



- Lee Burgess: Welcome to the Bar Exam Toolbox podcast. Today we're talking about how to improve a poor MBE score. Your Bar Exam Toolbox hosts are Alison Monahan and Lee Burgess, that's me. We're here to demystify the bar exam experience, so you can study effectively, stay sane, and hopefully pass and move on with your life. We're the co-creators of the [Law School Toolbox](#), the [Bar Exam Toolbox](#), and the career-related website [CareerDicta](#). Alison also runs [The Girl's Guide to Law School](#). If you enjoy the show, please leave a review on your favorite listening app, and check out our sister podcast, the [Law School Toolbox podcast](#). If you have any questions, don't hesitate to reach out to us. You can reach us via the [contact form](#) on BarExamToolbox.com, and we'd love to hear from you. And with that, let's get started.
- Alison Monahan: Welcome back to the Bar Exam Toolbox podcast. Today we're talking about how to improve a not-so-great MBE score. Well, Lee, what are some of the reasons that you have heard from people who struggle with the MBE? And I know we've talked to a lot of these people over time.
- Lee Burgess: Oh yes. Well, the most common answer is, "I was never very good at multiple choice."
- Alison Monahan: Yeah, definitely hear that one a lot.
- Lee Burgess: You hear that one a lot. But my counterpoint to that is, the MBE is a little different than other multiple choice tests. Sure, there are people who are just better standardized test takers, but the MBE is not the SAT. It is a very different beast.
- Alison Monahan: Yeah, and I think some of the tactics that people have kind of learned to deal with things like the SAT and the LSAT, don't even really necessarily apply to the MBE. So I guess sometimes people are carrying over these ideas of, you should always read the answer choices first, or whatever. They just really actually don't work that well with the MBE. So, I definitely hear a lot of people tell me that they've just never been that good at multiple choice, they struggled with multiple choice in law school, they struggled with the LSAT, and that is a situation. Some people are definitely better at this sort of thing than others. But unfortunately, the reality is, you've still got to take the MBE.
- Lee Burgess: Yeah. And the MBE is hard.
- Alison Monahan: It's very hard.



- Lee Burgess: It's just hard. It's very hard. A passing score on the MBE is like a C, which, I guess, is technically passing, but doesn't feel like passing to most people.
- Alison Monahan: Right, we're over-achievers, the law students of the world.
- Lee Burgess: Exactly, so the test is hard. They set it up to feel very hard, and that can't be discounted. So you do want to be aware that, even for most people, this part of the test is going to feel a bit like an uphill battle.
- Alison Monahan: I remember the first bar exam I took, I did the MBE day first, and then the essay day in the state I was taking it in was second. And I remember afterwards talking to my friend who'd taken it in New York and he was finished, because they'd done the other day first, and I was just like, "I don't even know if I'm going tomorrow. I definitely failed this test." And he was like, "Are you joking? There's no way that you'd fail." I'm like, "No, you don't understand. I don't think I got a single question right, and I'm good at standardized testing." And I think in reality, I can remember three questions from the entire day that I was sure I'd missed, and he's like, "Yeah, maybe you missed those three. You still need to go to the next day of the test." And I'm actually a person who's really good at standardized testing, and kind of got through life on the SAT and LSAT and things like that. But it's a really, really difficult test.
- Lee Burgess: It is.
- Alison Monahan: So, it's just definitely the hardest multiple choice test I've taken. I've taken a lot of grad school admissions test and things like that, and it's just a different level.
- Lee Burgess: Yeah. I also think that questions do seem to be shifting a little bit from what some of the prep companies are using, which is also making it tough for people to prep. I also heard some feedback today that I think is true as well is, depending on your prep company, sometimes they don't really give you a lot of explanations for the questions. So you really have to understand how to prep. And by explanation, it's like, you do a question, they'll tell you that C is right, but maybe there's not a paragraph explaining why C is right or why the other options are wrong. It can also just be very hard to prep because you think you have all these tools, but if you're consistently only getting 50% or less right, and you are not getting enough feedback on why that's happening from your prep program, that's problematic. Or if the questions in your prep program don't look like the real MBE, that's also problematic. So, it can be kind of a tough nut to crack about how you're going to prepare for it. And we're going to talk a little bit about the different tools you can use, but it is something you want to be aware of.



