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 TAFT LAW SCHOOL

 BABY BAR

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 10‑03‑17

INSTRUCTOR: I want to point out these sessions are recorded or you want to go back review you can go to Taft website and to the student's section and go to the Baby Bar ‑‑ what is being tested.
That should narrow you down to the subject matter that is being tested.
You might be reading a question thinking Torts and you then you get down to the call you see it is crim law.
If you read the call first your mindset would be on crim law.
The multiple choice questions they are worth the same amount of points.
They convert to 400 point scale.
The goal is to finish.
Mark those bubbles and answer all questions, spend the last minute bubbling what you didn't get to.
At this point you should have been doing multiple choice questions daily.
You need to master how the legal concepts are tested.
What does this mean?
You need to learn how to take a multiple choice question.
It is a game, a challenge.
In order to be successful I need to understand what the examiners are testing and how they write these questions to properly answer them.
One word can change everything.
The more you understand how the questions are written and how the examiners test you will be better off.
When you are reading the multiple choice question you need to read the facts carefully.
Break them apart.
It is the same analytical ability you are doing on essay.
The examiners know we don't read in detail.
Guess what they will put the detail in there knowing we will miss it.
Look for operative language.
That will give you an idea as to what is being tested and relevant.
When you are taking multiple choice question, step one, I want you to focus the stem and the call of the question.
This will help you narrow the specific area of law that is being tested.
Once you read the call, go read the fact pattern.
The one thing I recommend and adapt a bar and certain multi states online I would practice them online because that's how will get it on the Baby Bar, the more I can get you dissect that fact pattern.
If you see a contract question and you say here is the offer and the acceptance, maybe it was a counteroffer, it is vague, you will now understand the issue.
Take a step back and say there is a valid contract because you didn't take time to break it apart.
Markup that fact pattern and look to what the examiners are trying to get you to focus on.
That will help you narrow down what is being tested.
Make sure that you are answering the call of the question.
Sometimes they may ask you what is the best defense argument, and you are reading it saying this is plaintiff, and plaintiff is winning and you pick an answer choice for the plaintiff. Maybe there is no strong argument for the defendant but the call asked you, so you need to answer the call.
Doesn't mean it will succeed but the best of the rotten ones you need gave you.
You need to make sure you are following the call of the question.
Do not assume facts.
The facts are, take them at face value.
Don't make it harder than it is.
If you break it part.
Look at the facts keep it simple you will understand what is being tested.
When you practice the multi states you want to train how the issue comes up in a fact pattern, when you see an issue whether it is larceny you need to break apart those elements and make sure the facts support those elements.
A lot of times we will see in a fact pattern and it is all battery and when you go through it, there is no intent or negligence. When we start going through it we have a problem with causation, there is no causation; or lack of damage, they know we don't do this on multiple choice, you need to dissect the theory and make sure the theory is supported pursuant to the facts.
You need to do that to get the best, correct answer.
Regards particular exam like contracts, it is reading comprehension those fact patterns are long and;lengthy so narrow down the concept of what is being tested.
A general idea of contracts they are demanding.
The fact pattern tends to be long and;lengthy, the examiners know and ask certain questions, they know we don't break it apart.
They ask you questions like what is the best argument.
Has a contract been formed, what will strength Bill's claim.
And you have to go back a where is that and what I need to focus on.
You need to remember the distinguish between common law and uniform commercial code.
For example, issue of modification, versus you have option versus firm offers.
Modification under UCC you look to good faith, but for common law you need consideration unless you can find a substitute for consideration.
Option contracts you need consideration, one merchant but you don't need consideration.
They will try and trick you.
Or modification versus battle of the forms additional terms.
If you take your checklist and pay attention to what the facts are trying to get you to focus, you won't make that mistake, I am breaking it apart.
It is important such as if you ‑‑ terms of the offer, based on the facts you want to look back to the call, what additional facts to strength the argument that there is acceptance, will you pick that answer choice.
That the acceptance is there based on the answer choice they gave me whatever the case may be.
That's how we play the game.
See if it is dealing transaction.
You are dealing with the UCC that apply.
You need to think carefully.
Break it apart.
You have answered this, but correctly you will choose.
I am fine with contracts.
Pay attention to the call you will understand what is being tested and look back and see.

