, and study these together.