

**Preparing for the
LNAT**

A quick guide on how to register, prepare and ace the test!

What we'll cover today

- ☐ Registering for the LNAT
- ☐ What the test entails
- ☐ Top tips
- ☐ Practice questions

A stylized illustration of a spiral-bound notebook with a cream-colored cover and a teal grid background. The notebook is decorated with various stationery items: a white pushpin at the top left, a red marker at the top right, a yellow paperclip at the bottom left, and a paper airplane at the bottom right. There are also several small circles and a star scattered across the cover. The left side of the notebook features a spiral binding. The text '01' is inside a light brown square, and 'REGISTERING FOR THE LNAT' is written in large, bold, dark teal letters.

01

REGISTERING FOR THE LNAT

Registration Practicalities

- Registration opened on the 1st of August.
- The LNAT must have been sat by 6pm on the 15th of October.
- Spaces go quickly (if you haven't already booked, do so **TODAY**).
- Advice: Late September is best.

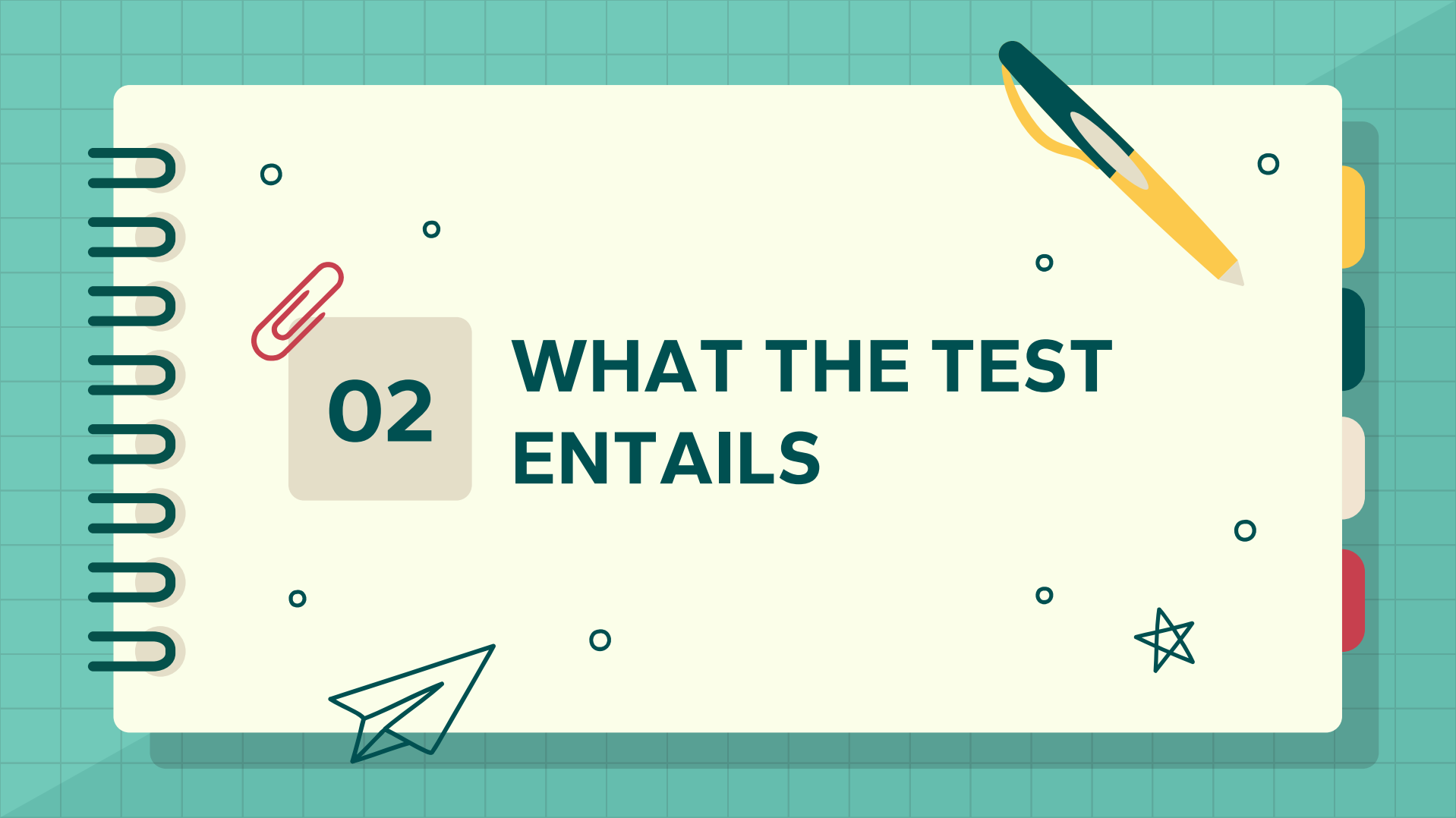


University Selection + UCAS Number

- What is your UCAS number? – Remember to fill in later if left blank
- When asked which Universities you would like to apply to, **TICK ALL.**

Access Requirements

- If you are entitled to extra time or adjustments for school examinations, you **MAY** be entitled to those adjustments in the LNAT.
- If you have a disability and require some other adjustments, Pearson will do their best to accommodate.
- You **MUST** fill in the Exam Access Requirements form before booking a test, and Pearson will contact you with details of how to book a test.

A stylized illustration of a spiral-bound notebook with a cream-colored cover and a teal grid background. The notebook is decorated with various icons: a red paperclip, a yellow and black pen, a teal paper airplane, a teal star, and several small teal circles. The left side of the notebook shows the spiral binding. The text '02' is written in a large, bold, teal font inside a light beige square, and 'WHAT THE TEST ENTAILS' is written in a large, bold, teal font to its right.

02

WHAT THE TEST ENTAILS



The format

- Split into two parts: a multiple-choice section and an essay section.
- 135 minutes in total: 95 mins for the multiple choice and 40 mins for the essay.
- No need for any prior legal knowledge.
- Computer-based test.

Multiple Choice Questions



