

**THE
NO B.S. GUIDE
TO**

**THE
LAW
SCHOOL
ADDENDUM**

PEG CHENG
PRELAW GURU

The No B.S. Guide to the Law School Addendum

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GRATITUDE

Asking for help is one of the most valuable skills you can develop in life.

That said, I'm so glad I asked for help from my editors Mike Ullmann and Caroline Young Ullmann, and my readers Brenda Olson, Chanira Reang Sperry, and Marcus Donner.

Thank you for your generous support, detailed critiques, spot-on edits, and friendship.

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to all the pre-lawyers who have committed major mistakes and experienced significant hardships *and* who refuse to let their past define them.

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INTRODUCTION

During my first quarter of college, I was so happy to be away from my strict parents that I spent more time wallowing in my newfound freedom than focusing on my studies. Needless to say, it was a *glorious* first quarter.

Then I opened my report card. (Back in those days, they were still delivered by mail.)

I was in shock. I had earned a B- in German Analysis, a C+ in German Conversation, a D in Chemistry, and an F in Calculus. **My first quarter GPA was a 1.16!**

To make matter worse, at the bottom of the card was typed, “Subject to Dismissal.”

Subject to dismissal? I thought. *But I just got here!*

Can you relate?

Do you have low grades on your transcript?

A low LSAT score?

A withdrawal from classes?

On a different note . . .

Did you receive a disciplinary action in college?

Do you have a DUI (driving under the influence) offense?

A felony?

If you answered “yes” to any of these questions, please know that **you are not alone**.

I wrote *The No B.S. Guide to the Law School Addendum* just for YOU.

In this guide, I’ve described clear steps for writing an **addendum**: an additional essay to explain weaknesses and issues in your law school application. And because I’m a believer in best practices, I’ve also included **nine sample essays** for you to R&D (i.e., rob and duplicate).

Follow my simple and easy-to-understand steps and you *will* write a concise and engaging addendum (or several) that will be of great benefit to your application.

Let’s get started!

WHEN TO WRITE AN ADDENDUM

I've advised **thousands** of law school applicants over the past **10 years**, including six years as a prelaw adviser at the University of Washington. I've heard more stories of misfortunes, mistakes and hardships than you can shake a stick at. Because of this, I am very experienced in helping people explain weaknesses in their law school applications.

Generally, **weaknesses** in your application are explained in a short essay called an **addendum**. Addenda can be written for many reasons, including but not limited to:

- Low grades
- Low LSAT score
- Withdrawal from classes
- Leave of absence in college
- Academic misconduct
- Disciplinary action in college
- Criminal record

Just because an addendum *can* be written, *should* it be written?

Not always.

For example, I've met many applicants who have transcripts that show two initial years of mediocre grades due to taking premed course requirements, as well as two later years of excellent grades when they stopped taking premed courses. Law school admissions officers can spot a "failed premed" from a mile away—they don't necessarily need or want you to explain it in an addendum.

But, was there *something else* that contributed to you getting low grades? Were you working 40 hours at a job because your father was laid off at work? Did your mother fall ill and you missed classes to visit her in the hospital? Did you contract mono and miss a lot of class?

In the case of **unforeseen events causing and/or contributing to an issue**, you should write an addendum.

If you're not sure whether your issue should be explained, make an appointment to speak with your college's prelaw adviser or contact the admissions office at a law school. If you want to remain anonymous when contacting a law school, call them rather than sending an email.

HOW TO WRITE AN ADDENDUM

The addendum is an **additional essay**. It is not meant to be *long*. Admissions officers have to read your personal statement, resume, and usually other supplemental essays; they do not want to read long addenda too.

Here's how to structure your addendum in a clear and concise way:

INTRODUCTION: WHAT HAPPENED?

Stick with the facts and explain what happened. Remember to include dates (e.g., fall 2011) for when the event or incident happened.

MIDDLE: WHAT CAUSED IT? and HOW DID YOU CHANGE?

Explain what caused the issue or event and your reaction to it. How has your behavior changed? How has your way of thinking changed? What did you learn?

CONCLUSION: END POSITIVE!

End your essay on an uplifting and positive note.

TONE

Avoid forcing the reader to conform to your perspective or mindset. Stick with the facts and let the reader make up his or her own mind. When explaining how the event or situation changed you, use the phrases "I believe . . ." and/or "I thought . . ."