(Technical issues)

 They don't tell you that Tracy, Bob, buyer seller type things, you need to pay attention to indicate something about the party.
I will sell you my car for $5,000, I will keep the offer open for five days, what is the issue?
In regards to Tracy she is unemployed law student, so it is definitely not a merchant, she said she keep the offer open, you need consideration because it can't be a firm offer, because she is not a merchant.
We know UCC will not apply here.
If she calls and says the deal is off and he wants to enforce the deal for the car and accept the $5,000, his argument there was a [Inaudible] I can change the facts on you if they show there is some type of substitute for consideration.
What you should be experiencing in practicing these multi states you say it fails because it is not option, but this one founded to be an option, there has to be something added as reliance by the conduct or something.
This is where I need you to contrast, this one is the best because this is valid option.
It can be added based on the what, as you see the call or it could be a statement of fact into the answer choices itself making it the best answer, make sure you understand it.
In regards to Torts.
Will you find it direct [Inaudible] causation is huge, approximate cause, you want to know and how it is tested.
What the plaintiff's best claim.
How can a plaintiff, facts, to make sure that the client prevails.
So if I see negligence and pulling on a theory my call saying what is the if I find a whole that ‑‑ it could be ‑‑

(Technical issues) I will see in the facts pattern the plaintiff contributed to that entry, with ‑‑ the best answer choice, what you will learn, if I can knock it out with an element of theory, that's a better answer choice.
The argument, best argument, is here for the defendant that there is no proximate cause.
To do well you need to understand your various causes of actions, you need to tell you trespass, is it a negligence one or an intentional one?
You should have learned negligence trespass you need to have damages.
But I must have damages for a neglect trespass.
These are things again in testing your knowledge you understand this.
The more you understand how the claims come up in a defamation, products liability you understand how it is tested.
You narrow down and get rid of two answer choices off the back.
You understand, and you run the facts an the elements and you see what elements are being tested and see if it falls short.
Is there an element not present or something to that effect.
I'll give you a synopsis, let's say I tell you Michael is is out rowing his boat, there is storm that comes up and there is lightening and thunder and he thinks he will get hurt, and he is in it, he sees the dock and ties it up and the person that lives and doesn't like it, he tells him go take your boat somewhere else.
Michael is fearful because the thunder and lightening.
The man won't help him, so he goes under a tree until the storm goes away.
During the heavy rain it continues, the storm hasn't gone away yet, and after several hours it stops.
If we have the homeowner suing Michael for trespass, will he prevail, is it neglect or intentional?
He rode is boat offer to the dock and tide it up.
He acted with a certainty to tie that boat up, so it didn't get destroyed during the storm.
Where do I go now?
Since I said what it is a trespass and intentional then what will we do?
We will go through the elements and break it apart.
[Inaudible] remember that is way to impute liability onto somebody else, it is a theory, but it is not theory of liability but to impute liability but not a Tort in of itself.
If you do see entity being sued and only them being sued you have to be vicarious and you have to talk about the employees conduct.
We are going back to Michael, do we have intent?
Was it in regard to the trespass in the land of another?
Yeah.
Michael may have to pay the owner.
And what can Michael claim?
He is fearful, he didn't want his boat to sink, he can argue defense in necessity.
I am carrying through.
In regards to Michael he was reasonable belief that he had to tie his boat up there, for his own safety, we can argue necessity in defense, so the homeowner won't get anything.
You want to carry it all the way through that means look at defenses to see if any apply before picking your answer choice.
Keep that in mind.
In regards to crim law, it is black letter law.
You want to pay attention to the call of the attention, students sometimes don't look at the call and answer to Tort law, that will hurt.
You will see crim law one of lowest scores on the exam.
You have tendency not to pay attention to the call.
Look to see what they are asking you.
They can't really hide it.
Guilty, that's crim law.
Best argument, crim law.
Series crimes, crim law.
You want to pay attention to that.
Area to focus on, homicide with felony murder room, in [Inaudible] crimes, ‑‑ crimes solicitation ‑‑ conspiracy.
[Inaudible] don't forget defenses.
It is very important.
If I tell you on the facts.
3:30 p.m. and continue to break in, and take Jackson's TV and the door is wide open and takes TV and leaves.
What crime did he commit?
We know we heard 3:30 p.m. and it can't be burglary because it is not night time, the door is open, so it is not robbery, he is taking somebody else's TV so it is not his.
Looks like most likely not embezzlement but larceny, and regards to carry away, left with the TV, specific intent you make that inference, why?
He walked away with it.
That would be an issue in regards to larceny.
Break apart the elements.
Other general rules, look for triggering facts.
If you see a statute on the exam, break apart of the statute by the elements.
Read the statute carefully.
Most students unfortunately don't apply it, they ignore it and you need to break it apart.
The last California bar exam, that would have been in July they tested this, it was nice Tort question and they did give you a statute.
What did most people do, you have to break apart the statute.
When you went to statute in that particular exam, it didn't really apply.
But I would still have to go through and statute of negligence, look to the intent of the legislature, designed to protect.
Did you suffer type of injury and break it part.
And let the examiner know if it applies or not.
The more lengthy, what?
It won't work.
This statute dealt with you can't operate your motor vehicle on a road with your telephone and doing texting, and the guy is texting on the cell phone loses control but of course he hits I utility pole, and causes a fire remotely down the street.
On how they installed the equipment.
The statute itself if you look at it.
Why should you not text and drive?
To prevent accidents.
People using the roadway, people in your area the the type of injury, bodily injury, could be property.
But not necessarily fires.
You would break it apart and let the reader know you understand the statutes being tested.
That case question negligence works and goes to your general duty, and based on those facts the the person didn't live next to that utility pole.
I want to make sure that you want to break apart the statue, don't make the assumption it works.
A lot of times it is not really working.
Does that make sense.
In regards to the essay and multiple choice questions they do give to you, you will have hard copies.
On your laptop you will have the essays and get hard copies you ask for them, you mark them up.
On the bar exam they say don't keep them, mark them up, they will not go back and look at them.
It doesn't have your number on it or anyway.
They will give you a booklet, mark them up.
I would recommend, circle the answer on the true question and then look at your scantron and mark it.
I have heard horror stories they don't put the right choice and put the right answer on scantron, and people say I realized it close to the end.
If you didn't you are up a creek, you want to make sure and I know time is against you, you answer it correctly and break it apart.
Again to miss skewing your answer choice.
Mark them up.
We talked about statue if you see a question that is specific.
What is the best defense what claim will succeed?
What I do is I rewrite the call.
What is the best answer?
So I win here in this case.
So I'm defendant and walk away from this case.
You want to make sure.
You understand the call and break it apart.
You should be able to by now and I hope you guys eliminating two answer choices off the back you need to choose the best answer.
You want to be prepared.
If you need to pay attention to those.
When you see a question that is using "if" as a modifier remember this, everything after the "if" must be true.
A lot of times what you will see with the question you will read the multi state question, you see it is a larceny but there is no facts to help, does he get through larceny yes if he had specific intent to permanently deprive, that will be my best answer because that is lacking.
Everything after the "if" must be true and when they give you that if they add facts to your scenario.
If your answer choice is using unless as a modifier, the best way, and I feel you attack it, is to rewrite it, no unless, we will cross that off.
And put "yes, if," everything after the "if" must be true.
That is like what, to me it is backwards.
'Yes if', and everything after the if must be true, I can quickly hone down.
Let go through that again.
If you have modifier using if, everything after the if must be true.
Okay?
If you have a modifier using "unless" you will rewrite, "yes unless" is "yes, if".
I do want you to pay attention to that.
If I give you example Tammy is engineer she has no interest with Kim could, and their financial statement