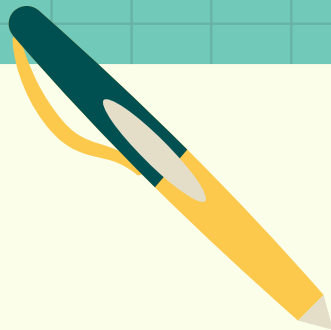
95 minutes, 42 questions

- There will be around 12 passages and 3-4 questions on each
- **You are not expected to get all the questions right** (the average LNAT score of a successful Oxford applicant last year was 31 and it's been lower in previous years)
- Questions won't test law knowledge but ability to think critically

Essay

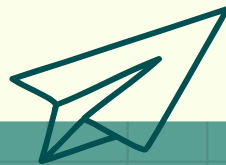
40 minutes

- Choose one essay question from a list of three proposed subjects
- Marked by the university
- Tests your ability to construct a compelling argument and reach a conclusion



03

SECTION B



Aim of the Essay

- Show the examiner that you are able to **argue** a point.
- Show the examiner that you are able to write in **clear** language.
- **NOT** to show the extent of your knowledge – essay skills from school are different.
- **NEVER** sit on the fence.
- **NEVER** use overcomplicated language.

Essay

40 minutes

- How is it marked?
- Oxford has outlined the following features which make a good LNAT essay
 - **Application:** close attention to the question(s) asked and sustained and focussed treatment of the issues.
 - **Reasoning ability:** well-drawn distinctions, a keen eye for relevance, awareness of more than one possible line of argument, and an element of independent critical judgment.
 - **Communication:** clear and fluent writing and notable clarity and appropriateness of structure and argument.

Introduction

- Answer the question!
- Introduce the main arguments that you will use, and numerate them.
- Restate the answer to the question.
- What is the essay question?

The law should not require people to vote in general elections, as the right to not vote is as important in a democratic society as the right to vote. This essay will argue that, therefore, the law should not require people to vote in general elections, and in doing so will (1) show that the right to not engage in a democratic process is as valuable as the right to engage in a democratic process, (2) argue that the law's reach into people's autonomy in this way would be contrary to the proper policy of the law, and finally (3) show that the often cited argument that democratic involvement ought to be legally mandated is misguided and incorrect. Ultimately, therefore, the law should not require people to vote in general elections, but should rather allow people to choose whether they wish to engage in a democratic process.