LENGTH

The addendum should be **one page or less**. Being concise is hard work. Revise, revise, revise! On occasion, an applicant has an issue that needs more than one page to explain, but most of the time, keep it to one page.

If you have **two issues that are interrelated**, such as two transcript issues: a low grade in one class and a withdrawal from another class, you can place them into one addendum.

FORMAT

Type and center your **full name**, the **title** of your essay (e.g., Transcript Addendum, LSAT Addendum, Character & Fitness Addendum), and your **LSAC number** at the top.

As with most application essays, your addendum should have **1-inch margins**, be **double-spaced**, and be in a legible **11- or 12-point font** such as Times New Roman.

SAMPLES

In the following chapters, you will find tips for writing about specific issues and a sample essay (or two) for each. Use these essays as models for writing your own addendum.

In case you're wondering: yes, each addendum is based on *real* students with *real* issues. Names and situations have been altered to preserve anonymity.

LOW GRADES

In my experience, low grades are the most common weakness faced by law school applicants.

If you were ever on **academic probation**, were **subject to dismissal**, or have grade(s) at the **D or F level (0.0 to 1.5)**, you should write an addendum.

In the following addendum we meet **Clara**, who earned two low grades during her sophomore year due to dealing with family issues. While your situation may not exactly match Clara's, you can learn from the way she explains her issues.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Clara cuts right to the chase and tells us what the event was that caused problems: her parents' divorce. She also gives the quarter and year she received the low grades.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** In paragraph two, Clara explains the impact of the divorce, which caused her to do poorly in her classes. She admits that she skipped class and was depressed, but did not ask for help.
- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** Clara further explains what she wishes she had done and what she changed the following quarter to take responsibility for her actions.
- **END POSITIVE!** In her last paragraph, Clara concludes with a positive note about the higher grades she has earned since recovering from her parents' divorce.

In December 2010, after finishing the fall quarter of my sophomore year, my parents told me they were separating. In the following quarter, in winter 2011, I ended up earning a 1.0 in ESS 102: Space & Space Travel, and a 1.5 in ECON 300: Intermediate Microeconomics.

I was depressed about my parents' divorce and didn't go to many classes during winter quarter. Had I asked, my adviser could have helped me think over the option of dropping my classes or changing them to a pass/no pass option. Ever since that quarter, I started seeing my adviser every quarter to check in. I also started seeing a counselor at the Counseling Center and it helped me a lot.

I take responsibility for the low grades that I earned during winter quarter 2011 and have learned from the experience. I believe that the five following quarters, where my quarterly GPA ranges from a 3.5 to a 3.7, more accurately reflect my potential for law school.

LOW LSAT SCORE

In my experience, having a low LSAT score is the second most common weakness that law school applicants encounter.

If you did not prep enough, or your nerves got to you on test day, you do not have a good reason for writing an addendum.

But what if I suck at standardized tests?

You hear this a lot: if your LSAT score is low and so was your SAT score, you should write an addendum. Actually, in most cases, you should *not*.

In 10 years of advising and teaching thousands of prelaw students, I have met only a handful of people who had SAT scores *low* enough, and college GPAs *high* enough, to constitute a valid addendum regarding poor test-taking ability.

Most people with low LSAT scores do not have a good enough reason for writing an addendum.

However, if *something happened* that caused you to not do well on your test day, such as an illness, car accident, sudden catastrophe or other unforeseen issue, then yes, you may have good reason to write an addendum.

In the following addendum we meet **Laila**, who received a low LSAT score because she was ill. While your situation may not exactly match Laila's, you can learn from the way she explains her issues.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Laila tells us about the event that caused problems: getting the flu on test day. Laila also tells us the test date (month and year) and what score she got. Do this: give specifics.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** We learn that Laila knew she was sick but still thought she might have done ok on the test. It is not a great reason but it is an honest one.
- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** In this situation, Laila doesn't change; she just admits that she should have canceled her first LSAT.
- **END POSITIVE!** Laila gives us the good news that she took the LSAT again and earned a 163.

I received a 149 on the June 2012 LSAT. I prepped for five months and was testing in the 160s prior to the test. However, during the test, I felt woozy. By the time I got home, I had a fever and ended up having the flu for a week.

