



THE INS & OUTS  
OF LAW SCHOOL  
HANDBOOK



JOHN MOLSON BUSINESS LAW COMMITTEE

# Table of Contents

<b>Letter from the Presidents.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction to the JMBLC.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>What is the JMBLC?.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Who are we?.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>What do we do?.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction to Business Law.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>The Practice of Law: Fact or Fiction?.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Law School Profiles.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>McGill University.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>University of Ottawa.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>University of Toronto.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>University of Montreal.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>University of British Columbia.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Student Testimonials.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Letter from a Professor.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Admission Requirements.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>What do I submit?.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>When are applications due?.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>What is the LSAT?.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Message from Kaplan.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Closing Remarks.....</b>	<b>27</b>

# Letter from the Presidents

On behalf of the John Molson Business Law Committee, we're glad to present to you our first academic handbook!

The JMBLC serves to enrich the lives of students at John Molson and provide all possible support in order to ease the transition from business school into law school. The JMBLC serves as a support system to three types of students throughout their academic careers: those planning on pursuing a law degree, those whom are simply considering it, and students who would like exposure to the legal aspects of business.

Throughout the year we will be sure to provide you with insightful speaker panels, valuable networking cocktails, and all the tools you'll need to succeed in both the legal and business worlds.

Our committee is made up for students – by the students so please feel free to get in touch with us for any initiatives you might have! We look forward to seeing you soon!

## **Talia Charness**

Co-President  
John Molson Business Law Committee

## **Zachary Steinlauf**

Co-President  
John Molson Business Law Committee



# INTRODUCTION TO THE JMBLC

## **What is the JMBLC?**

Born in 2015, the John Molson Business Law Committee (JMBLC) is a student-run organization representing John Molson students who share a passion for business law. The JMBLC strives to inspire those who are interested in law to pursue their interest alongside other students. Our goal is to provide education about business law, resources for those interested in applying to law school, and an interactive group environment. In so doing, we bridge the gap between the fields of business and law by providing students with networking opportunities with business and legal professionals, conferences and other information sessions.

## **Who are we?**

The 2016 JMBLC Executive Team is composed of eleven undergraduate JMSB students. As a team, we share a passion for business and law. Our core values include a dedication to furthering the excellence of our peers, an unwavering pride for our University as well as a focus on integrity. As we strive to enhance the university experience of all of those around us, we dream big and work hard to achieve the goals we set for ourselves.

Although every member of the JMBLC plays a fundamental role in executing our projects, we all work as a team to see things through. This is integral to who we are, both inside and outside of the committee.

## **What do we do?**

The JMBLC is committed to bringing opportunities to the University student body. These opportunities are comprised of networking and educational events, while providing students with the occasion and opportunity to develop relationships with one another. Within our first semester of operation, we brought students many opportunities to learn from and network with industry leaders. In coming semesters, the JMBLC will continue to provide these opportunities to students, through conferences, cocktail events and various other information sessions.

Ultimately, the JMBLC provides our fellow students with the tools that they need to follow their dreams and become tomorrow's leaders. When it comes to the success of our peers, we set the "bar" high.



# INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS LAW

Business law is exactly what it sounds like - it is the legal dimension that businesses face. Just as individuals are subject to legal principles, corporations are not exempt from laws that regulate their conduct. Like most legal issues, business law has either public or private implications. This means that businesses face legal considerations that concern both society as a whole as well as their corporate operation.

Quebec's legal system is dualistic. This is due to our history of being both a French and British colony. Our common law system comes from our British heritage which is based on precedent. In a common law system, it is not written texts that dictate the law but rather the judge and court's decision on a case which is passed down to similar decisions throughout time. On the other hand, the civil law system revolves

around codified legal principles. Quebec can be said to have both of these legal systems in place in that the common law system applies to public sphere and the civil law system applies to the private sphere.

It is imperative to note the differences between the two sides of Canada's legal system, since not all legal degrees cater to both. The Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L. or LL.L) confers a degree in civil law. The Bachelor of Law (LL.B.), on the other hand, extends to a degree in common law. The Juris Doctor (J.D.) is a common law degree that universities have gradually put in place to replace their Bachelor of Law. In contrast to the latter, the former requires prior university experience of 2-3 years although preferably having completed an undergraduate degree.