(Reading)

 He sells it to her?
Correct.
A dollar he can get per share.
Sam learns this later.
Will he prevent?
Let's give some answer choices.
If I say yes based on misrepresentation, you will go through the elements of misrepresentation and break it apart and see if we have misrepresentation, it is intentional or neglect representation of a material fact which one just relied to their deterrent, I'm going through their elements what do I have a problem with here?
I don't see she made representation, or that she is an officer or anything of the corporation itself.
It looks like you have a representation.
If the answer choice yes it says no unless, I put yes if, Tammy did a none [Inaudible] of the inventory, is that a good answer?
Well does she have to?
She doesn't have to.
If I say in regards to no unless and I write it to yes if, everything after the "if" has to be true the facts support a false representation, if she made one that would support the Tort being charged here which is miss presentation so c looks like a good answer.
But she never made a representation but it says if she did.
If I put no, if and everything after the if must be true, so basically say that she didn't make a false statement.
What will be my best answer choice?
Yes, if she did make a false presentation.
That will support my answer for the misrepresentation.
Even though it is not stated in the facts, the answer choice added it.
I want you to pay attention to that.
Everything after the "if" pay attention to and if it is true or helps support the claim or the case you know it is the best answer.
That's the element that is lacking.
When you are taking multiple choice questions, apply the rules.
Go through it.
Dissect it.
Look and see if there is larceny, transitory taking, personal property of another.
Versus robbery by force, fear and determination.
If you don't break it apart, the last Baby Bar we went over with the mother and daughter and taking the purse out of the car, there is a grey area with the daughter was she co‑conspirator. Was there an agreement?
That is grey area, that is the area being tested.
On multi state to charge her my best answer will be ‑‑ I will have to go through the answer choices and see if it is the best one to support that argument.
So if it is yes unless, you will cross it out and put no if.
If it is no unless and cross it out and put yes if.
It is opposite.
I want you to break it apart.
In your lecture you should have been sent, I believe this five questions.
That we want to go through and see if we have a handle on it.
What is the first thing you will always do?
Always look at the stem and read the call of the question.
The question number one

