

A large, billowing mushroom cloud from a nuclear explosion rises from a flat, arid landscape under a clear sky. The cloud is white and yellowish, with a thick stem. The background is a deep red gradient.

Don's Tactical Nuclear MCAT Test-Taking Tips & Techniques

By Don Osborne / INQUARTA

You have been conquering standardized tests for practically your entire life and year after year, your schools pushed all sorts of tests in front of you, and you easily scored in the 80th percentile, or higher.

You kicked the ACT/SAT firmly in the butt and landed yourself in a good undergraduate program, and now you've moved on to earn yourself a respectable position in the business world. Now you're looking to take your game to the next level, so it's time for the MCAT!

The MCAT is tough

Have you heard rumors and horror stories about the MCAT? The stories about the over-achievers who take the prep courses, buy the books, study for months, and land a mediocre score on their first attempt, say a 17.

Then they put off their application for a year so they can retake the test. They retake the courses, reread the books and practice for the MCAT all over again. This time, they get an 21. Uh oh. Time for them to readjust their sites a little lower.



“What’s the difference between a 17 and a 33 on the MCAT?”

Test-taking technique matters

But at the same time, you've also heard stories from the underdogs - the students floating around in the 3.2 GPA range - who scored well on the MCAT and got admitted to a top school despite their average GPA.

What's the difference between a 17 and a 33 on the MCAT? The difference is understanding how the test is written, and how to use that knowledge to your advantage. Successful test-takers have absorbed information about how tests are written over the years which allows them to recognize and conquer the secret tricks that test writers use to weed out the unprepared.

MCAT Case Study: Hasim

Now let's say your friend Hasim is taking the MCAT. He should be good at taking standardized tests, right? He was able to wing it on lots of tests in the past, after all. You even remember seeing him kill the curve in college classes with almost no preparation. Hasim takes the practice test blind just to see where he's at.

Ouch! He gets an 18 on his first attempt. Panic sets in and he opens his wallet to every test-prep course, book, and website he can get his hands on.

He reads the prep books and goes to the prep courses, then begins taking practice tests. Uh oh, his score is only improving slightly with each new attempt. He listens to his MCAT instructors and memorizes their hints, but those hints are only getting him modest score improvements.

Looks like his max score is going to be a 26. Above average, and much higher than his initial score of 18, but Hasim was never able to breakthrough into the 30+ score range; the range that is attractive to top medical schools.

(I've been a medical school admissions coach for 18 years - this scenario happens!)

What was Hasim's mistake, and how can we learn from it?

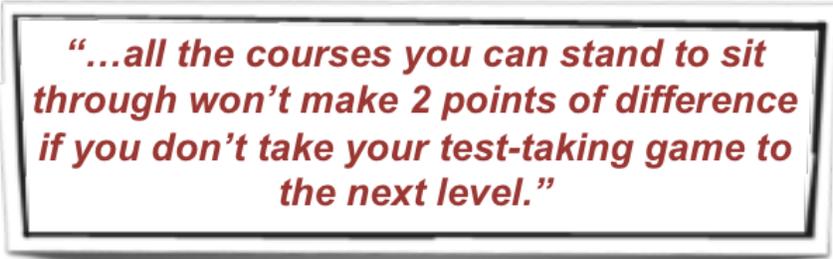
His mistake was placing all his faith in the basic techniques taught by prep books and prep courses without examining the test-taking habits that were holding him back.

Prep books, courses, and audios can teach you basic techniques to get you started on your way to a great MCAT score, but all the courses you can stand to sit through won't make 2 points of difference to your score if you don't take your test-taking game to the next level by looking within yourself to identify the reasons why certain questions on the MCAT trip you up time and time again.

I know that test-prep courses can work for you - or not, depending on how much personal insight you can get from the course.

“Troops - Don't forget your training!”

Before I became an medical school admissions coach, I taught the MCAT, GMAT, and LSAT for The Princeton Review as a private tutor.



“...all the courses you can stand to sit through won't make 2 points of difference if you don't take your test-taking game to the next level.”

I was typically working with the “go-getter” students - the ones who were willing to show up many times a week to drill, drill, practice, drill, and practice. I taught hundreds of students the test-taking techniques that could help them dominate what I consider to be one of the trickiest verbal tests out there.

After a week or two of instruction, my students seemed to take the tricks and techniques to heart, but when it came time to take the test itself, the results didn't show up.

Why weren't the results showing up? Whether they knew it or now, they were reverting to their old test-taking ways: chasing down vague inklings and hunches about answers and passages, and unconsciously abandoning the techniques they had learned.

Test-taking techniques are intended to be drilled so deep down into your brain that they becomes like a reflex. But when your reflexes are way off, or when your reflexes only help you in the most basic instances, they need to be improved.

Remember this basic test-taking rule that you learned in high school?