# PRACTICE OF LAW FACT OR FICTION?

**“Pursuing a career in law will automatically put you on a path to financial success.”**

FICTION - When you factor in how many hours those practicing law put into their job and divide this by the salary they are earning, the hourly rate is not nearly as impressive as you might think it is (most firms require you to put in 60-80 billable hours a week!) Do not pursue a career in law for financial gain, pursue it because you are passionate about it.

**“Just because you attend law school does not mean you have to pursue a career as a lawyer.”**

FACT - The possibilities are endless. A legal education can take you in a million different directions such as personal consulting, teaching the profession, or even giving you a solid base to start your own business!

**“I am great at arguing, therefore I will make a great lawyer.”**

FICTION - Not only do many lawyers not go to court, those who do (litigators), only spend a fraction of their time in court. Lawyers spend a lot of their time advising people, preparing/reviewing different contracts, conducting research, as well as negotiating deals. Again, the possibilities and realms that you can work within law are endless.

**“Becoming a lawyer takes many years of education.”**

FACT - In Quebec, law school programs range from three to four years. After this, students must attend bar school for four to eight months, before writing the Quebec bar. They must then article for six months at a law firm. You could be in school for another five years after your undergraduate degree if you decide to pursue a career in law.

**“Law is a male-dominated field.”**

FICTION - In fact, according to the Quebec Bar Association, over 50% of Bar members are women.

**“It is necessary to be fluently bilingual to be a lawyer in Quebec.”**

FACT - Although there may be exceptions, most Quebec lawyers work in French and speaking English is merely considered an asset.

# LAW SCHOOL PROFILES



**McGill**  
UNIVERSITY



uOttawa



UNIVERSITY OF  
**TORONTO**

Université   
de Montréal



**PETER A. ALLARD  
SCHOOL OF LAW**

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



# McGill University

## Faculty of Law

The Law Faculty of McGill University was founded in 1848 although the university had catered to informal law lectures for almost twenty years before this. McGill's program caters to both common and civil law (B.C.L./LL.B.) thus creating a transsystemic education. As the global marketplace expands and the divisions between cultures grows smaller, studying different legal processes from around the world grants much needed perspective as well as the opportunity to flourish as a citizen of the world.

McGill additionally offers two joint programs with the combined degree of common and civil law. They offer a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) as well as a Master of Social Work (M.S.W.). Should students choose not to pursue one of these joint degrees, students may select a major, minor, or honors. Minors can be chosen from the programs offered by McGill's Arts and Science Faculty whereas majors can be pursued in two areas; Commercial Negotiation & Dispute Resolution and International Human Rights & Development.

For applications to McGill Faculty of Law, LSATs are not required but will be considered should they be taken.

Interested in learning more about McGill Law?

Please visit <https://www.mcgill.ca/law/mcgill-university-faculty-law>





## **University of Ottawa**

### **Faculty of Law**

The Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa is divided into two sections; common and civil law domains. The civil law domain was its primary specialization as it intended to create lawyers who could work within the Quebec legal system.

The common law section allows students to pursue a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree. The three-year program is divided into first year and upper year students. Although there is a wide range of elective classes students can take (including business law), students are required to take a set of required courses including a three-week intensive course in dispute resolution during the first year as well as optional intensive courses in the upper years.

The civil law (LL.L) degree is offered in solely in French whereas the Juris Doctor (J.D.) is offered in both French and English. However, students may choose to enroll in University of Ottawa's "National Program", which entails an education in both the J.D. and LL.L degrees.

For applications to University of Ottawa Faculty of Law, LSATs are required for the English Juris Doctor (J.D.) but not for French nor required for applications to the Civil Law domain.

Interested in learning more about The University of Ottawa Faculty of Law?  
Please visit <http://www.uottawa.ca/en>



## Université de Montréal Faculté de Droit

The Bachelor of Law (LL.B.) at Université de Montréal focuses on providing students with a strong base of general studies in law. This will prepare students for future endeavors in graduate or specialization studies. The university also offers students the opportunity to pursue a graduate degree simultaneously with a Bachelor of Law. In addition, students can follow an honors or international path.