(Reading)

 I hope you have seeing these types of contracts.
It is contracts.
The one thing they like to test that the contract must be executory stages.
What does that mean?
Neither of us start a performance.
What you want to do is read the facts and multi states it is not like the essay, to read it to or three times.
I try to go through it one time.
Versus an essay you will need to read it a couple of times through.
On November 1st

(Reading)

We went from November 1st to December 29th and he should be there on New Year's Eve

(Reading)

 What did he just do?
I'm not showing up you are reptutating
Do I have to wait and see if you show up?
To find you in breach or can I find you in breach now?
That's what it is all about.
If I can show based on your expressed language that you are reputating and the contract is in executory stages I can bring the lawsuit now.
Why is that important?
Because he needs other act or he will be empty on New Years Eve.
My answer choice is can he bring it now, and the answer is yes.
Look at your four options.
I see no because, no since, yes because, yes since.
Because and since are modifiers.
If I get eliminated because they are conclusion, facts there after I will eliminate two off the back and I know pursuant to the rule, he can sue now, I will by the process by of elimination I won't read a and b.
You don't want to read them all, unless you can't tell.
I can get rid of them because he can't c now.
C is true but it is kind of vague to me I would like more specific language, so look at d.

(Reading)

 Now, I could change the answer on you so leave c like it is and d says yes since the contract in executory stages, because it has more elements it is a better answer choice.
You will know breaking apart your rule and what has the strongest.
For question number one c is the only best answer here.
Question number two.
What will we do?
Read the stem and the call of the question

(Reading)

 That is something they test what is wrongful death?
Somebody else purchased and causes them to die prematurely they caused wrongful death of the spouse or the child and you are trying to bring a cause of action based on that untimely death.
Daniel owns automobile made in 1922 to

(Reading)

If I'm seeing the car and it gives me a shock, what am I thinking of?
I'm thinking someone touches it, that's a battery, you open the door and there is loaded spring gun, that is intentional.
This seems intentional, to shock you so you don't touch the car.

(Reading the question)

 Will Paul prevail?
Yes or no?
What is the theory we are trying to sue for here?
Are we suing for battery trespass to channels?
Conversion?
And what is the sub issue, he is using the mild shock to prevent what?
People from touching his car, it is like a defense of property, can you use a mild shock?
What does the law say?
One may use reasonable force.
It can't be excessive.
Can he prevail?
Let's say you don't know, I feel he can't because I see a defense, I feel he can get him through battery, it says no, if, everything after the if must be true.

(Reading)

 That's a defense of property.
That will work for my intentional Torts so I put a plus there, that will work for battery, trespass to channels.
If I can't tell what they are testing so I put a plus by a.
[Inaudible] theory of negligence are they suing for the conduct of negligence, that would be Daniel suing Paul for negligence, right?
In regards to this case Paul's estate is being sued and focusing what happened to Paul.
So Paul will not sue for negligence trespass because his conduct is intentional, so B is out.

(Reading c)

 What element does that go to for option c?
Looks like a good answer choice goes to causation and if you look at it, Paul did have a heart condition, [Inaudible] plaintiff, you take the victim as you find them.
I didn't know he had a pacemaker, he could have a heart attack.
Under thin skull plaintiff you will find liability but if that means pick c I didn't apply my defense, so you could argue defense of property.