Alison Monahan: Yeah, definitely. I feel like I have been hearing more and more from people that, "I prepared for the MBE in this way, and then I went in and the test seemed really different." And sometimes what people are using to prepare, that kind of makes sense because they weren't actually real MBE questions to start with. But it does seem like they're at least shifting formats and things. I think we had a [conversation a couple of years ago with someone at AdaptiBar](#) about this topic, and she was telling us they've even taken the license questions and tried to reshape them into a different format or something like that, to more closely mimic the questions that they're putting out now. But the reality is the NCBE does not actually license that many MBE questions to anyone, and everyone kind of has the same questions, and most of those are frankly pretty out of date. They haven't licensed a whole lot, I mean re-licensed them. They haven't licensed a whole lot of really recent questions. So it is, I think, kind of an open question to what extent the actual test is changing or not. And I don't really have an answer to that, but I think it's definitely something people flagged for us.

Lee Burgess: Yeah, especially Civ Pro hasn't even been tested that long on the MBE, and there really aren't very many of those questions floating around.

Alison Monahan: Right, true. No, we even had to write some of those.

Lee Burgess: Right. We wrote some, because it was very hard. So, you really have to think about using prep companies, and if you're worried about the questions that are coming from your prep company, it can make sense to balance it with something else. We can talk about that a little bit more, but you definitely don't want to just go all in with one viewpoint of the MBE, and then find out when you sit for the MBE that it feels different.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. I think one of the things that makes this test really difficult is that a lot of the questions require a very detailed knowledge of the law. So, if you are not a person who's that detail-oriented, this can be a real challenge, because they are able to test very specific nuances. And granted, they test the same rules over and over, so if you do enough questions, you'll probably see the same law coming up, and that's one of the ways that you can learn the material. But having this high-level understanding of a topic is not really necessarily what you need to get these questions correct.

Lee Burgess: No. I was thinking about this a lot, because I was participating in a tutoring session that we were running for a group of students at a law school on Evidence, and we were using bar questions to talk about prior bad acts and



character evidence, like 404(b), in an area that is pretty decently tested on the MBE, because the rules are so detailed and convoluted.

Alison Monahan: Exactly.

Lee Burgess: It's like, "Oh well, this person can testify about this, but not if it's on direct, only if it's on..." I mean, it's just a lot.

Alison Monahan: It's super nitpicky.

Lee Burgess: Super nitpicky. And it always makes me just roll my eyes when you get to this law that they love to test on the MBE, because it's so easy to write the questions. The law is so nitpicky, it's very easy for them to test on it. So, there are these areas – statistically, we know the most heavily tested areas of the law on the MBE, and some of them are going to be nitpicky and you just have to learn all those details. It's not fun, but if 404(b) and 404(a), all of those, the character exceptions are going to show up, you just have to learn them and practice them. And eventually will memorize them, but they're just kind of painful to memorize.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. And I think there are some of those topics that people just really hate, like all of the recording stuff and the mortgages.

Lee Burgess: Oh my gosh, mortgages.

Alison Monahan: I know, I felt your pain. Someone was complaining to me yesterday about how they felt like every MBE question was on mortgages. I was like, "Oh, you and Lee both. Yes, she says that about her bar."

Lee Burgess: I know. I feel like that was exactly what happened at my bar, even though I know it's statistically impossible. And they don't teach that in law school, it's so unfair. So unfair.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. Every now and then, that is a real-life one that actually comes up – you're like, "Oh, I wonder if this person recorded their deed."

Lee Burgess: I know, it's so true. I know. We've been talking a lot of real estate law lately.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. Ironically, I hated learning it for the bar, but I will say it is probably one of those topics that in real life has come up more than any other thing that I had to study for the bar.



- Lee Burgess: Yeah. Wills and trusts, also kind of important to learn.
- Alison Monahan: Yeah, true.
- Lee Burgess: That comes up quite a bit. I also think that a lot of people struggle with fatigue and time management, and these can be a little tricky to work on. I think fatigue, especially. I think that's one of the things that often folks don't realize that they're dealing with. You might find that these sections of the test are exhausting – it's three hours of multiple-choice – that's a lot, twice in one day. But there could be fatigue within the test itself – after an hour you can find that it's much harder to focus, and then you kind of have to do something to re-focus. You have to be very aware of the way that fatigue will hit. It's not just by the end of the day you're tired. It can even happen within the three-hour sections.
- Alison Monahan: Oh, definitely. I remember when I took the LSAT, I had not adequately prepared by taking full tests; I had done different sections of them. And I recall getting my score report, and something like 90% of the questions I missed on the test, I missed in the very last section. Obviously, I was just tired. The problem with the MBE is, you want to be practicing these three-hour blocks, but it's kind of hard to get that many questions. And so, I think it is an important thing to do, but the reality is, you probably can't do it 10 times, just because you don't have that many questions.
- Lee Burgess: Yep, which is why I do think we often recommend, even if you're not doing three-hour sets of MBE questions, but studying in those three-hour blocks. To just force yourself to sit in one spot and do the work for three hours, can still help with that stamina.
- Alison Monahan: For sure.
- Lee Burgess: If you're somebody who's used to getting up and getting a snack every hour, it can be really hard to sit and focus and work for those three-hour blocks.
- Alison Monahan: Yeah, and I think it's fine to take a break once or twice in the session if it helps refresh you. I definitely remember doing that – I'd get up go to the bathroom, splash some water on my face, do a few jumping jacks and then come back. But unfortunately, they won't let you have food or coffee or anything like that most places, so you're going to have to work on building that stamina and even just keeping track of your time. Do you have a strategy for keeping track of your time? One of the things I think people really ought to be doing is figuring out in advance what question number should you be on after the first hour, what