“For a multiple choice question, extreme statements using absolute language such as “always” or “never” are typically false.”

That simple test-taking rule-of-thumb may have worked well on high school exams, but it's the kind of simple test-taking reflex that the writers of the MCAT prey on.

The MCAT is an advanced test written by expert writers using a level of logic that can't be reflexively taken down by simple “if, then” test-taking tricks.

You need to step up to an advanced approach that examines the test-taking reflexes that are working for you, and the ones that are holding you back from an outstanding score.

Seven advanced test-taking techniques you'll need for the MCAT

These are the seven test-taking techniques that you need to master if you want to dominate the MCAT. I developed them as an MCAT Instructor, and I've honed them working with pre-meds as an medical school admissions coach.

You won't find these techniques anywhere else. The "standard" test-taking instruction to be far too simplistic for MCAT takers. You're the smartest of the smart and I know that you can handle a more advanced way to use logical processes to master the MCAT.

It is my goal to teach you everything you need to know about these techniques so that after some practice, they become reflexes that you hardly think about.

These seven techniques can be used with other MCAT techniques taught by expensive courses, and these will allow you to critically examine whether other techniques are producing positive results.



“My Advanced Seven Techniques...can make all the difference to your test score.”

That said, I highly recommend that you enroll in a live MCAT course. My advanced seven techniques applied in conjunction with a great MCAT prep course can make all the difference to your test score.

I've also written an in-depth report on how to [“How to Shop for an MCAT Course.”](#) Not every MCAT course is created equal, so learn how to find the right one for you.

The seven “tactical nuclear” tricks and techniques are:

1. Understanding the full extent of the process of elimination. To continually and consistently use the CORRECT process of elimination through all the answer choices, and most importantly, use it correctly among the last two answer choices you identify.
2. How to effectively compare answer choices. Comparing answer choices to each other in order to recognize specific differences between answer choices, instead of comparing answer choices to questions or comparing answer choices to the passage.
3. How to avoid what “sounds” like the best answer choice, but isn't. Recognizing that test-writers know how to exploit your emotional reaction to an answer choice by providing what “sounds” like the right answer.
4. The right way to guess. Recognize your own guessing habits and adjust your choices when you guess.
5. The right way to learn from your mistakes. Rather than staring at the correct answer to one of your incorrect responses, I'll discuss how you can discover the patterns in your thinking that cause you to regularly pick wrong answers.

6. The best way to review your tests. I'll teach you the subtle flaw in the way that most test takers review a practice test: They focus on what they got wrong, and accidentally teach themselves how to pick the wrong answer!

7. How to take multiple practice tests, and improve your score with each one. There is a way to learn more about your test-taking patterns with each attempt you take, but most test takers simply use the same approach over and over again without learning how to recognize the mental errors that are causing them to repeatedly pick the wrong answer.

Time to cover my butt - a disclaimer

The seven techniques are intended to improve your score, not perfect it, so don't expect to suddenly see your score leap from an 18 to a 30 the moment you apply my techniques to your study regimen.

Expect to get about 80 percent of the "this is tough, I'm not totally sure about this one" types of questions correct after you have mastered my approach. That, combined with the questions you have no trouble answering correct, should place your score into the 30+ range.

Now that you know what to expect, let's get started.

Section 1. The Process of Elimination

From all your years taking multiple choice tests, you already know that the goal of the process of elimination is to eliminate each incorrect answer choice one at a time and identify the right answer.

What's the problem with that approach? Test-takers are keenly aware of it and write tests to manipulate your search for the right answer.

Think back to when you were a child. What did you get rewarded for? You got rewarded for "the right answer," "the good grade," and "look Mommy, I got an A!" At no time did you walk into your kitchen and tell your parents that you found a wrong answer and avoided it. It's not how you were programmed.



***"Test writers...write tests to manipulate
your search for the right answer."***

For roughly 20 years, you have been conditioned to look for and deliver "the right answer."