(Reading d)

 What does that go to?
Focusing on the intentional touching of another, seem TOS be there, or intentional trespass of the channel of another and I can argue defense of property.
That will work.
If you care read it all the way through, you might have picked c, which it seems it is blaring at me but you need to go the next step so go through your elements.
You Iraq the Tort, damages, defenses, that's your approach.
Do a talk about that on essay always, not unless it is at issue, we went on that on the last Baby Bar sometimes it is an issue.
You need to keep that in mind.
In regards to the best argument and suing for the wrongful death, battery if I can argue defense of property, because my use of force was reasonable I'm off the hook.
A is going to be your best answer choice.
That's because I carried it all the way through.
A lot of people picked c, will not work.
Let's try another one.
Number three.
Read the call,

(Reading three)

When you see that what should you be thinking of?
On the multi states you are responsible for common law.
It can be night time, breaking, entering, dwelling house of another, and time of entry you need specific intent to get a felony.

(Reading the question)

 You have yes because for a, yes because for b, no because for c, no because for d.
Which two can we eliminate?
We got night time, did you commit felony there?
I know I can eliminate answer choices a through b, I won't even read them.
Options c and d.
C states no because Bill was not at home when Lynn went to his house.
It is like what?
I don't know any element of burglary that goes to.
D

(Reading d)

 That's not the best answer, I don't like it but that's support he didn't have specific intent to commit a felony there within so that's the best answer choice.
Of course, even though this answer is not great, that has to be the best answer it goes to that element.
Let's say I change the facts on you, same things and gets the TV set he sees a $50 bill and takes it.
So has he committed a burglary now.
Of course, Lynn goes in the same way and sees that 50 bucks is that burglary.
What element are they testing?
He didn't have the intent at the time to entry to commit a felony therein, so it would be a larceny.
Again that's something they like to test.
I want to make sure you understand.
That comes up in the multi states more than people realize.
Again that's important we dissect our elements.
Question number three.
D is the best answer.
Do you see on some these answer choices they are not strong.
They are not this obvious the best answer, it goes to black of the wall.
Some of them are like they are not the best answer, I don't like the language but it is the best of the lot.
Let's look at question number four.

(Reading question four)

 What is that telling me?
That means I need to go through the statute and see it is pursuant to facts.

(Reading the question)

 I'm thinking he has duress as defense, Bruce complied.
A statute a felony [Inaudible] what do I need to show knowingly; male any person in the letter of threats.
Looks like she is threatening the statute, it says physical being, it looks like he is under duress.
It is defense to anything but murder.
You need eminent threat to your being or a close family member, and that fits here, now is he guilty of violating the statue.
I do find there is valid defense so I will say no, I can eliminate answer choices c and d.
I will only have to read a and b.
The more you can eliminate, that will help you with your timing.
A says no he didn't ‑‑ knowingly male.
[Inaudible] we do have a defense of duress.
B would be your correct answer.
Question number five, did he commit the crime of conspiracy to sell the stolen car?
This is very specific.
The more specific what does that tell me?
Element, elements and defenses. I need to break it apart and see if it is being tested.
I want to go through the facts and see there is an agreement between two or more.
And look for a viable defense.

(Reading the question)

 He has stolen the car.

(Reading the question)

 What was the agreement not to steal the car, but to they are selling the stolen car and there was an agreement because he will get $900 for a job that is usually $600.
There is a conspiracy.
Let's look at your answer choices.
Yes, yes, because, no, because.
I again I can eliminate two.
I will eliminate answer chooses c and d.
That way I will read a and b.
A says yes because he agreed to rebuild the engine.
If I read built a car knowing the engine is stolen, that's not crime, it is stupidity, but not a crime

(Reading b)