During the LSAT, I thought I was just nervous, so I ignored my symptoms and powered through. I decided to wait for my score and it ended up being much lower than I thought it would be. In hindsight, I should have canceled my test.

I took the LSAT again in October 2012. This time, I was in good health. I believe my second score of 163 is a more accurate reflection of my potential for law school.

WITHDRAWAL FROM CLASSES

Any time you have a withdrawal on your college transcript, you need to explain it. The withdrawal could be for one class, two classes, or all of your classes for the term.

In the following addendum we meet **Noah**, who withdrew from all his classes during spring semester of his junior year. While your situation may not exactly match Noah's, you can learn from the way he explains his issues.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Noah explains that he withdrew from his classes due to his aunt's diagnosis of cancer. He also tells us the semester and year when it happened.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** In the second paragraph, Noah explains his reaction to his aunt's diagnosis.
- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** By telling us how he cared for his aunt, Noah shows his compassion and empathy. This experience has changed him and helped him grow as a person.
- **END POSITIVE!** Noah concludes on a positive note by letting us know he returned to school in the fall and continued to do well in his classes. And good news: Aunt Marie's cancer is in remission.

In spring 2012, during my junior year of college, I withdrew from all of my classes. My Aunt Marie was receiving treatment for cancer and I had a difficult time concentrating on my studies. After taking my midterms, I realized that I was not doing well in any of my courses and I decided to withdraw.

When I found out my aunt had cancer, I was distraught. Aunt Marie is like a mother to me. I visited her every day while she was going through chemotherapy and radiation, and also cooked and cleaned her house for her. My aunt took care of me when I was younger while my parents were working. I felt that giving her support during her cancer treatment was the right thing to do.

The following fall I returned to being a full-time student and earned a 3.8 GPA. I have no other withdrawals on my transcript and I am happy to report that my aunt's cancer is in remission.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Sometimes things happen that cause you to have to leave college for a while. It could be for one term, a year, several years, or even longer. Whatever the length, if you have a leave of absence on your college transcript, you need to explain it in an addendum.

How is a leave of absence different from a withdrawal?

A **withdrawal** is when you drop your class(es) while you are enrolled. (See previous chapter for an example of a withdrawal addendum.)

A **leave of absence** is when you do not enroll in classes for the following term, or you drop your classes before the term begins.

In the following addendum we meet **Logan**, who takes a leave of absence from college for one year. While your situation may not exactly match Logan's, you can learn from the way he explains his issues.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Logan explains that he took a leave of absence in order to work full time to help his family.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** In the second paragraph, Logan explains why it was important that he leave school to help his family.
- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** Also in the second paragraph, Logan admits he was miserable working full time. But, positive change was coming.
- **END POSITIVE!** Logan tells us he was so grateful to be back in school that he focused more on studying and improved his GPA considerably during his last two years.

In spring 2010, during my sophomore year of college, my father was laid off from his job. I dropped my courses for the following term in order to work and help my parents pay the bills. I took a leave of absence for one year from fall 2010 to fall 2011.

When my father lost his job, my brother was nine and my sister was seven. My mother was a homemaker and had not had a paying job in over 10 years. When my dad still did not find a job after several months, I felt I had to do something. I work in construction during the summer. I told my supervisor what was going on and luckily, he was able to keep me on full time. Even though I felt that I did the right thing leaving school and helping my family, working full time in construction for an entire year made me very tired and miserable.

After a year of searching, my father was able to find a new job and I reenrolled in school. I really appreciated being a student again. I focused hard on my studies and raised my overall GPA from 3.3 to 3.6 in two years. Looking back, I am now grateful for my year away. It taught me responsibility and hard work, allowed me to give back to my parents, and helped me appreciate my education a lot more.

ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

I remember one of my high school English teachers had a huge banner in his classroom that said, CHEATERS CHEAT THEMSELVES. It was a bit over the top, but in the end, he was right. Cheaters *do* cheat themselves.

In the following addendum you will meet **Nate**, who was found guilty of cheating during his freshman year of college. While your situation may not exactly match Nate's, you can learn from the way he explains his issues.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Nate tells us what happened, when it happened, and the consequences of his actions. When it comes to difficult matters, don't beat around the bush—just relate what happened as quickly as possible.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** In the following paragraphs, Nate gives some background on the cheating incident.