Université de Montréal also offers a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree. To apply, applicants must be holders of a Bachelor of Law from the University or an equivalent.

For applications to the Université de Montréal Faculté de droit, LSATs are not required.

Interested in learning more about Université de Montréal Faculté de droit?  
Please visit <http://droit.umontreal.ca/en/home/>



# University of Toronto

## Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto offers the Juris Doctor (J.D.) which takes an experiential and hands-on approach to educating students. In addition to the moot court program, students can earn credits (3,6, or 12) by working at one of the legal clinics on campus. This hands-on approach to learning makes the University of Toronto a great choice for students who want to pursue business law as real-life cases are brought into the classroom.

While completing the J.D. program, students have the ability to complete a combined program. In fact, the Law Faculty at the University of Toronto is renowned for offering the widest array of combined programs. For those pursuing business law, the joint J.D./M.B.A. program may be of interest.

For applications to University of Toronto Faculty of Law, LSAT scores are required.

Interested in learning more about The University of Toronto Faculty of Law?  
Please visit <http://www.law.utoronto.ca>



**PETER A. ALLARD  
SCHOOL OF LAW**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

## **University of British Columbia School of Law**

The University of British Columbia's Allard School of Law prides themselves on providing their students with a solid foundation of traditional law while allowing them to choose from an array of specializations. Students pursuing a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree have the option of graduating with a concentration in business law. Through the Centre for Business Law, the school is able to provide a home to a thriving research center in business law and finance policy. The research places emphasis on the study of law in different regions, both domestic and international.

For applications to Peter A. Allard School of Law, LSAT scores are required.

Interested in learning more about The Peter A. Allard School of Law?

Please visit <http://www.allard.ubc.ca>

# LAW STUDENT TESTIMONIALS



**Bilal Manji**

University of Toronto  
Faculty of Law



**Julia Knafo**

Université de Montréal  
Faculté de Droit



**Kristofer Lachance**

McGill University  
Faculty of Law



**Shawn E. Steinlauf**

University of Ottawa  
Faculty of Law

# Are there any tips you would offer to someone who is applying to law school?

"Be prepared to put in the work. Everybody has different study habits, but there is a lot of work to be done in law school – the readings pile up fast. My recommendation is to keep all your options open for schools, and speak to students at those schools to see what law school might be the best fit for you."

- Julia Knafo LL.B. (Candidate), Université de Montréal Faculté de droit

"You will not know if law school is the right decision for you until you are actually in law school. For me, I knew that it was the right decision as I was preparing for my first set of exams because that is when it all "clicked." That said, for someone who is applying (or seriously contemplating applying to law school), I would do everything and anything I could to confirm that law school is likely to be a good decision. This includes speaking with current practicing lawyers and law students about their experiences, thinking about future careers, and thinking about the logistics of attending law school (the applications process, finances, and/or moving cities)."

- Bilal Manji J.D. (Candidate), University of Toronto Faculty of Law

"Make sure you are absolutely ready: it is not a race to see who can finish law school first. Law school is a big commitment and you should have some idea as to what it is you are trying to accomplish by obtaining a law degree. The answer "I find it interesting" will only get you so far. Find what it is that makes you unique and market yourself; don't overinflate your CVs – make your genuine qualities shine!"

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# What do you like most about law school?

"Academics aside, the law school experience fosters a sentiment of camaraderie and collaboration across the student body. In reflecting on my time as a law student, my fondest memories were those where I worked with like-minded and motivated individuals in accomplishing academic mandates, assignments, and studying for exams. There is no "I" in team and I liked the teamwork aspect of being in law school."

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

## Are there any factors that led you to choose Université de Montréal Faculté de droit as opposed to another law school? Do you feel this was the right fit for you?

"I have always studied in an Anglophone environment. Choosing to attend Udém as opposed to doing a bachelors and applying to English schools was the boldest and best decision I ever made. It forced me to step out of my comfort zone and really embrace a language and a culture. Because the practice of law is so region-focused, you realize that being fluent in French as a practicing lawyer in Quebec, is not only an asset but truly a must. Studying in French has helped me become truly bilingual, and the program at Udém has helped strengthened my all-around skills to excel in a bilingual environment."