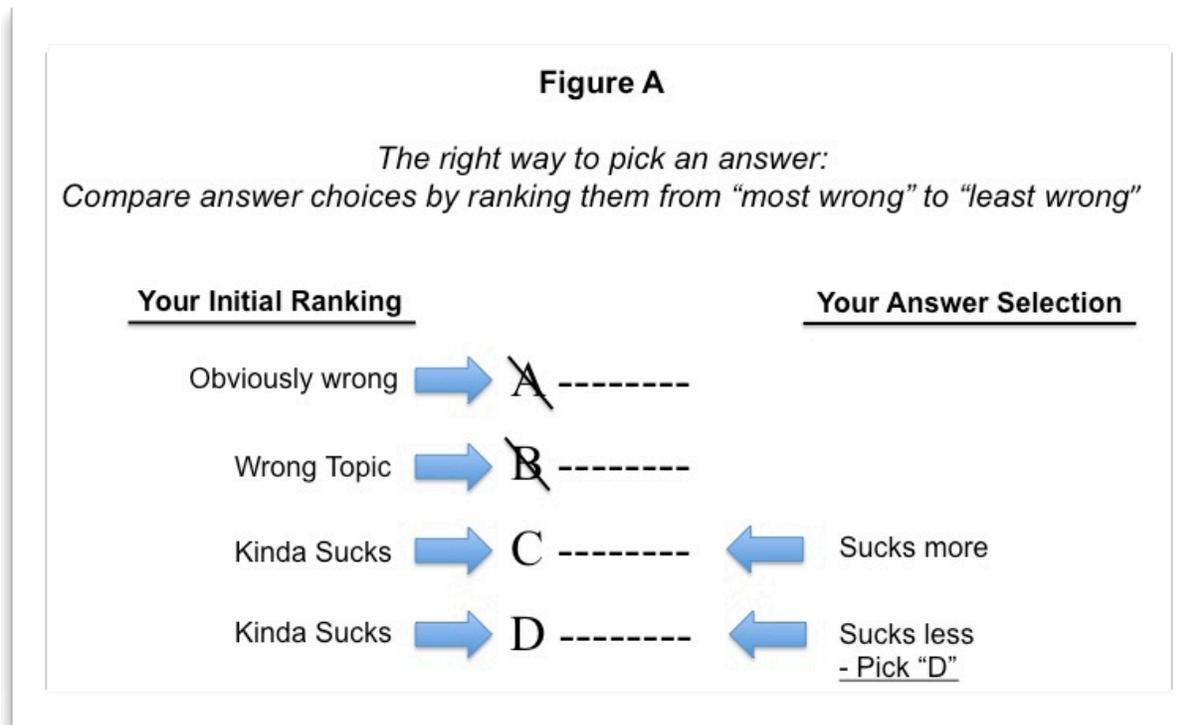
The writers of the MCAT depend upon this conditioning -- test takers look for "the right answer." And since you know you have been trained for many years to look for right answers, deliver right answers, and then receive a reward for selecting right answers, it is extremely difficult not to look for right answers, even subconsciously -- especially under pressure.

Look for the wrong answers

The new and improved process of elimination technique I that I'm teaching here is different than others: I want you to look for the WRONG answers!

The core of this test-taking technique is to avoid looking for right answers, and instead, evaluate answer choices on a scale from most error-filled to least.

Here's how to use the technique: Rate answer choices from most flawed to least flawed, and the least flawed answer choice is the one you select. See "Figure A" below.



The caveat: You must do this with very strong discipline. No exceptions!

Here's the number one thing I want you to know about staying consistent. If you start with the assumption that all five answer choices are flawed in some way, and that some answer choices are more severely flawed, and that other answer choices are less severely flawed, you're going to find it's a lot easier to rate the answer choices on a scale of most flawed to least flawed. This will help you when you're down to two answer choices, because you will have ranked one of those selections more flawed than the other, even if you're not entirely sure that the least flawed answer is correct. You're guessing and you're unclear, but this method will absolutely help you stay consistent and make guesses that are more logical than switching subconsciously to "look for the right answer" or "this answer sounds good."

Students abandon their process of elimination because subconsciously it's too new, or too different, or too far outside of their habits. Everything inside of you says to look for the right answers, and be rewarded for the right answers. You have been taught to do this since you were very little. It's going to be a hard habit to break, but consistently ranking the answers from most flawed to least flawed will result in higher scores.

Section 2. How to Compare Answer Choices

A very common test-taking mistake is for students to take an answer choice and compare it to the question, or take an answer choice and compare it to the passage, in order to find some validity within the answer choice. You try to convince yourself that the answer choice is correct in comparison to the question, or the passage.