Body Paragraph

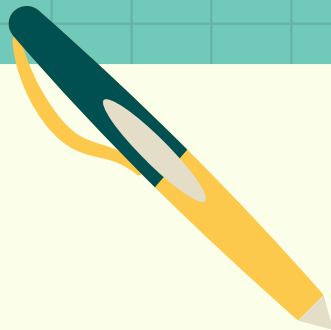
- Use the number.
- Provide context.
- Set up the example.
- Give an example (not necessary).
- Summarise the section.
- Restate your answer.

First, the right to not engage in a democratic process is as valuable as the right to engage in a democratic process. A democratic process (like a general election) is a way for a state to determine the wishes of its people, and to consequently legitimise a government. A key role in this is the percentage of voter turn-out; the higher the voter turn-out, the more legitimate the government's power is and is seen to be. For example, in the most recent UK general election, it was noted across the political spectrum that the voter turn-out was extremely low, and this has politically limited the present Government. Therefore, a person's right to protest the legitimacy of a regime extends to their right to not engage with a democratic process, and to signal their discontent with the process. Therefore, the law should not require people to vote in general elections.

Conclusion

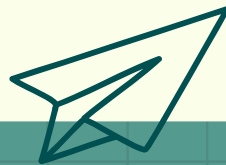
- Clearly state that you are concluding.
- Use the same numbers as throughout the text to identify the arguments used.
- Finally state your answer to the question.

In conclusion, this essay has shown that (1) the right to not vote is as valuable as the right to vote, (2) that forcing people to do a positive act is an unwarranted invasion on personal liberty, and (3) that arguments in favour of requiring people to vote in general elections are misguided and based on a misnomer as to the likely consequences of such a law. Therefore, people should not be forced to vote in general elections.



04

SECTION A



What's a good score?

- Well... it depends
- For the Oxford admissions cycle of 2024-25

Mean score
overall

22

Mean Oxford
applicant

24.5

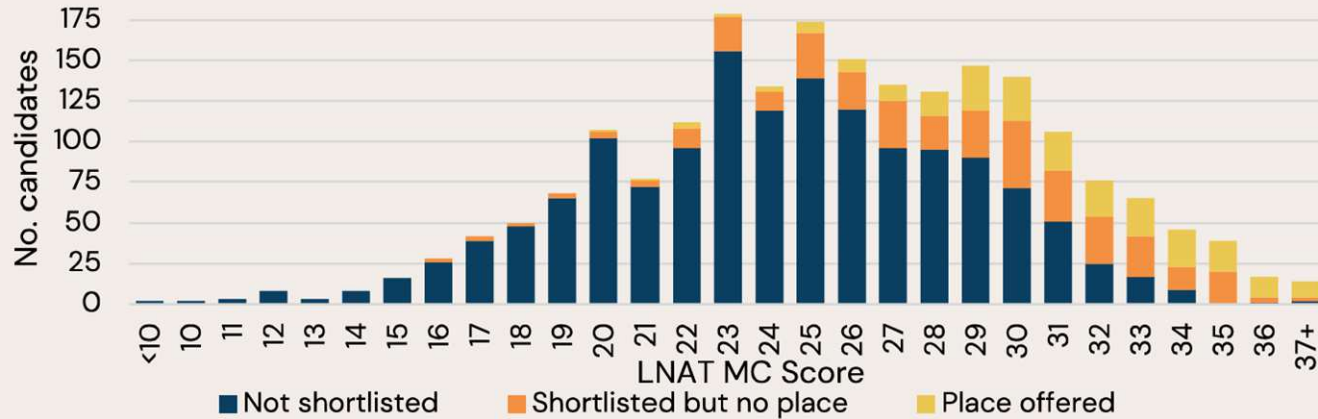
Shortlist
mean

29.31

Offer mean

30.82

What's a good score?