question should you be on maybe even every 30 minutes, so that if you're falling behind, you can kind of speed some stuff up.

Lee Burgess: Yeah.

Alison Monahan: But you don't want to be thinking about that in the exam. Figure that stuff out in advance and just write it down on a piece of paper as soon as they start the clock, so that you can just keep an eye on where you are. And sometimes people start rushing through and go too quickly too.

Lee Burgess: It's very true. Yeah, that is definitely a mistake I have made over the years with the MBE, is if you're like, "Oh well, I'm just moving through them, they're so direct." It's like, they're not. They're not actually. You're just missing the boat.

Alison Monahan: If you're not average spending one minute per question, you're probably moving too quickly.

Lee Burgess: Yeah, exactly.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. Sometimes I talk to people and they're like, "Oh, I had 30 minutes left at the end." I'm like, "How is that possible?"

Lee Burgess: Yeah, that's not a good sign.

Alison Monahan: You should not have 30 minutes left.

Lee Burgess: No. Like five minutes is one thing...

Alison Monahan: Sure, great.

Lee Burgess: Thirty minutes – yeah, no. No.

Alison Monahan: Five minutes, you go back, you check a couple... You basically make sure you bubbled correctly, you check the couple that you circled to go back to in your answer, but fine, that's five minutes. Thirty minutes, you've got a problem.

Lee Burgess: Yeah, exactly. Alright, so let's say you've taken the exam and you might see a breakdown of how you did in different areas. Sometimes those breakdowns – we're talking to you, California – are odd, because California just tells you what percentage of people...

Alison Monahan: Oh, everyone does.

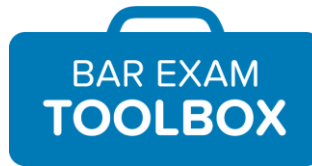


- Lee Burgess: Oh, so now everyone? Yes, you're right. I was just looking at it this morning.
- Alison Monahan: Yeah, if the state even releases the information, which some do and some don't, they all have it structured the same way. And the structure of it is very confusing, so we'll just spend two seconds explaining to you what these actually mean.
- Lee Burgess: It's so confusing.
- Alison Monahan: It's so confusing. Even sometimes our tutors were like, "Wait, am I thinking about this correctly?" So what those numbers are showing you, basically they give you a breakdown by subject matter area, and then they give you an overall breakdown as a percentage. And you might think that it's the percentage of questions you got right. That's not what it is. I don't know why they don't just tell you that.
- Lee Burgess: I think it's because they don't want people calculating the math. That's why they don't do it.
- Alison Monahan: I guess. Yeah, it just seems like it would be way more straightforward just to be like, "Great, you got 50% in this topic and 80% in this topic." It's not what it's saying. What the numbers are saying is how you did relative to other people who took the test. So say that everybody bombed Property – well, you might show that you had a percentage of 80%, which is good. I mean, that's great. You did better than 80% of the people. It doesn't really tell you anything about how you did in Property, but at least it can kind of give you a sense of where you probably are relative to where you need to be. So, if you see a high number, that means you did above average, basically, in that topic area. And if you see a low number, it means you did not do that well, so you probably need to look at that again.
- Lee Burgess: Yeah, I try and look for those big swings.
- Alison Monahan: Yeah, I look for the gaps, like, where are the differences?
- Lee Burgess: Right. But I wouldn't make any study decisions between a subject I got 34% on versus 45%. You've got to work on both of those, because their numbers aren't really that telling. But if you got an 18, you only did better than 18% on one, and you did better than 90% on another subject – well, you probably are much stronger in that other subject, so you can take away from that.