- Julia Knafo LL.B. (Candidate), Université de Montréal Faculté de droit

## Have any courses proved particularly useful as you started practicing?

"Civil Procedure (sometimes referred to as Civil Litigation) was especially helpful as it provides the framework that must be followed when initiating legal action. It is not sufficient to say "I am going to sue someone"; how do you file your claim with the court? Which forms must be filled out? Are there any time limits on which to deliver a response? Am I entitled to a de facto right of appeal or must leave be sought from a higher court? Can my matter only be heard before a judge or can it be addressed before a Master or a Prothonotary? All these questions and more are within the scope of the civil procedure and are essential to know how to best represent the interests of your client."

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# What did you like most about law school?

"The study of law presents one with complex questions that often have no easy answers. In fact, some of these questions don't have any answers at all! It is a learning environment that requires intellectual curiosity, but also patience. While it can sometimes be frustrating to take the time to arrive at an answer, it is also incredibly rewarding when one does. Concepts and laws sometimes need to be challenged before an answer becomes clear. I have found law school to be exhilarating for this reason.

I also had the privilege to study alongside some of the brightest people that I have ever met. Law schools tend to be smaller, which leads to a more interactive group dynamic. Students challenge each other, learn from one another and grow together. The obstacles that law students face are best overcome with collaboration. You establish relations with your peers quickly and you maintain them for a long time. Some of my closest friendships were struck during my time in law school. The more intimate setting also affects the interaction with professors. They are more available to answer questions, are more involved in the student community and take a real pride in advancing the study of law. Perhaps best of all, they believe that students are integral to that process."

- Kristofer Lachance B.C.L./LL.B., McGill University Faculty of Law

"I like being part of a community of intellectually curious and socially conscious students and professors. Since the law impacts every person and touches upon nearly every area of society, we are taught early in our studies that the study of law is a privilege. In the classroom, we learn the technical skills of legal reasoning and writing, as well as about the substantive nuances of particular areas of the law. Equipped with these "tools," I enjoy the many conversations I have with my classmates and professors about the law and how it should be used to address societal issues. These conversations happen when a professor asks about the rationale about a particular legal rule in the classroom. They happen when students represent clients or conduct research in a school or community legal clinic. They also happen in the school hallways, library and school events. These opportunities to engage with important social issues with like-minded people are what I like most about law school."

- Bilal Manji J.D. (Candidate), University of Toronto Faculty of Law



# How heavy is/was the workload? How do you manage the workload?

"The workload in law school is heavy. It involves a lot of reading, the bulk of which comes from cases, legislation and "doctrine" (basically legal commentators who argue for a certain interpretation of the law). At McGill you are expected to integrate these sources into virtually all of your exam answers.

It is intimidating at first, but the exams are mostly open-book so the method of studying is different. While it is still important to try to learn as much information as possible before an exam, it is perhaps more important to grasp particular concepts. The idea is that if someone can understand the concepts that are taught in a given course, they will be able to organize the information in a way that will be relatively easy to find during the exam."

- Kristofer Lachance B.C.L./LL.B., McGill University Faculty of Law

"I personally found the workload to be as heavy as I made it: did I put off readings at the cost of doing something else? Did I attend all my lectures? Did I participate in study sessions? The expectations for each class are made clear on your first day: pace yourself, allocate plenty of time to study and make sure you keep track of deadlines. I managed my workload by keeping a good calendar with my assignments and due dates. However, I found the workload was much more manageable when I incorporated exercise and social interaction in to a day. You DO NOT need to study from dawn to dusk: the information stops being retained at a certain point. Go out and make some friends, join a few clubs or sports team and stay active!"

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# What part of law school did you find to be the most challenging?

"I found that the law school could sometimes be a stressful place because it tends to attract bright, conscientious, "type A personality" students. This means that during exams seasons or recruitment cycles, it can be difficult being around other students."

- Bilal Manji J.D. (Candidate), University of Toronto Faculty of Law

"Final exams were always the most challenging. Many of your courses in law school will be cumulative and many will even have 100% final exams. Sometimes you may even have two exams on the same day. Studying usually increases during the final two weeks of school, and it will almost certainly overlap with other end-of-semester commitments such as presentations and final papers. I usually liked to select some courses with a final exam and others with a final paper. A paper can be worked on throughout the semester and come time for exams, it should be a matter editing and final touches instead of starting from scratch."