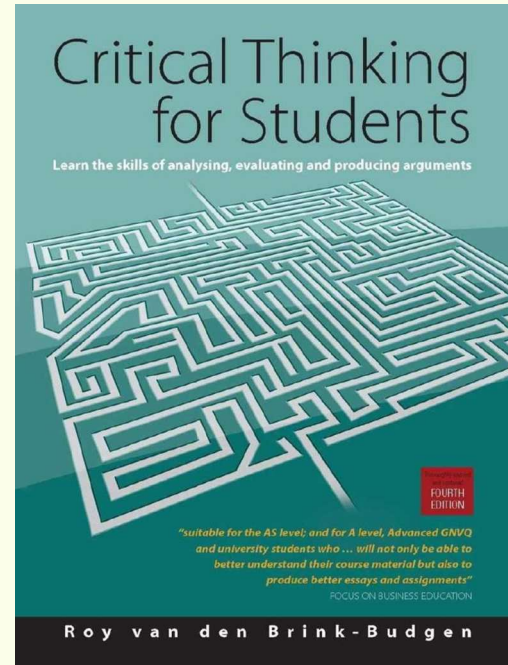
Note: graph excludes candidates who did not sit the LNAT (n=53).

Can you Prepare?

- *"We do not recommend that candidates pay for coaching and we advise you to be sceptical about anyone's claims to be able to help you do well in the test by coaching" – LNAT Consortium*
- The LNAT is an **APTITUDE** test, and is designed so that it cannot be prepared for.
- Practise is helpful, but constantly practising will not give you the results that you desire.
- Instead, understanding the skills that the test is testing for is much more beneficial.

Skills the LNAT Tests for

- Critical thinking – this is a subject that you can actively study.
- Comprehension – this is best practised by reading complex material.
- Deduction – this is a composite of critical thinking and comprehension.



Types of Questions:

- What does the author say?
- What is the main argument?
- What is the unsaid assumption?
- What can/cannot be inferred from the paragraph?
- What does the word mean in the passage?
- What two words/concepts have the same relationship as the words/concepts in the passage? (causation, synonyms, opposition, correlation)
- How would you apply the concept to a different situation?
- What figure of speech has been used?

Components of an Argument:

Premise

- All mammals are animals.
- Humans are mammals.
- Humans are animals.

- Usually a fact or statement that is necessary for a conclusion to follow.
- A 'claim' or 'assertion'?

Components of an Argument:

Assumption

- Trump has imposed high tariffs.
- Inflation will increase.
- The Fed should increase interest rates.
- Assumptions are hidden premises. What is necessary for the conclusion that is not actually stated?

Components of an Argument: Implication

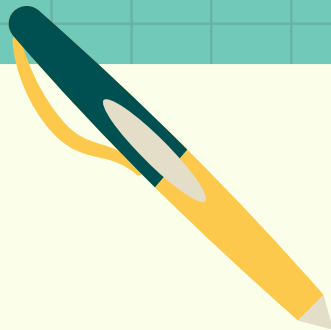
- The Fed has a responsibility to increase interest rates when inflation is high.
- Trump has imposed high tariffs this year.
- Tariffs cause inflation to increase.
- Implications are hidden conclusions. What conclusion would follow from the premises stated?
- “The Fed should increase interest rates this year.”

Inductive Arguments

- Trump has won the popular vote in America.
- Modi has won a majority in India.
- Conservative and right-wing politicians are on the rise across the world.
- Trump has passed anti-LGBT laws, repealed regulation, cut down government and reduced taxes.
- Milei has repealed regulation, cut down government and reduced taxes.
- Milei will pass anti-LGBT laws.

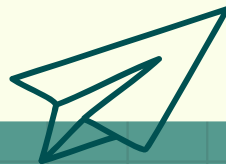
Top Tips

- Practice online to find the best technique for you and get to know the style of questions asked
- Read the question carefully
- Not only a correct answer but the best answer
- Read news or opinion pieces to get a feel for the kind of passages you'll be given
- Don't use any background knowledge or assumptions when answering questions
- A guess is better than nothing