- Alison Monahan: Yeah, the question I like to ask people is, "Do these numbers sort of correspond to your understanding of this topic?" And sometimes they're like, "Yeah, I've always been really bad at Con Law." Okay, we can take this information and know that you need to do more practice or more studying in Con Law. But if they're like, "Well, I don't know, not really" – it's like, maybe it's just random. And if people have failed multiple times, it might shift all over the place or it might stay consistent. If it stays consistent, again, this is a pattern. And if it's all over the place, then you just did okay on this part this day.
- Lee Burgess: Yep. Yeah, it's strange, I know. It just adds this mystique to the task too. It's like, "Ooh, we won't even tell you what the real scores are. We're going to give you these weird percentages."
- Alison Monahan: I just find it weird. I'm like, why not just give people the breakdown of how they did?" Wouldn't that be better, easier, more useful for people?
- Lee Burgess: Yep, I know.
- Alison Monahan: But, it's the bar. They do what they want.
- Lee Burgess: Exactly. They don't really care what we think.
- Alison Monahan: Right, nobody asked us.
- Lee Burgess: Yeah. Alright, so if you've been struggling with the MBE, there are things that you can do, all is not lost. We were already kind of alluding to this earlier, that there are a lot of different tools out there, some of them even newer, that you can use to practice, and you should try them out and see what makes sense to you.
- Alison Monahan: Yeah, I think the classic is the [AdaptiBar](#). [UWorld](#) has arrived on the scene in the last few years. There's also the classic [Strategies & Tactics](#) series of books that a lot of students like a lot. And I think ideally, you want to make sure if you can, you're getting some type of data. So, if it's not financially out of the question, I would probably get an AdaptiBar, UWorld type solution, because you want that data breakdown of, "How am I doing across different topics?" Because they will actually tell you how you are doing in a different topic area, and that you might be getting 50% on one topic and 80% on another. Well, Lee, which of those do you think you need to study more?
- Lee Burgess: Yeah, probably not the 80%.





- Alison Monahan: Right. And also, you shouldn't just be doing the same number of questions in each of those topics, just because some schedule tells you to study Torts. You're already getting 80% plus in Torts. You don't need to spend time on it.
- Lee Burgess: Yep, exactly.
- Alison Monahan: Or at least not as much time as you spend on something that you're getting 50% right, because which is going to be easier to make up the points? It's like, if the average that you need to get is 70 and you're already over that, you don't have that much room to grow. If you're under it, you've got a lot of room to grow. So, focus on those things.
- Lee Burgess: Exactly. You also need to figure out why you're missing questions. And it just seems so simple, but I think this is a big struggling point for a lot of people. When I ask, "Why do you think you're struggling?" and they're just kind of like, "Well, I know the law..." – I hear that all the time – "I know the law." It's like, "Okay, well, we need more information about why you're missing questions."
- Alison Monahan: Right.
- Lee Burgess: And it seems like an easy question, but it's not always the easiest to get an answer for.
- Alison Monahan: No. And I think one thing people can do to kind of try to identify the problem – and we've had students have real success with this – is, slow down and start doing these questions open book and untimed until you can get them consistently correct. Because if you can't get a question right when you have as much time as you want, you can look up the law – you need to get some type of help at that point, because if you can't get it right in that circumstance, how in the world are you going to get it right under timed conditions when you don't have the ability to look anything up?
- Lee Burgess: Yep. You have to figure out what's happening, and you just can't do that if you're just burning through 30 questions and then you're like, "Oh, I got 50% of them right."
- Alison Monahan: "Moving on."
- Lee Burgess: And then you're just like, "Keep going", yeah. I think one of the other things that is a huge mistake people make is they don't make sure that they got a question right for the right reason, because when you do those 30... And I remember



doing this when I was sitting for the bar. You do a set of 30 questions and you get 15 of them wrong – you only look at the 15 you got wrong.

Alison Monahan: Right.

Lee Burgess: But you probably guessed on some of the other 15, and you didn't necessarily get them right for the right reasons, and that is still problematic. So you really have to study. That's why the slowing down can be really helpful, because you do have to study all the questions.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, and I think if you're doing a set of questions, you can track your confidence level. So, if I'm 100% sure I got this question right, I might give myself 100%; if I'm 50%, 50%; if I'm totally guessing, I might get a zero. And then go back and actually look at what you got right and wrong. So, if you were 100% confident on a question you got it wrong, that's actually a great learning opportunity because you clearly do not know what you're talking about on that subject. And yep, you need to understand that, "Wow, I was completely off-base. Why is that?"