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# Do you feel that there are any skills or personality traits that make successful lawyers?

"Be genuine. Some of the best lawyers I have met are the ones who truly care about their clients and exhaust all options to protect their client's interests. A successful lawyer is not necessarily the lawyer who makes the most money. By contrast, the most successful lawyers I have met have been those who have been masters of the law, earning the respect of Judges and crown attorneys in their demeanor inside and outside the courtroom. Successful lawyers are those who advocate for their client's rights in a clear and comprehensive matter and who will do whatever it takes within the scope of the law to protect their client's interests."

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# What is it like to be a student at University of Toronto?

"My experience at the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto (U of T) has been very positive. I have taken advantage of the Faculty's breadth of course offerings by taking courses in many different areas of law. My professors – two of whom I have worked with as a research assistant – are leaders in their fields, and authors of leading textbooks. The law school community is vibrant and there are many opportunities to get involved, through clinical and public-interest opportunities, moot competitions, clubs, social events and intramural teams, amongst others. Finally, being in Toronto has enriched my educational experience because the law school has cultivated and maintained a strong relationship with the bar. I have taken courses taught by an appellate judge, as well as by a leading litigator, and benefited from numerous alumni mentors who have provided me with invaluable advice in navigating my career."

- Bilal Manji J.D. (Candidate), University of Toronto Faculty of Law

# What is it like to be a student at University of Ottawa?

"University of Ottawa was a fantastic institution. The University is bi-lingual and offers its services to students in both English and French. The University also disseminates to students abroad from all corners of the globe. Some of the best friends I made in Law School were with international students coming from all backgrounds who brought new perspectives and ideas to the table. The academic days were packed but there was always plenty of time for studies and participation in extra-curricular sports and clubs: get involved! Your success in school will be a balance between academics, social activity and personal health."

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# What was your favorite course in law school and why? (If not finished, what was your favorite course up until now and why?)

"My favorite course in law school was a clinical placement course I completed in my third year, at the David Asper Centre for Constitutional Rights, which is based at the law school. As a student, I conducted legal research, wrote a factum, and worked with a team consisting of seasoned lawyers, for an intervention in a case at the Supreme Court of Canada. My research dealt with the issue of what constitutes "punishment" for the purposes of section 11 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As part of the course, I travelled to Ottawa, Ontario to attend the hearing at the Supreme Court, and this exposed me to an array of oral advocacy styles. Overall, through the course, I learned about the different dimensions – legal, procedural, strategic, ethical and conceptual – of rights advocacy."

- Bilal Manji J.D. (Candidate), University of Toronto Faculty of Law

"Hard to pick. However, a top contender was my International Humanitarian Law (IHL) Seminar, which was easily one of the best classes I have ever participated in. IHL covers the laws of war on the international stage and is a very multi-disciplinary field of study. Being a seminar class meant the class size was small and intimate and allowed for a lot of free-flowing ideas to be shared between students and professor. Another course was comparative criminal procedure: the course illustrated the dichotomy between the inquisitorial and adversarial systems of law in the context of criminal justice. It was fascinating to compare and contrast the means by which criminal procedure operates in Canada and that of systems abroad."

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# What made you want to go into law school?

"I was attracted to law school for two main reasons. First, I was interested in the law as an area of study. I had studied political science and history at McGill University for my undergraduate studies, and then public policy and economics for my master's degree at Queen's University. As somebody with a keen interest in public policy, my pre-law school education and experiences demonstrated to me that an understanding of the law was crucial to operationalize public policy. Second, I was attracted to the wide array of career opportunities to graduates of law school. Graduates of law school can practice law in a number of different capacities (in government, private practice or in sole practice), in a wide array of areas (e.g. criminal law, family law, corporate law). Moreover, many graduates use the legal skills they obtained in law school to work in non-law jobs in government, business, the not-for-profit sector, amongst other areas."