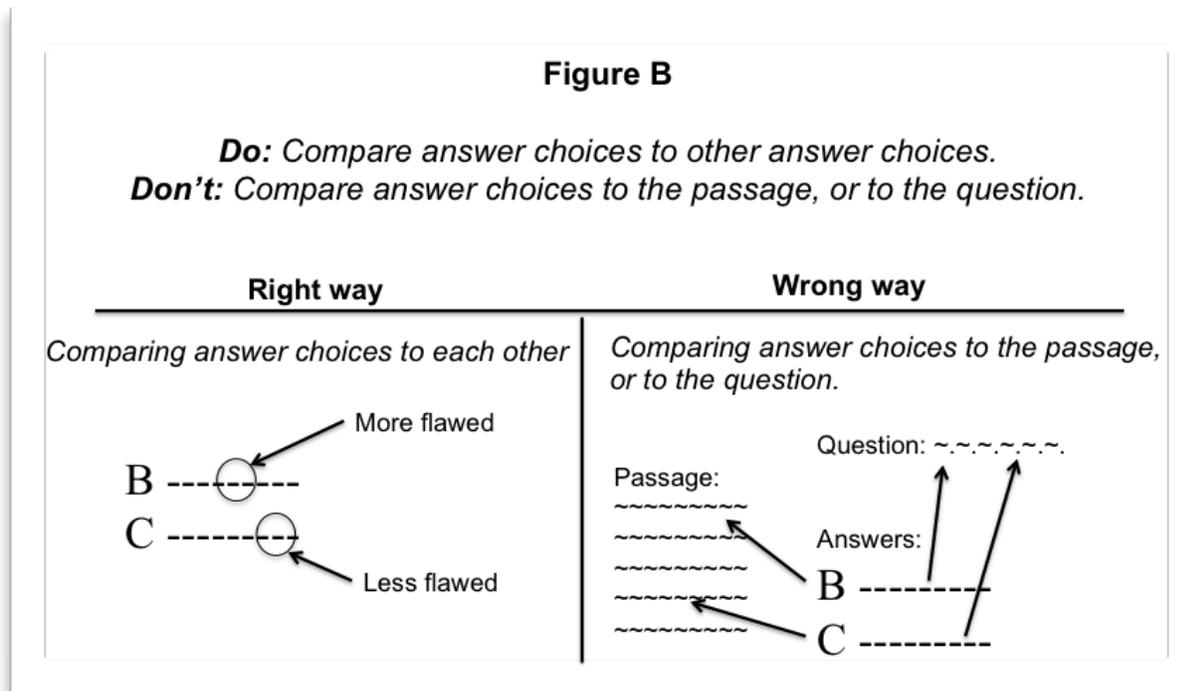
Compare answer choices to each other

Instead, I want you to compare answer choices to each other. By comparing the answer choices to each other, you're looking to see how the test writers differentiated the answer choices from each other, and even more importantly, what structural style you gravitate towards in different answer choices, especially answer choices that you find inexplicably alluring. See "Figure B" below.

Answer choices that you regularly select are answer choices that you need to be very suspicious of. You are subconsciously leaning toward them because of an emotional reaction. When you come across an answer choice you "feel" is right, you definitely want to compare that answer choice to another answer choice that you don't like as much, but can't really find any reason to eliminate.

Observe the style that the test writers are using as they craft answer choices, especially the style of wrong answers that are attractive to you. Comparing answer choices to each other demonstrates to you the tricks and techniques the test writers are using so that you can become more comfortable and familiar with them. This way, you'll start to eliminate answer choices based on an understanding of the tricks of the test writers so you can use those tricks against the test writers.

This is the jujitsu approach to test taking: You're taking the energy and the momentum of the test writers and using it against them.



“When you have an emotional reaction...an irrational conclusion follows.”

Section 3. How to avoid the answer that “sounds” right, but isn’t

Here’s a scenario that might trick you into choosing the wrong answer: You’ve narrowed a question down to two answers, and you’re stuck. One of those answers “sounds” like it’s a right answer, and something about that answer choice triggers a reaction within you that makes you feel like you should pick that answer, even though you don’t really have any knowledge or proof to back up that feeling.

You’re picking up on a pattern that Educational Testing Services (the test writers) are using against you. You may not recognize the pattern specifically, but you probably recognize that you’re being manipulated because of how you feel: Reassured, certain, and comfortable about an answer choice.

When you have an emotional reaction to an answer, an irrational conclusion follows because your emotions have made it easy for you to convince yourself that the answer is correct.

An inner negotiation occurs, and you make a logical leap in order to convince yourself about this answer choice. If you start to hear yourself convincing yourself about what an answer choice means, you know that you’re being manipulated.

Look for patterns in your answer choices

Begin to build up a library of the type of answer that tends to elicit an emotional response in you, so when you encounter that question again, you can go beyond the specifics of the answer, and look for a pattern within the answer choices that will lead you away from the wrong answers that “sound” correct in your mind.

See Figure C below to learn how to record your wrong answers and learn from them.

It’s important to understand that the pattern that you may be picking up on may not be a pattern of logic or a pattern of symbolic reasoning. It may just be a pattern or a style of speech, or the way in which the sentences are constructed.

It's imperative that you look inward for a pattern by identifying the types of answers that you tend to gravitate towards for emotional reasons. Create a journal for these answers, and compare the answers to each other until you begin to see what type of answers you're picking only because they "sound" good. That way, you have a very structured mechanism built up to protect yourself in a test-taking situation when a very important score is on the line.

After you learn to recognize the patterns in your answer selections, you will be able to immediately identify what kinds of answer choices are meant to toy with your emotions and avoid them.

Figure C

Create a journal to record wrong answers you selected. Look for patterns in logic, style of speech, or sentence construction to determine why you incorrectly gravitate toward certain answers.