Lee Burgess: Right.

Alison Monahan: And if you're guessing, it's like, great, you guessed correctly, but that doesn't mean anything. One of the things we'll sometimes have students do is actually write down the law for any question that they missed or that they guess on, and have a set of, I guess rules, basically, that they go back and they study and they review, until they can actually adequately apply that law to a new question, because these rules do just come up over and over.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. They can only get so creative with some of these rules.

Alison Monahan: There's a limited set.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. And when we were developing our [Practice of the Week program](#) that we called POW, one of the things that we did was we slowed the process down and we really broke up the questions and started to say, "Wait, what's the law that you needed to know? How would you read the facts? Let's issue spot the facts. Let's now look at the answer choices." And just by taking things step-by-step, you get a clarity on these questions that you just don't get when you are plowing through them.

Alison Monahan: Oh, definitely. And I think one of the things that we were most interested to find out, which I was very surprised about when we were developing this content –



there are not two basically correct answers. There is one correct answer. And when people tell me, "Oh, I can get it down to the last two", I'm like, "Then you're not understanding something." Because these actually do, when you have unlimited time, unlimited resources, you can talk through the question with somebody who's also an expert – there's always a right answer on the page. I know people will push back on this, but I will tell you after doing these – and you can get POW and you can see us work through these questions – there is no ambiguity about which answer choice is the correct one, basically.

Lee Burgess: Right. And I think you have to remember they tested these questions. All of the MBEs have sample questions on them because they're trying to see if there's ambiguity. They're trying to see if it works. So, there is a right answer, and they've been vetted, and it's your job to find the right answer.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, they've basically validated these questions as questions. And if you get something totally weird, maybe it's a fake question, maybe it's one that they haven't quite fine-tuned enough. But if you apply the law to the facts and kind of formulate your answer choice and then look at the answer, there's always going to be something that is correct on the page.

Lee Burgess: Yeah.

Alison Monahan: I know people will resist that and tell me that's totally crazy, but I'm telling you, this is what we found out.

Lee Burgess: I know. So, all of these things are things to try, and I think one of the things to think about is trying to start them early in the process. So, the MBE, if you aren't currently studying for the bar, is a great place to start practicing during the second half of your 3L year if you want to start some early bar prep, because this slow work that we're talking about can be done in the spring, so you can start to up your confidence. And then you don't have the pressure of the exam date barreling down at you.

Alison Monahan: Right.

Lee Burgess: And then you're not listening to this saying, "Lee and Alison, you guys are crazy. I don't have time to sit down and spend five to seven minutes working on a question. What's wrong with you?"

Alison Monahan: Like, "Who has time for that? I've got to get through my question set, it's on the schedule.



Lee Burgess: "You told me in the last podcast that I had to do 2,000 questions. How am I going to get 2,000 questions done?" You still have time to slow down and get your 2,000 questions in, but you also have more time if you start in the spring and can kind of chip away at this, especially if you're someone who has struggled with the MBE in the past. So, if you are listening to this and you haven't started bar prep yet, I think it's a really good technique to do.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, definitely. And when we say slow down and do them open book and that kind of thing, we're not saying forever, or even every question. It's clearly important that you build your stamina for doing timed sets and that you do them by the end, before the exam, you should be doing them for three hours at a time. But I think, as you're studying, you can mix in these different options. So maybe you do 30 questions and you see how that's going, and then maybe you spend an hour where you go through even the questions that you missed, really slowly, figure out why you missed these questions. And then try to find some similar questions, and can you apply what you learned to them? I think that's one of the things I like about the POW program, is we go through a question on the video and work through a question, and then as the student, we give you a second question on a similar topic for you to practice. And so the idea is that should also be a flag for you, like if you saw us apply this particular law, can you then apply it to a new question? And if not, why not? What's happening?

Lee Burgess: Yep. You just have to constantly be evaluating. And I think that that in itself can be very exhausting. You're constantly saying, "How is this going? Why do these all seem so hard? I can't believe I have to go back and redo them. I can't believe I have to do them under timed conditions. I can't believe I have to spend an hour viewing them." But this is how you learn, this is the heavy lifting. It's just unfortunate there's no magic bullet for this.