By the way, you might think Nate's punishment is unfair since he wasn't the actual cheater. But this scenario actually happened while I was an adviser at the University of Washington. And yes, Nate was punished along with Jared, the actual cheater.

- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** Nate realized Jared was not his friend. He also realized that computer science was not the major for him and instead found a match in philosophy.

Notice how Nate also mentions his major GPA of 3.7. It's good that he pointed out his major GPA since a "0.0" in his CSE 142 certainly brought down his overall GPA.

- **END POSITIVE!** In conclusion, Nate takes responsibility for the mistake that he made and lets us know he had no other infractions during the rest of his three years in college.

In winter 2010, during my freshman year in college, I was found guilty of academic misconduct in CSE 142: Computer Programming. I failed the class and was placed on academic probation for spring 2010.

When I was taking this class, my friend Jared and I would study together to help each other learn the concepts. One day we were working on a coding assignment in my room, and after a few hours, I left to buy some snacks. I left my work up on my laptop.

The next week, my professor called Jared and me into his office and accused us of cheating. A week later, Jared and I met with the Dean's Representative for Academic Misconduct. Jared admitted that he had copied my code. After much discussion, we were both found guilty: Jared for cheating and me for giving him the opportunity to cheat.

I grew up a lot after this incident. I was naïve in thinking that my friend was not going to look at my work while I was out of the room. Turns out he was not much of a friend. After taking CSE 142, I also realized that I was not interested in coding and didn't want to major in computer science. The following quarter I took philosophy and enjoyed it. I became a philosophy major and graduated with a major GPA of 3.7.

I take responsibility for my mistake. I learned to take academic misconduct, and the potential for misconduct, very seriously. I have not had any misconduct issues in my following three years in college and do not intend to have any incidents in the future.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN COLLEGE

Sometimes we make a mistake in college and it leads to a disciplinary action such as community service, a formal warning, probation, suspension or expulsion.

If you received any disciplinary actions in college, you need to write an addendum.

In the following addendum we meet **Anna**, who made a mistake during her freshman year and was placed on probation. While your situation may not exactly match Anna's, you can learn from the way she explains her issues.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Anna lays out what she did and the quarter and year when it happened.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** Kudos to Anna for honestly admitting she threw the party because she was young, stupid, and arrogant.
- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** Anna learned that short-term decisions can turn into long-term consequences. She changed her behavior regarding underage drinking, showing maturity and growth.
- **END POSITIVE!** Anna lets us know that she has completed her alcohol awareness online course and her year of probation without any further incidents. She also relates she had no other disciplinary actions for the rest of her three years in college.

In spring 2009, at the end of my freshman year, two of my friends and I threw an end-of-the-year party for our residence hall. One of my friends had a fake I.D. and bought alcohol for the party. Everyone was under 21. Our residence hall director broke up the party, and the following week I was placed on one year of probation and had to complete an Alcohol 101 online course.

Before the party, my freshman year had gone very well. I planned the party with my friends because I was young, stupid, and arrogant. Because of this incident, I've thought more carefully about my actions. For the rest of my time in college, whenever I went to a campus party and saw there was underage drinking, I would leave. I caught flak from my friends, but I didn't care—I knew I was doing the right thing.

I successfully completed the alcohol awareness online course and my year of probation without any incidents. I have had no other conduct issues during my remaining three years of college.

CRIMINAL RECORD

In most cases, any time that you have broken the law, including traffic violations, misdemeanors and felonies, you will need to write an addendum.

However, read the directions carefully for *each* law school application.

Directions for explaining criminal matters are usually described under the “Character & Fitness” or “Misconduct” sections of the law school application. Some schools want you to detail *everything* including traffic violations, while others prefer that you not explain anything that has been expunged from your record.

Every law school is different, so make sure you *follow the directions* for each one.

Because there are many different kinds of criminal matters, this section includes **three different addenda on three different situations:**

- Minor in possession of alcohol (MIP)
- Driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI)
- Felony charge with jail time

In the following addendum we meet **Yari**, who was cited for an **MIP: minor in possession of alcohol**. While your situation may not exactly match Yari’s, you can learn from the way he explains his offense.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Yari tells us about his MIP offense, when it happened, and what kind of punishment he received. He cuts to the chase quickly and concisely, which is exactly what you want to do.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** Yari honestly admits that he was young and stupid.
- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** Yari says the offense has caused him to think more carefully about his decisions and actions.
- **END POSITIVE!** Yari ends on a positive note by pointing out his clean record for the past four years.