My Journal of Wrong Answers

Test #	Question #	Wrong Answer Write answers below	Comments
3	14	all an obvious forgery and in any case answers were obtained by undue means probably by the illicit use of truth etc	Uses "and/or" comparison, but seems absolute
3	19	all an obvious forgery and in any case answers were obtained by undue means probably by the illicit use of truth etc	
3	24	all an obvious forgery and in any case answers were obtained by undue means probably by the illicit use of truth etc	
3	30	all an obvious forgery and in any case answers were obtained by undue means probably by the illicit use of truth etc	Uses "and/or" comparison, but seems absolute - I am attracted to an absolute statement that feels like a comparison. AVOID!

Section 4. Guessing

Even if you give yourself generous time to prepare for the MCAT (five months is good), you are not going to know all the answers. The passages and questions are written so obtusely that you naturally will have to guess the answer.

This section is about how to systematically guess, and how to analyze your guessing patterns so you can understand why you guess certain types of answers, and how to improve your performance.

The systematic way to guess:

1. Identify every question that you guessed by writing the letter “G” in your notes next to that particular problem number as you go. Don’t try to rely on your memory. By the time you’ve completed the test your brain will have clocked in so much overtime that you won’t be able to recall which answers were guesses.

By identifying which questions you guessed on, you will have a much clearer understanding of how frequently you guess.

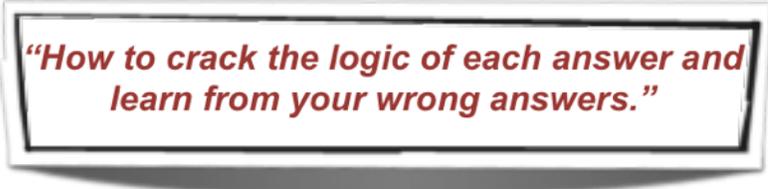
2. Once you have completed scoring the test, go back to those questions that you guessed on and identify what percentage of them you guessed right, and what percentage of them you guessed wrong. Given that in most cases when you guess you will be down to two answer choices and will be guessing between the two answers. It is most probable that you will be right about 50% of the time and wrong about 50% of the time.

3. Notice which sections of the test you guess most in. Do you guess mostly on the Verbal Reasoning section, the Biological Sciences Section, or the Physical Sciences section? Devote extra practice to the sections that you struggle with the most.

Section 5. How to learn from wrong answers

Most people preparing for the MCAT will score their tests, look at the problems they got wrong, stare at the correct answer in the back of the book for a minute and think, “Huh, I don’t really get it.” Not much understanding going on there.

You need to learn how to look at your incorrect choices critically, so that you can understand why you picked the wrong choice with an explanation more in depth than “the passage was confusing.”



“How to crack the logic of each answer and learn from your wrong answers.”

A lot of the time, you may have known enough about the passage to answer right, but you were confused or misdirected by the convoluted logic of the questions and answers.

Make a list of guidelines: “Which type of answers do I incorrectly select, and why?”

How to crack the logic of each answer and learn from your wrong answers:

1. One-by-one, look at all of the questions that you got wrong, and all of the wrong answers that you chose. Identify why you chose that answer as specifically as possible.
2. Record the reasons as a list, and refer to the list as you study for the next practice test so that you notice the types of answers you tend to get wrong. You’ll be able to spot the types of answers that were troublesome in the past, and remember the ways to see through the tricks and identify the correct response.

For example, if you picked an incorrect answer choice because it addressed the topic of the question in a way that you agreed with, then a new rule for you would be to avoid answer choices simply because it addresses a topic in a way that you agree with.