 That shows the why.
You are helping him in selling the stolen property.
You conspired to help him carry it out.
B would be the best answer choice.
Let's say in this fact pattern I change it on him.
Everything is the same except after he rebuilds the engine Pete says never mind I don't want anything to do with it.
Can Pete still be guilty of conspiracy?
The answer is yes.
So I want to make sure you remember that with conspiracy once you have all the elements, the agreement, two or more of lawful act, you are guilty of that conspiracy.
That comes up all the time.
The effect of someone properly withdrawing is furtherance of liability.
I want to make sure understand it.
Once you commit the agreement you are guilty of that conspiracy.
Will you be found for that?
The fact I withdraw does that eliminate the conspiracy charge but rather future conduct.
Go over Pinkerton's rule.
With Pinkerton's you are imputing someone's conduct under a co‑felon.
I had nothing to do with it, but was it natural probable result of your conspiracy and was it foreseeable and it is imputed on to you.
I want you to understand that.
That is highly testable and comes up all the time.
Multiple choice questions and you will see it on the essay.
Students don't know it.
Be prepared.
This kind of gives you an idea to attack your multiple choice questions.
We have about three weeks out.
You need to figure out the why.
You need to go back and look at why did I pick a for this question when the answer choose is b.
The why is important.
When you look at the answer and you read the answer choice.
Why did you pick a when it was b.
You need to figure that out.
We will narrow it down areas that we are missing.
That will help you.
So you need to narrow it down, is it a causation problem?
Do I miss all the negligence or the duty and we need to hone in on that.
Reading the answer chose is not enough.
This might have happened to you, you read the answer choices, then you couple days go by and multi states and I get similar question, déjà vu but I don't know the answer.
I didn't figure out the why.
You need to look at the why.
It doesn't take that long.
You will see where your shortcoming is and you will correct the problem.
At this point you could write a flash card on this question but time is of the essence.
I kept my 1 through 50 on a clipboard, where I got them from I kept the source and wrote the why right next to it and reviewed it quickly.
I learned from my shortcoming fast.
If you find yourself you are not doing well on multiple chose questions, that could be simple do not know enough law, you want to go back and break it apart.
Spend time reading your outlines.
If sat FL and read your that doesn't mean you will do better on Gilberts, you need to understand how the concepts are tested and make sure you are breaking part the elements.
Maybe you know the broad concepts an the law and can recite it but you do you know it in details.
You might be able to give me a black letter law definition but do you know in regards to larceny, newer asportation is relevant to carrying away.
Do you know that stuff?
In regards to going through fact patterns are you reading them carefully enough.
You need to break it apart.
And dissect it.
Maybe you haven't practiced enough where you get the facts pattern.
Do you understand on the questions you are reviewing do you know what they are testing.
I understand it is crimes but what within crimes, they are testing murder, what within murder, what within the felony murder rule, what within that are they testing?
You need to hone it that much.
I got you otherwise.
You want to break that apart.
Further do you narrow the answer down but you get to the two and can't pick the correct one.
You need to go one step SFURJer.
A lot of us get there but need to go further, why is a better than b.
You want to focus on your issue, the element that is being tested and what within it, what do I need to element and break it apart.
What will support the position and what will help me is that call of the question.
I know I will have to eliminate and how I will eliminate and the call will dictate that.
That's important.
It is a lot.
Multi states to me are like a game.
Puzzle put it together and take it apart.
It takes time.
It is not something you can learn overnight.
We all wish we could.
Even myself struggle with multi states.
It is a process.
That is important.
Anybody have any questions on the multi M chose questions we went through or how you will attack them and break them apart.
I hope you realize from this lecture you need to read the stem and call of the question and markup the fact PATD earn and eliminate two answer chooses that will help you with time.
Pressure, time, don't like it.
But again you have to get them done.
No questions?
Now what will happen we have one more session.
And we will be sending out essay questions with ‑‑ multiple choice questions and go over them.
I would recommend if you haven't at this time, see how are timing this.
I believe we are sending TLAE essays, see if can get them down in three hours.
If you have‑not timed yourself, you need to do it.
You need to do multi essay, that three‑hour window will be kick.
I need make sure after one hour I go to the next question and et cetera.
Otherwise out of time.
You do want to take it under exam conditions an see where your timing is.
If you go in there and never do that I guarantee you will be sorry and you will have a wake up call.
We prepared too much.
We want to pass.
That will be sent out to you.
Send them in.
I didn't get any.
I got one from last week.
You need to go back over those.
I know writing is hard, it is a vulnerability, I agree.
You need to make sure you understand how to setup, getting the correct issues to do well and succeed.
Get those exams in so I can get good understand of what is going on.
Practice the multi states daily, time of the essence is of the essence now.
Write out the whys.
I missed stuff all the time.
It came down to the facts.
[Inaudible] versus it is the middle of the day, lunch time now I think it is murder too, you will learn from that by breaking it apart and the why.
Anybody have any questions for me at this point?
When is the exam?
That is coming up that is ‑‑ double check ‑‑ the exam is given on Tuesday you should have gotten your exam, October 24th, they are sitting out or downloading your tickets now.
Today is what?
Third.
Three weeks out.
You can still pull it together.
Any other questions?
Okay.
Keep practicing if have any questions during the week shoot me an e‑mail at jdadmissions@taftu.edu, I can help you anyway I can.
Let's make this happen and let's go pass this Baby Bar.
Good night.
(Class ended)