In June 2009, the summer after I graduated from high school, I was cited for being a minor in possession (MIP) of alcohol. MIP charges in Washington, D.C., are considered misdemeanors. I pled guilty to the misdemeanor offense, paid a fine of \$300, and my driver's license was suspended for 90 days.

I made a very stupid mistake at age 17. I regret what I did and have thought very carefully about my actions ever since then, especially when it comes to drugs and alcohol. Except for this offense, I have had a clean record for the past four years and throughout my college career. I accept responsibility for this offense and do not intend to commit any other offenses in the future.

DUI

The crime of drunk driving is usually referred to as **DUI: driving under the influence**. You can also be arrested for driving under the influence of other mind- or body-altering drugs such as marijuana, illegal drugs and/or prescription medication.

In the following addendum we meet **Janice**, who was cited for **driving under the influence of alcohol**. While your situation may not exactly match Janice's, you can learn from the way she explains her offense.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Janice relates the facts: what she was arrested for, when it happened, where it happened, and her punishment. I have said this many times, but it bears repeating: *stick with the facts* in your introduction.
- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** In the second paragraph, Janice admits she made a terrible mistake and explains how she ended up driving under the influence.
- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** Janice explains that she no longer drives after drinking alcohol, and she designates a driver if she does drink. She states clearly how she has changed her behavior for the better.
- **END POSITIVE!** Janice concludes by letting us know she's had a clean record for the past three years.

On August 17, 2010, in Walnut Creek, California, at the age of 22, I was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol. I paid a fine of \$800 and my driver's license was suspended for four months. After I attended a 30-hour alcohol and drug education program, my license suspension was reduced to one month and I was allowed five months of restricted driving privileges.

I made a terrible mistake by driving home after drinking at a restaurant with my co-workers. Even though I had just one mixed drink, I didn't take into account the amount of alcohol in this drink and the little amount of food I had that night. I learned from my mistake and have chosen to never drive after having an alcoholic drink. If I do drink, I make sure to always have a designated driver.

Except for this one offense, I have had a clean record for the past three years. I accept responsibility for this offense and do not intend to commit any other offenses in the future.

FELONY

If you have a felony on your record, you need to write an addendum.

In the following addendum we meet **Nic**, who was found guilty of **grand theft auto**. While your situation may not exactly match Nic's, you can learn from the way he explains his offense.

THINGS TO NOTICE:

- **WHAT HAPPENED?** In the first paragraph, Nic reveals all the facts: what he was arrested for, when it happened, where it happened, and his punishment.

You want to do the same thing. Do not try to explain *why* it happened in your introduction—*just give us the facts*.

- **WHAT CAUSED IT?** In the second paragraph, Nic honestly describes how he fell in with the wrong crowd and why he made those choices.

- **HOW DID YOU CHANGE?** In the third paragraph, Nic explains that after completing his jail time and community service, he moved in with his older brother and started seriously pursuing his education. Do what Nic did and make sure you explain *how* you have changed your behavior for the better.

- **END POSITIVE!** Nic concludes by letting us know he's had a clean record for the past five years and believes he's ready for the rigors of law school.

Nic Crow Misconduct Addendum LSAC #: L67891234

On May 5, 2008, in Spokane, Washington, at the age of 21, I was arrested for grand theft auto. In Washington state, theft of a motor vehicle is considered a class B felony. I pleaded guilty, paid a fine of \$2,000, spent 60 days in jail, and completed 100 hours of community service.

I grew up in a part of Spokane where it was considered “normal” to commit petty crimes and run around with gangs by the time you’re in middle school. I stayed out of trouble thanks to my older brother Jake. But when Jake moved to the other side of the state, I started hanging out with the wrong crowd. I was immature and wanted to be accepted by my friends, and that led to some very bad decisions.

A few months after completing my sentence and community service, I moved in with my brother in Seattle and enrolled at North Seattle Community College. Being away from my old neighborhood allowed me to start a new life. I earned my associate degree and transferred to the University of Washington where I recently completed my Bachelor of Arts in History with a 3.45 GPA.