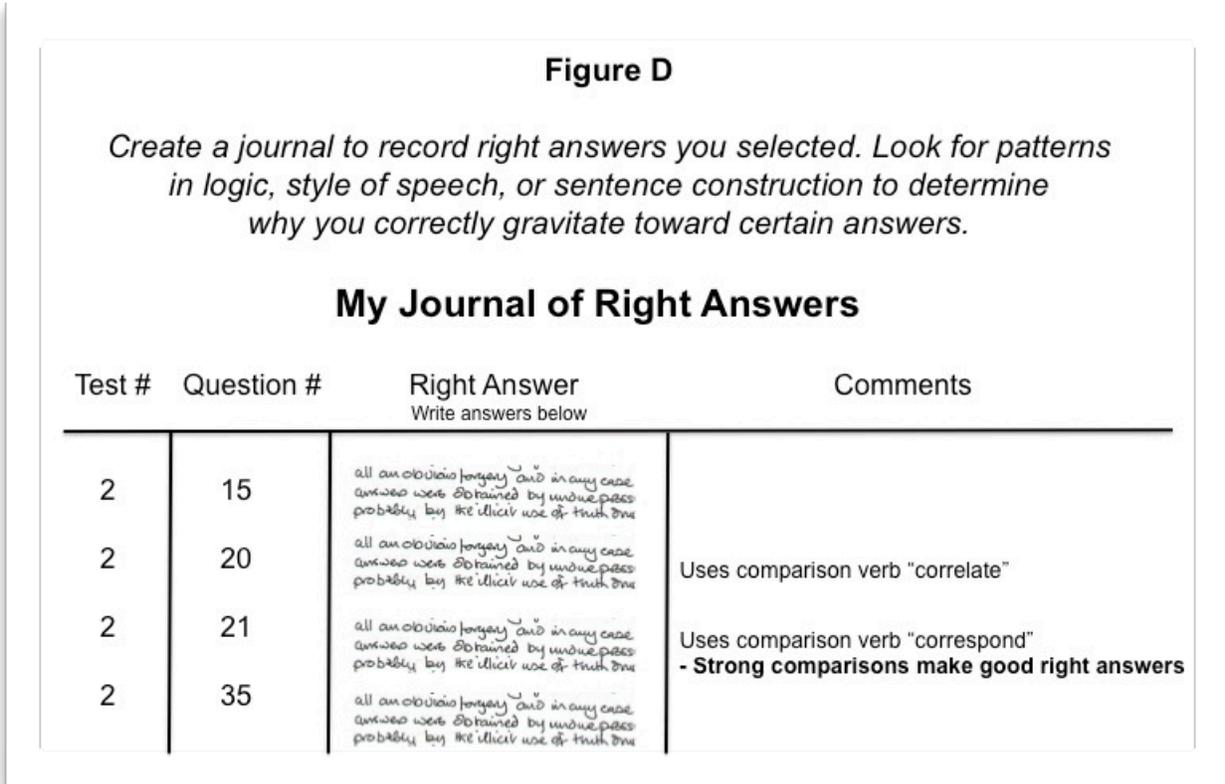
There is absolutely no downside to this technique and a massive upside because it can allow you to gradually improve your score in marginal situations where your answer comes down to a guess. The rules and guidelines you create can help you guess correctly more often because you recognize a rule applying even when you don’t understand the question for certain.

Frequently you will be choosing between two answer choices, so statistically you will be right half the time no matter what you do. If you can use the rules and guidelines you have learned from your wrong answers in the past to skew the odds in your favor even by as little as 10%, your score will improve massively.

Make a list of guidelines: “Which type of answers do I correctly select, and why?”

The next step is to look at answer choices that you chose when you guess correctly. Look at the structure of these answers for patterns to help you determine what patterns indicate that an answer choice is correct.

A list of patterns identifying both the reasons why you get questions right and wrong will guide you with each new practice test, and eventually you will memorize the patterns and instantly recognize applicable answers. You'll be able to approach the question with a new understanding and clarity that only this kind of thorough analysis can bring. See Figure D below.



The Big Purpose

You're no longer trapped in the logic of the test. Now you're outside the test, objectively evaluating patterns of answers that you know from your training are indicators of right answers.

Section 6. Test Review

Here's how the typical MCAT student takes a practice MCAT: They take test, figure out how many questions they got right, how many they got wrong, and score the test. Then, they go back and look at all the questions they got wrong and try to figure out what the right answer is and why.

It is very subtle, but there is a flaw in the typical approach that only leads you toward the wrong answers rather than moving you toward the correct answers.

When you spend time discovering what wrong answers look like, subconsciously, you're teaching yourself how to pick wrong answers. Most test takers make no distinction between questions where they thought they knew the right answer but didn't, versus questions where they simply guessed. They may be treating all wrong answers the same when in fact they're very, very different.

“...there is a flaw in the typical approach that only leads you toward the wrong answers”

Not all wrong answers are made alike

Here's how to look at wrong answers individually: Distinguish between the outright guesses, and the questions you were surprised you got wrong. Be clear about that distinction.

For the questions you were surprised you got wrong, identify the logic that you used to pick that answer: What did you do, what did you think, and what did you reason in order to convince yourself that the answer you selected was right?

You probably negotiated the answer in your mind, and the inner-dialogue usually goes like this: “Answer choice A seems sort of right, but not great. But if the test writer meant “x,y,z,” than that makes this answer choice correct.” That extra re-interpretation of the test writer's intentions is how you get the answer wrong.

Re-interpretation happens so quickly that it is often difficult to recognize in the moment. To recognize these logical leaps, go back to a question you got wrong, look at the answer and ask yourself, “Did I try to justify this to myself based upon my interpretation of the test writers' intentions, or was this blatantly correct on face value?”