- Bilal Manji J.D. (Candidate), University of Toronto Faculty of Law

"It is not unusual for a student to say that going in to law school they had one incentive, but come out with a completely different perspective and objective; I was one of those students. Ask me 6 years ago why I wanted to be a lawyer, and I probably would have said that I wanted to be a corporate lawyer because I was interested in business. Upon graduation however, I gained a completely different perspective and ended up articling at a criminal defense firm with a forefront exposure to the workings of the Canadian criminal justice system. Interests are not set in stone: allow yourself to keep an open mind to new topics and disciplines you are unfamiliar with."

- Shawn E. Steinlauf J.D./LL.L., University of Ottawa Faculty of Law

# FROM THE DESK OF A PROFESSOR

Dear future law student,

If you have picked up this handbook and are reading this message, chances are a profession in law is an aspiration that has been with you for a very long time, if not always within you. I would like to use this brief message to encourage you to follow your aspirations towards law and tell you that the rewards will be more fruitful than you could ever imagine. While these rewards will be numerous and differ for each, all who undertake an education in law gain two unmeasurable benefits; knowledge and skills that will carry over to your personal and professional life.

Alone, the study of law should be enough of a reason to undertake such a task. The knowledge you will learn in law school will be a valuable tool in navigating life. Law surrounds us and is in every fiber of our society. Law is who we are as people and a society. Look around, everything you see has a legal touch in some form or other. In law school, you have the opportunity to learn how these different aspects of our society function and interact. As such, understanding and knowing law will not only open professional doors, but it will leave you feeling more fulfilled, empower you to meet life's challenges and hopefully ingrain in you a desire to help others with their problems no matter how big or small.

The knowledge and skills obtained in law school will also open numerous career doors. The most obvious of which is one as a lawyer. A career as a lawyer can lead to various specializations. Corporate and commercial lawyers are most often sought after in comparison to other specializations, especially if you are considering a path within medium to larger law firms. Family, immigration and criminal law also offer opportunities within smaller to medium size firms or even for one's own firm. Of course, depending on your interest and drive the fields of specialization are numerous, such as human rights law, contract law, succession law, employment and labour law, international law and so much more. It is also important to note that a degree in law can lead to other career opportunities not directly associated to a law firm or even practicing as a lawyer. The knowledge and transferable skills gained from a law degree may make it possible to develop a career in business management, human resource management, marketing, research, public relations, lobbying, teaching, the civil service (municipal to federal levels), non-profit organizations and international non-government organizations (UN, Red Cross, Green Peace), to list a few.

Whatever you choose to do with your law degree, just take stock of what you want and know with certainty that the knowledge and skills gained will be well worthwhile the effort on both a personal and professional level.

By Me. Nick Papatheodorakos

# ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS



**McGill**  
UNIVERSITY



uOttawa



UNIVERSITY OF  
**TORONTO**

Université   
de Montréal



**PETER A. ALLARD**  
**SCHOOL OF LAW**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

# WHAT DO I SUBMIT?

Every school may require different documentation and have different requirements. As a general rule, be prepared to submit the following:

- Your LSAT scores: your score will be released by the Law School Admissions Council. Although not all schools require you to take the LSAT before applying, some will take the score into account if you have taken the LSAT (such is the case with McGill).
- Letters of Recommendation: look towards your professors or work supervisors to write a letter of recommendation that highlights some of your characteristics that would make you a great lawyer.
- Undergraduate transcript: the median GPA for accepted students at respective schools is as follows:
  - o McGill: 3.7/4.0
  - o University of Ottawa: 3.7/4.3
  - o University of Toronto: 3.9/4.3
  - o University of Montreal: N/A
  - o University of British Columbia: 3.8/4.3
- Personal statement: do not consider this a summary of your curriculum vitae. This is your cover letter. Explain WHY you want to go into law and what characteristics or experiences you have that would make you a great lawyer. Essentially, the personal statement is a way for those in charge of admission to see what motivates you as well as being able to see your writing style and how you are able to present your ideas. Most schools require the personal statement to be no more than two pages in length and therefore everything you present in the statement needs to be carefully thought out. Make every word count!
- Curriculum Vitae: although not all schools require you to submit a CV, always keep an up to date one on hand just in case.