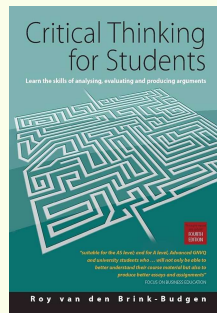
05

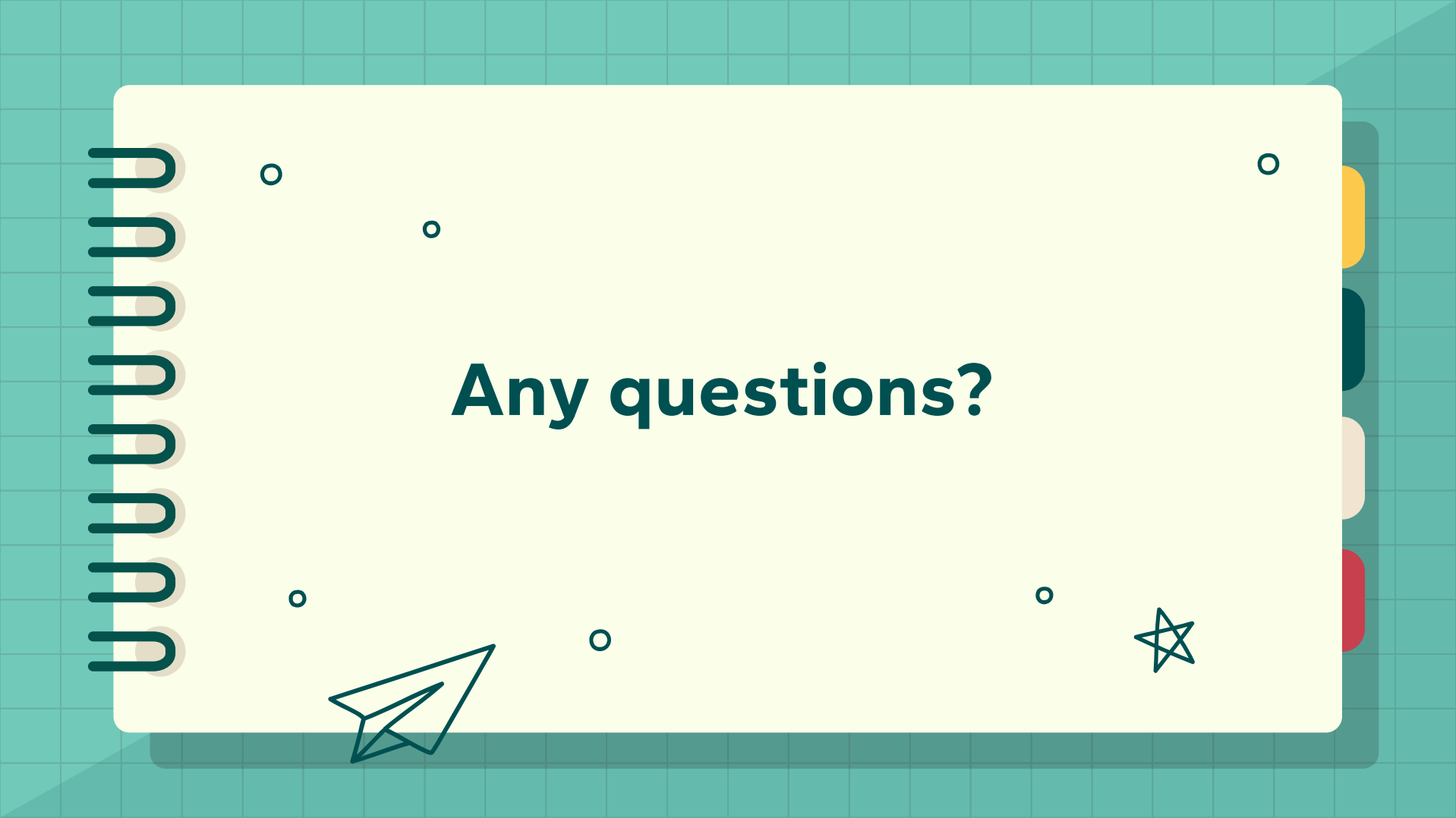
PRACTISE



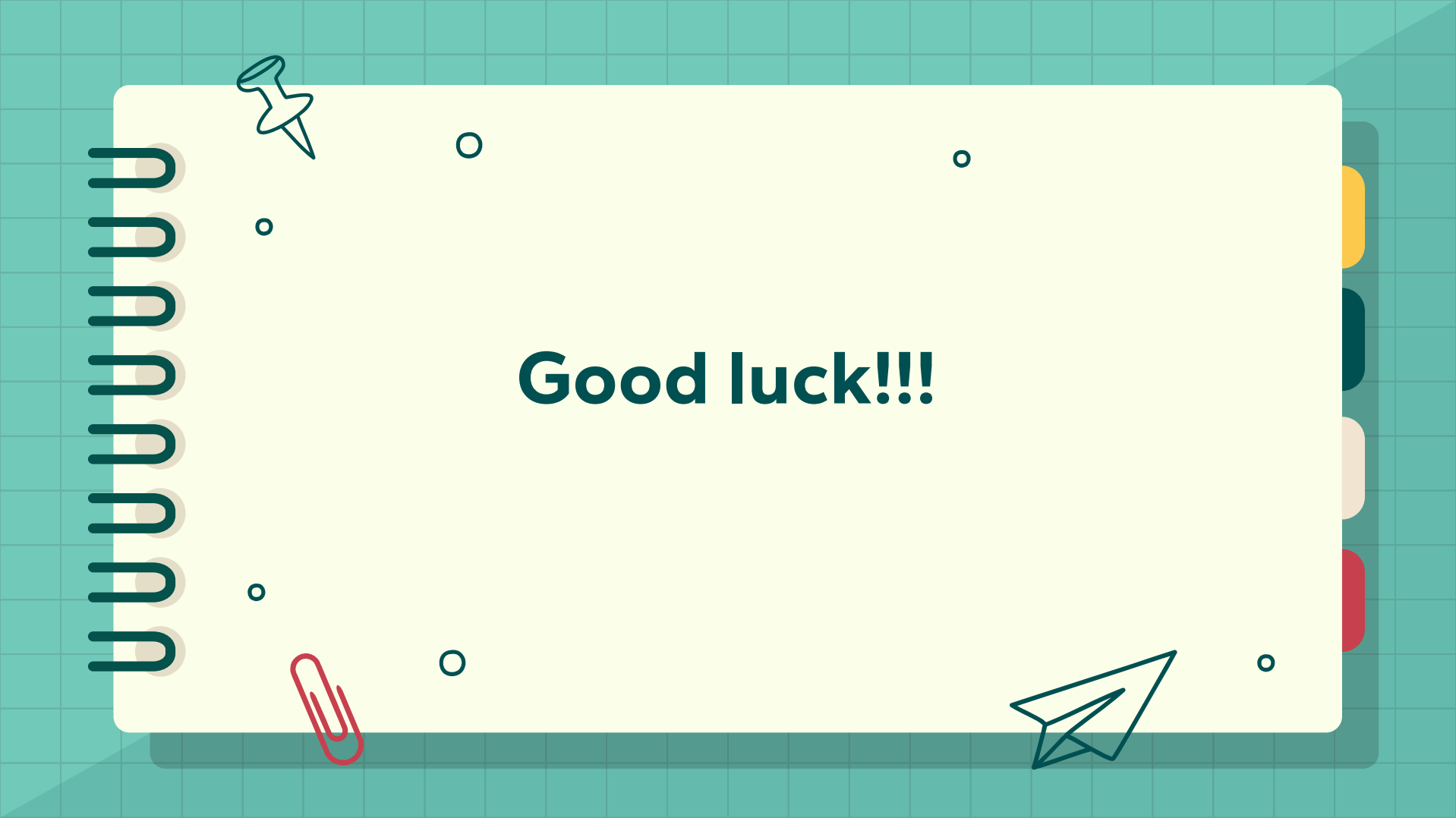
Other resources to check out

- Jesus College Oxford YouTube channel
- LNAT official site
- Various other websites which have free example questions
- Critical Thinking for students by Roy Van Den Brink-Budgen
- Arbitio but only for the free test
- Oxford Research Archive