Focus on the positive: Study your right answers

Next, take a look at questions that you got correct because you picked the right answer, and in fact, you want to spend at least as much time studying how you got an answer right as you spent on how you got an answer wrong. So you want to review test questions where you picked the right answer based upon your logic, and you want to reinforce for yourself that the logic that you used was in fact legitimate, correct, useful logic. Reward yourself and remind yourself to use that same line of thinking again. This is massively powerful.

7. Review, Review, Review

The final technique is to dedicate yourself to alternating between taking practice tests and performing in-depth review.

Most students won't do the extensive review steps that I am recommending. Instead, they will score a test, get a result, and have an emotional reaction -- delighted if they get a good score, desperate if they get a bad score -- review the wrong answers, spend a few minutes in contemplation as to why a wrong answer might be wrong, try and see the right answer, look at the answer key, identify the right answer, read it for a few minutes, nod understandingly, say out loud "aha, well that's interesting, but I have no idea why that is the wrong answer," maybe read the annotation for the right answer, really not understand the annotation, and move on. This is not a successful strategy.

Instead, you want to spend two/three hours reviewing every practice test you take. Review your tests by journaling your right and wrong answers, and searching for patterns in your selections. Calculate your guess accuracy, and search for patterns in your guesses

Ultimately, test-taking is all about confidence. Once you begin to understand your test-taking tendencies and discover your logical strengths and weaknesses, confidence in your ability to crack the logic of the test will increase quickly and you'll soon stop the second-guessing and doubting that is holding your score back.



“...spend two to three hours reviewing each practice test you take.”

Wrapping it up: 10 Practice tests or more

I have one final suggestion: take MORE practice tests! The vast majority of people taking the MCAT do not take nearly as many practice tests as they should. You should take 10 practice tests and review each one with the level of depth that I have described.

Most students hesitate to take a lot of practice tests because they fail to see much improvement from test-to-test, then throw up their hands in disappointment and conclude they just aren't going to do any better. That kind of thinking - discouragement, doubt, giving up - will not improve your MCAT score.

Practicing for the MCAT is hard work, but I'm confident that you can achieve the score you are aiming for if you practice often, and practice intelligently.

Schedule your MCAT practice

- Begin preparing in the October before you take the test
- Space out your practice tests - take about 2 per month
- Critically examine your results. Find out why you pick the right answers and find out why you pick the wrong answers by using the 7 techniques

Review

- Use the process of elimination to rank answer choices on a scale from most incorrect to least incorrect
- Compare answer choices to each other, rather than comparing answer choices to the passage
- Avoid the answers that “sound” right or elicit an emotional reaction in you
- Keep track of guesses, and identify what types of questions you guess on most frequently
- Record the types of questions that you frequently get wrong and look for patterns in the questions and answer choices
- Record the types of questions that you frequently get right, and look for patterns in the questions and answer choices
- Identify questions that you were surprised to get wrong and find out why you were tricked
- Take 10 practice tests, and analyze the results of each test for about 2-3 hours.
- Begin taking practice tests in the October before you take the test

What's Next?

What's Next?

Hi! I'm Don Osborne, founder of INQUARTA and author of this free report. Thanks for getting this report! I hope you got a lot of value out of it. My goal for this report, and for everything I offer at INQUARTA.com, is to help you to:

- Achieve your admissions goals. (I've helped more than 10,000 premeds get accepted!)
- Eliminate any worry or fear you might have about the admissions process by giving you the smartest admissions strategies and tactics.

Discover Your Next Step

Read my "Five Step Path to Medical School" below to learn more about where you're at right now, and where you need to be next. My online admissions courses will help you to discover what you need to do next, then "ace" whatever admissions task comes your way.

Your 5 Step Path to Medical School

Step One: Assess Your Chances and Create a Game Plan



Did you know that there are **11 different factors** that medical schools use when they consider your application? One of the factors, the timing of your application, accounts for 15% of the total!

Where do you stand on all 11 factors? Are you "good enough" to get in?

Medical schools look at a lot more than just your GPA and MCAT score, so I recommend that you fully assess your candidacy and find out how you can shine in each of the 11 areas and **maximize** your chances.

Take my self assessment: "**What Are My Chances? For Medical School Admissions.**" It's an easy and affordable way to see what your chances are **right now**, and it can teach you how to become a more competitive candidate.

Regular Price: \$147

Special Offer Exclusively For Readers of This Report! Only \$47! [Learn More](#)

What's next? Once you know your chances, you need to...

Step Two: Write a Unique and Outstanding Personal Statement

“Why do you want to become a doctor?” Do you have a convincing and unique answer to the medical school application personal statement prompt and do you know your motivation to medicine? Are you confident that you can communicate it to the admissions committee persuasively?

A strong personal statement is oftentimes **the deciding factor** between similar candidates, so it's important that you stand out from the crowd by discovering your unique motivation to medicine and learning how to communicate your message convincingly.