# WHEN ARE THE APPLICATIONS DUE?



Faculty of Law  
November 1



Faculty of Law  
February 1



Common Law  
[English]  
November 1



Faculty of Law  
November 1



School of Law  
December 1



Photo: [www.utoronto.ca](http://www.utoronto.ca)

Common Law  
[French]  
February 1

Civil Law  
May 1



Photo: [www.mcgill.ca](http://www.mcgill.ca)

## WHAT IS THE LSAT?

The Law School Admission Test, commonly known as the LSAT is a standardized exam administered by the Law School Admission Council which tests prospective law students on different skills which are necessary for success in law school. The LSAT examines how students score not only in reading comprehension but also how they extract and organize their ideas from texts as well as how students are able to make use of their analytical skills.

Administered four times a year, the exam consists of five multiple choice sections and one writing section. All sections are 35 minutes long. Four of the five sections contribute to your exam score whereas one of the sections is administered to evaluate either new test questions or test method. The writing portion is distributed to all the law schools you have applied to. In addition, it is worthwhile to note that the maximum score on the exam is 180.

MESSAGE  
FROM KAPLAN



# Message from Kaplan

Preparation for the LSAT is a combination of two things: instruction and practice - lots of it. And every student is different, with different strengths, weaknesses, goal scores and dream schools. That means every student has different needs. So Kaplan fully customizes the LSAT preparation experience for each and every student so you get exactly the right instruction and the right practice at the right time for you. Here's how it's done:

First, Kaplan customizes instruction. There's not one long course for every student to sit through. There is a core curriculum - 10 sessions - including 3 practice tests - that every student attends, reviewing the key concepts that address each and every question type. But Kaplan recently introduced a new innovation called The LSAT Channel. It's like the Netflix of LSAT prep - but live and interactive. It's nightly, live on-line instruction with Kaplan's best teachers, and features over 100 unique one-hour episodes on every LSAT topic imaginable. If you're rocking Logical Reasoning, you can attend advanced episodes tailored for you. If you're struggling in, call it Hybrid Logic Games, you can attend foundations episodes to go deeper into the basics. Lots and lots of niche, customizable live instruction for you - all additionally available in an On Demand archive too for viewing whenever you want.

And second, Kaplan customizes practice. The LSAT has not changed substantially since 1991, and you'll have access to every officially released LSAT PrepTest. That's over 80 exams and 8,000 questions. Plus you'll have detailed answers and explanations to each. But Kaplan additionally gives you an online tool called Q-Bank, where you can create customized quizzes to practice questions in the specific areas where you need the most help.

How will you know what to do? Kaplan's scoring analytics tool, Smart Reports, will deeply analyze your performance on practice tests and tell you exactly where you need help and where you need to focus your time.

Lastly, Kaplan backs this all up with its Higher Score Guarantee. If you are not ready to take the LSAT for any reason or are unhappy with your score, you can repeat or course and have continued access to your resources for free - no questions asked. And if for whatever reason your score does not improve, you'll receive a full tuition refund. You'll have the confidence to rock the LSAT on Test Day.

# About Kaplan

Kaplan Test Prep ([www.kaptest.com](http://www.kaptest.com)) is a premier provider of educational and career services for individuals, schools and businesses. Established in 1938, Kaplan is the world leader in the test prep industry. With a comprehensive menu of online offerings as well as a complete array of print books and digital products, Kaplan offers preparation for more than 90 standardized tests, including entrance exams for secondary school, college and graduate school, as well as professional licensing exams for attorneys, physicians and nurses. Kaplan also provides private tutoring and graduate admissions consulting services. Additionally, Kaplan offers new economy skills training (NEST) programs and resources designed to provide training in skills that are in high demand in today's job market and prepare participants for hire.

# CLOSING REMARKS

Dear future lawyer,

The John Molson Business Law Committee would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your support. We are working hard to provide all of John Molson's students with the best opportunities and tools to follow and realize all their career aspirations.

As law is one of the most competitive fields, we believe it is also the most rewarding. What will set you apart is the tenacity, commitment, and dedication you demonstrate in everything you do. Whatever you do, give it your all and be proud of that which you create. Most of all, never give up on your dreams.

We take great pride in being able to represent the John Molson student body and work in YOUR interest. JMBLC is determined to exceed student expectation in coming years.

Yours truly,

**Emma-Alexandra Lachance**

Vice President of Academic Affairs

Writer in Chief





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