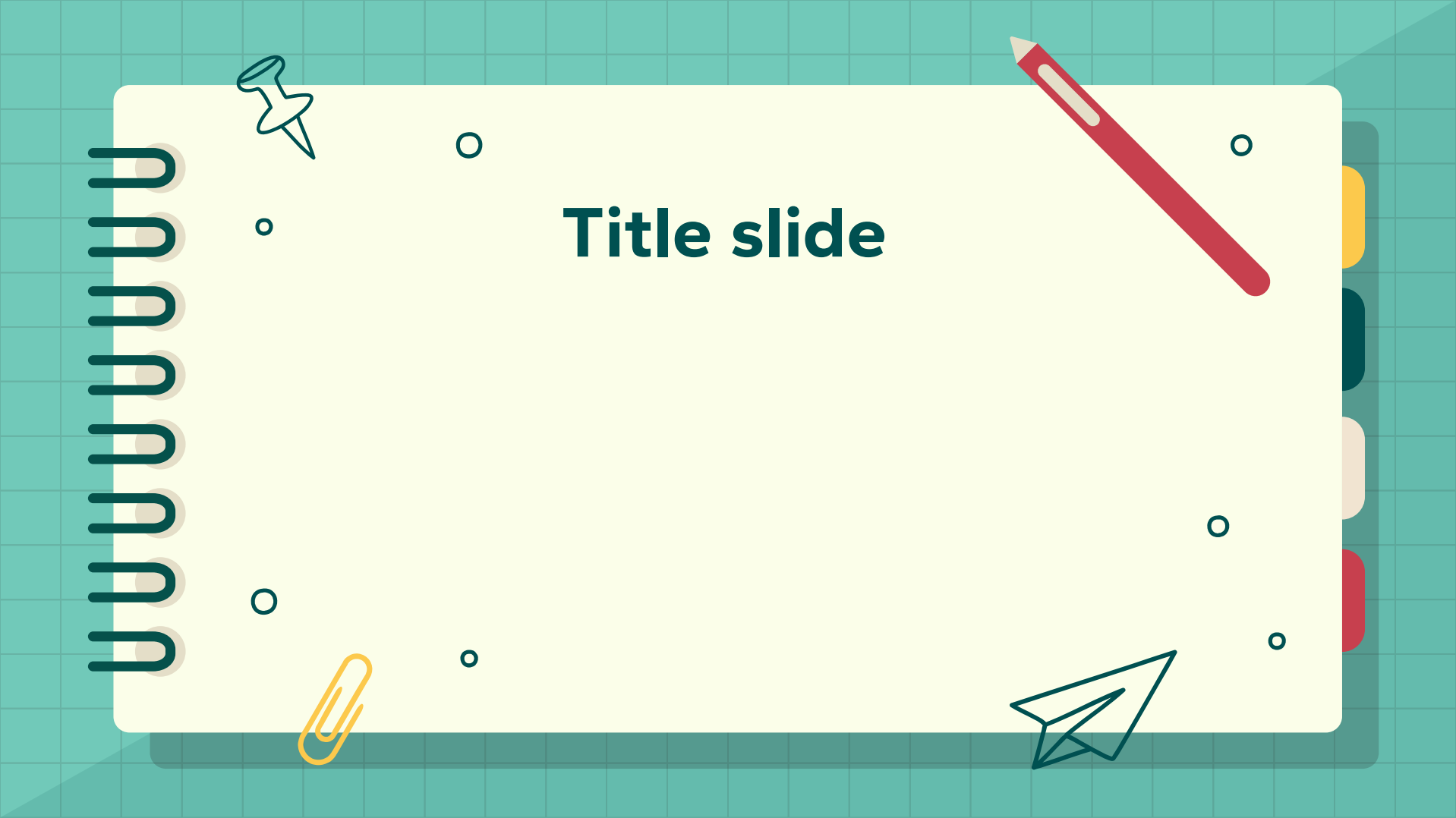


A spiral-bound notebook with a cream-colored cover is centered on a teal background with a white grid pattern. The notebook has a dark teal spiral binding on the left side. On the right edge of the notebook, there are four colored tabs: yellow, dark teal, light pink, and red. The text "Any questions?" is written in a bold, dark teal font in the center of the notebook page. There are several small, dark teal circles scattered around the text, and a paper airplane icon is at the bottom left and a star icon is at the bottom right of the page.

Any questions?



Good luck!!!



Title slide



THANKS!

Are there any questions?

yourmail@freepik.com

+34 654 321 432

yourwebsite.com



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A graphic of a spiral-bound notebook with a teal cover and a cream-colored page. The spiral binding is on the left side, and the page contains the text and advice blocks. The background is a teal grid pattern.

On the day advice

Take a break if you need to

Get there nice and early

Don't worry about getting a few questions wrong

Remember your ID

Keep track of the time