I am no longer the rash person who stole a car just to be accepted by his friends. I am a college graduate with dreams of becoming a public defense attorney. I have had a clean record for the past five years. I believe that my academic achievements show that I’m ready for the challenge of law school.

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING CRIMINAL RECORD ADDENDA

For each addendum featured in the last chapter, the applicants had a clean record for three years or more. That is because I want to show you *best practices* for writing your addendum.

It would not be a best practice if I showed you an addendum where someone was arrested for DUI three months ago and he or she was already applying to law school. In three months, his or her driver's license might still be suspended. This person would not have the time and experience to show how he or she has changed for the better.

If you want the **strongest and best application** for law school, you have to be willing to *take the time* to build up your strengths.

You must provide clear, logical evidence that your past offenses are not a reflection of your potential for law school. One of the best ways to show that is to show how you have changed for the better over several years.

The more time you place between your arrest and when you apply to law school, the better.

Do not lose heart if you have to postpone applying to law school. Law schools aren't going anywhere. They will be there for you when the time is right.

CONCLUSION

Cornel West, one of America's most loved and respected intellectuals, often says, "**We are all cracked vessels.**"

I could not agree more. We all make mistakes. We all go through hardships. We are *all* cracked vessels.

Things happen—good and bad and everything in between—and it is up to *us* to learn how to deal with it. We must do the right thing, even when the right thing is the hardest thing to do.

Being *subject to dismissal* after my first quarter of college depressed the hell out of me. But I picked myself up and the following quarter I went to every class, every optional study session hosted by my teaching assistants, and *I studied my ass off*. That quarter I earned a 3.0 overall GPA, including a B- in the calculus class that I had failed the first time. I was ecstatic.

But it wasn't all smooth sailing from there. I had many ups and downs during my college career including personal hardships, family breakdowns, and difficulties in the classroom. Still, I kept trying.

In the end, I graduated college with a 3.0 overall GPA (seems low compared to what is considered a "good" GPA now) and earned a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship in Public Policy that paid for both years of tuition for my master's degree, along with a living stipend for my first year. I graduated with my MPA with zero debt.

If you had told me after I received my first college report card that I was going to end up earning practically a full ride to graduate school, I would have laughed you out of the door! It just goes to show: you can't let your past mistakes and hardships define you.

Move forward.

Keep trying.

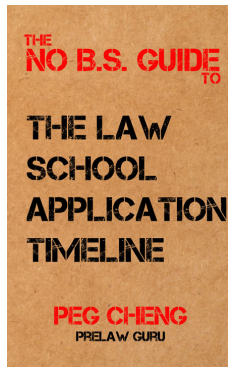
You *can* do it!

THANK YOU

You didn't have to read this book, but you did. For this, I am grateful. I hope that I've made your path to writing a law school addendum easier, more straightforward, and even empowering.

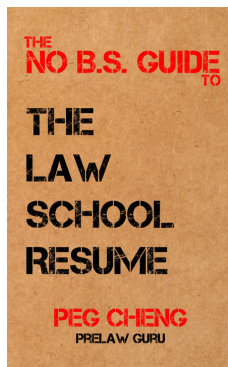
NEED MORE HELP?

You might be interested in my other books.



The No B.S. Guide to the Law School Application Timeline

In this ultimate prelaw survival guide, law school admissions expert Peg Cheng explains the law school application timeline from start to finish, including how and when to: study for the LSAT; ask for letters of recommendation; write a personal statement, and so much more! With Peg's help, you'll successfully complete your law school application on time and with confidence.



The No B.S. Guide to the Law School Resume

Many people turn in generic, lazily written resumes with their law school applications. Don't be one of those people! Law school admissions expert Peg Cheng has more than 20 years of experience working on resumes. With Peg's help, you'll create a stellar resume that admissions officers will LOVE to read. Includes four sample resumes.

To download these guides for FREE, visit <http://books.prelaw-guru.com>.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Peg Cheng is the founder of Prelaw Guru, a law school application consulting company that helped people kick ass on their law school applications from 2010-2016. She is now an author, artist, and career adviser. You can connect with her at pegcheng.com.

While Peg no longer answers prelaw or law school questions, you can still read her prelaw tips and watch her application videos at <http://prelaw-guru.com/>.