Alison Monahan: No, there's really not. A lot of it is just pattern recognition, and the more you see and the more you do, the more you see certain patterns that maybe you know you usually get the question wrong. For me, it was the Fourth Amendment, I got all the Fourth Amendment questions wrong for a very long time until I really sat down with that law and was like, "Oh, this is not my impression at all. I thought the police could do whatever they wanted, and they can't, really." So I had to sit and learn those rules. I do think sometimes people kind of freak out a little bit if they're using AdaptiBar and they feel like the questions are getting harder. But that's actually not a misimpression, it's kind of the goal because they're feeding you questions that they think you do not know. And so, sometimes people freak out because their scores start dropping and they're like, "I'm not making progress, I'm moving the wrong direction." And I think this is a little bit unfortunate in the way that they do the scoring, but I



think it's also a valuable exercise to be practicing more of the questions that you're worse at, because those are the ones that you can learn to get better at.

Lee Burgess: Yep. Unfortunately, bar prep isn't designed to make you feel good.

Alison Monahan: No.

Lee Burgess: It's just not. The heavy lifting makes you feel uncomfortable and questions your abilities, because you're pushing yourself at the stuff that is hard.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. If you are feeling that, if you're doing AdaptiBar, then it might make sense to sit down and do 30 questions of a mixed set that are just ones that you randomly get from somewhere to improve your confidence and see, "Okay, this is a little bit telling me more where I am in the moment, versus just constantly challenging me."

Lee Burgess: Yep, I think that's very true. Well, any final thoughts as we wrap up this episode?

Alison Monahan: Well, the one thing I would say is, like we, circling back to the beginning, said, this is a legitimately difficult test. And so, if you are struggling with this portion of the bar exam, you definitely are not alone, and even people who are very, very strong standardized test takers find this test difficult. So, I think you've got to separate that difficulty level and that level of struggle from, "I'm totally bombing this and I don't know what else to do", because I think at that point it's time to call in an outside expert and talk to them. There's specific MBE tutors we know, we work with students on this, but you have to have somebody figure out with you, "What is going on here and why am I not able to get these questions correct?"

Lee Burgess: Yeah. And I would add to that that now that we have really dug into the MBE over the years, it just looks like such a different test than when I was doing my prep, because I just never did such a deep dive into really studying these questions, because you do just get caught up in the, "Do your 30 or 40 questions, check which ones you got right. Oh, you got a bunch wrong, moving on." And it is worth it to really pull it apart and start to see that there is one right answer, and why there is one right answer, and why you're getting questions wrong, and can you fix some of the habits that you have that are causing to lead you to the wrong answer? There is work to be done here, but you have to get out of your own way, especially if you haven't been great at standardized tests, and really learn this part of the test. It's learnable. It really



takes kind of diving in and not just getting caught up and the, "Well, this is the part I'm not going to do well in, so yeah."

Alison Monahan: Yeah, because unfortunately, it's a large portion of the test. And if you sink yourself on the MBE, it's going to be tough to make up. One thing I will throw in that people might consider if they have a lot of timing problems, which is an idea we got once from an LSAT tutor, is actually just slow down and maybe you don't finish, say, 10 questions at the end, but if you drastically increase your accuracy on all the other questions, it might actually really be worth it for your score. So, if you know that you're just not going to get through every single question, take a little bit of a pause, take a deep breath, and experiment at least with taking a little bit more time, and then guessing on 10 questions at the end, and see if that improves your score.

Lee Burgess: Yep, very true. Alright, well, I think with that, we are out of time. I want to take a second to remind you to check out our [blog](#) at BarExamToolbox.com, which is full of helpful tips to help you prepare and stay sane as you study for the bar exam. You can also find information on our website about our courses, tools, and one-on-one tutoring programs to support you as you study for the UBE or California bar exam. If you enjoyed this episode of the Bar Exam Toolbox podcast, please take a second to leave a review on your favorite listening app. We'd really appreciate it. And be sure to subscribe so you don't miss anything. If you're still in law school, you might also like to check out our [Law School Toolbox podcast](#) as well. If you have any other questions or comments, please don't hesitate to reach out to Lee or Alison at [lee@barexamtoolbox.com](mailto:lee@barexamtoolbox.com) or [alison@barexamtoolbox.com](mailto:alison@barexamtoolbox.com). Or you can always contact us via our website [contact form](#) at BarExamToolbox.com. Thanks for listening, and we'll talk soon!

## **RESOURCES:**

[Practice of the Week \(POW\) MBE Workshop](#)

[AdaptiBar](#)

[UWorld](#)

[MBE Strategies and Examples](#)

[Strategies & Tactics for the MBE, by Stephen Emanuel](#)