I recommend that you learn all the ins-and-outs of the medical school personal statement by enrolling in my online course “How to Write Your Medical School Personal Statement.”

“How to Write Your Medical School Personal Statement” offers:

- Personal Statement Samples -- Model your essay after others who have succeeded
- Writing Templates -- Save time by using my easy “plug and play” templates
- Video Coaching -- Watch as I teach you all the tips-and-tricks you need to know!

Price: \$97

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What's next? After you've written your essay, you will need to...

Step Three: Earn Strong Letters of Recommendation

FOR A COLLEGE STUDENT APPLYING TO MEDICAL SCHOOL



What's the difference between letters of recommendation that help your chances, and letters of recommendation that don't really help your chances at all?

The difference is detail. Generic letters of recommendation that lack detail don't show medical schools **who you really are** or what kind of impact you've made on the world around you. Letters packed with rich insight into your character are a **major asset to your application**.

- How do you get such great letters of recommendation?
- Who should you ask, and when should you ask them?
- What should you do if you're asked to write your own letter?
- I have all the answers!

Learn everything you need to know about letters of recommendation in my book **“Great Letters of Recommendation.”** It includes a complete “how-to” guide that has conversation scripts and email templates, along with tons of sample letters of recommendation, so when you're asked to write a rough draft of a letter, you'll know what to do.

Price: \$19. [Learn more](#) or find out how to get it free.

What's next? Your essay is done and your letters are turned in. You're all set -- BUT WAIT -- What about the...

Step Four: Write Your Secondary Application ... Quickly!

Here's the typical scenario that all applicants face: You write your personal statement, prepare your letters of recommendation and transcripts, fill out AMCAS, then send it all in. Whew! That's a relief. What a big accomplishment. Time to rest.



But don't get too relaxed, **because a there's still more work for you to do.**

Before you have time to breathe, medical school will send you secondary applications, and suddenly you're drowning in essays to write. You might have to write up to 100 more pages of essays.

The secondaries can be a big shock, but there's good news: Many medical schools use the same secondary essay prompts, so you can use one essay for several secondary applications with only small changes. That should reduce your workload by a lot.

But there's still a lot of mystery around the secondary that causes stress and worry. What does a good secondary essay look like, and how can you write strong secondaries without just rehashing what you wrote in your personal statement?

I cover the secondary application top-to-bottom in my online course "**How to Write Your Medical School Secondary Application.**" It will help you to quickly submit strong secondaries by giving you the "master" list of prompts most schools use, sample secondaries, and a video course that gives you the tips and tricks you need to write amazing secondaries. There is no other resource online that dives this deep into the secondaries!

Price: \$247

Special Offer Exclusively For Readers of This Report! \$147! [Learn more](#)

What's next? There's just one more thing...

Step Five: Ace Your Interviews

You've worked hard, finished all the apps, and now you've received an interview invitation. Congratulations! That means that medical schools were so impressed by your Primary and Secondary applications that **they want to know more.**

Once the joy wears off and nervousness sets in, you'll start to wonder how to put your very best foot forward in your interviews.

If you want to ace your interviews you need to begin practicing your answers long before you ever step into the interview. But what are the questions? And what makes one answer better than another?

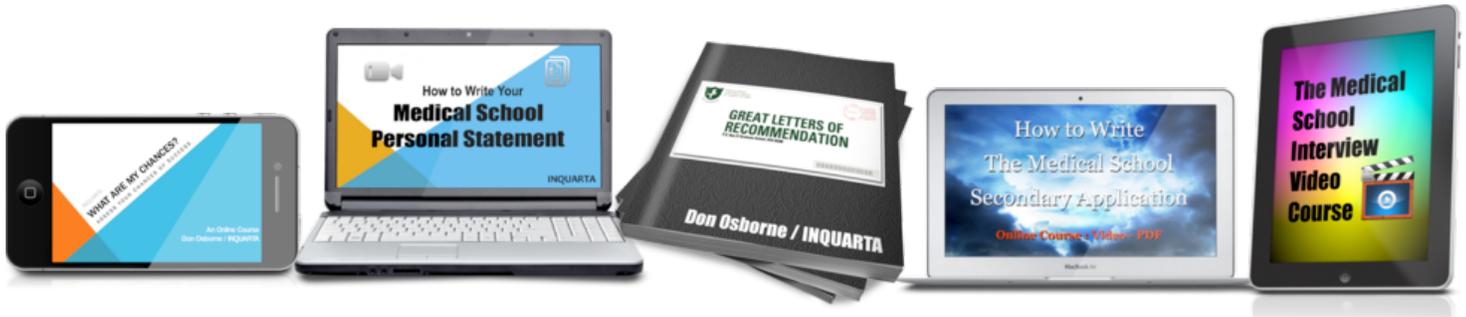
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