

CILEX CIVIL PRACTICE (LEVEL 7) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which is a valid method to serve a claim form?**
 - A. Submitting via social media
 - B. Public announcement
 - C. Only faxing without acknowledgment
 - D. Posting by first class post

- 2. If a defendant's defence is merely a bare denial of liability, what may the claimant seek?**
 - A. Seek alternative dispute resolution
 - B. Ask for a new trial
 - C. Strike out the defence and ask for summary judgment
 - D. Request damages in full

- 3. In multi-track costs, who assesses the costs after every hearing?**
 - A. The court
 - B. The judge
 - C. The client
 - D. The jury

- 4. What is a potential effect of a court exercising powers administratively?**
 - A. It can reduce costs by not requiring attendance
 - B. It automatically ends the case
 - C. It changes the governing law
 - D. It requires a full jury

- 5. Under Part 36, may a party rely on expert evidence without court permission?**
 - A. Yes, if there is a written report.
 - B. No party may rely on expert evidence without the court's permission.
 - C. No, expert evidence is always admissible without permission.
 - D. Yes, provided the expert is chosen by agreement.

- 6. If an allegation cannot be admitted or denied, what should the defence state?**
- A. They cannot admit or deny and require the claimant to prove
 - B. They should deny it anyway
 - C. They should admit it
 - D. They should ignore it
- 7. In fast track CPR Part 28 directions, which step comes after the exchange of witness statements?**
- A. Hearing
 - B. Sending of pre-trial checklists
 - C. Exchange of expert reports
 - D. Disclosure (initial)
- 8. Under Part 32, the court controls evidence by directing on which aspect?**
- A. The issues upon which evidence is required
 - B. The color of the evidence
 - C. The duration of the trial
 - D. The cost of submissions
- 9. Court directions regarding disclosure typically include which item?**
- A. The case's next court date
 - B. The dates for disclosure and inspection
 - C. The list of witnesses to be called
 - D. The maximum costs payable
- 10. Before relying on expert evidence, what must the court give, and what may it limit?**
- A. Permission; the court may limit the fees recoverable
 - B. Permission; the number of experts
 - C. No permission required; costs are uncapped
 - D. The court must appoint the expert

Answers

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1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which is a valid method to serve a claim form?

- A. Submitting via social media
- B. Public announcement
- C. Only faxing without acknowledgment
- D. Posting by first class post**

When serving a claim form, the Civil Procedure Rules specify recognized ways to do it. The valid method among the options is to send the claim form by first-class post to the defendant's address for service. This method is allowed and creates deemed service two days after posting, which gives a clear point at which the claim is considered served. The other options don't fit standard service rules. Submitting via social media isn't a recognized method of service under CPR. A public announcement isn't a valid method unless substituted service is ordered by the court in a situation where ordinary service can't be achieved. Faxing without any acknowledgment does not constitute valid service, since proper service must occur by a formal method with a deemed or actual acknowledgment of receipt, or via a court-approved substituted method if needed.

2. If a defendant's defence is merely a bare denial of liability, what may the claimant seek?

- A. Seek alternative dispute resolution
- B. Ask for a new trial
- C. Strike out the defence and ask for summary judgment**
- D. Request damages in full

When a defendant's defence is nothing more than a bare denial, there is no real dispute of fact to be tried. In that situation the claimant can apply for summary judgment on the liability issue. The court will grant summary judgment if there is no real prospect of the defendant succeeding and no other live issues to try. If the court grants it, liability is decided without a full trial, and damages can be dealt with separately (or assessed later as appropriate). Other options, like seeking alternative dispute resolution, requesting a new trial, or simply demanding damages in full without proof of liability, do not fit this procedural scenario because they do not address the lack of any arguable defence to liability.

3. In multi-track costs, who assesses the costs after every hearing?

- A. The court
- B. The judge**
- C. The client
- D. The jury

The judge who is hearing the case is the one who decides the costs after each hearing. In civil proceedings, the judge applies the rules to determine who should bear the costs and in what amount, based on the conduct of the parties and the circumstances of the hearing. The jury doesn't determine costs, and the client doesn't decide them either. While the court has overall authority over procedural matters, the actual assessment of costs at and after a hearing is done by the presiding judge.

4. What is a potential effect of a court exercising powers administratively?

- A. It can reduce costs by not requiring attendance
- B. It automatically ends the case
- C. It changes the governing law
- D. It requires a full jury

Courts exercising powers administratively means they can handle routine aspects of a case without a formal hearing, making decisions based on papers or short directions rather than full court appearances. This streamlines proceedings and saves time and money, since parties and costs associated with attendance can be avoided. The effect described is specifically about reducing costs by not requiring attendance, which is a natural outcome of using administrative powers for case management and non-appearance decisions. These powers don't automatically end the case, don't change the governing law, and don't mandate a full jury.

5. Under Part 36, may a party rely on expert evidence without court permission?

- A. Yes, if there is a written report.
- B. No party may rely on expert evidence without the court's permission.
- C. No, expert evidence is always admissible without permission.
- D. Yes, provided the expert is chosen by agreement.

The main idea this question tests is that Part 36 requires the court's permission before a party can rely on expert evidence. The court serves as a gatekeeper to ensure that seeking or admitting expert opinions is necessary, proportionate, and appropriate for the dispute. A written report alone does not automatically give a party the right to rely on the expert's evidence at trial; permission from the court is needed to introduce or rely on that evidence in proceedings. Even if an expert is chosen by agreement or a report exists, the court's permission is still typically required to rely on that evidence, because the court controls what evidence may be admitted and how it will be used. For these reasons, the correct stance is that no party may rely on expert evidence without the court's permission.

6. If an allegation cannot be admitted or denied, what should the defence state?

- A. They cannot admit or deny and require the claimant to prove
- B. They should deny it anyway
- C. They should admit it
- D. They should ignore it

When handling an allegation in a civil pleading, the defendant should not guess or assume if they cannot confidently admit or deny. The correct approach is to neither admit nor deny and require the claimant to prove the statement. This preserves the burden of proof with the claimant and ensures the case proceeds on proper evidence. It avoids unintentionally conceding or rejecting the point without sufficient information, and invites the court to decide based on the evidence at trial.

7. In fast track CPR Part 28 directions, which step comes after the exchange of witness statements?

- A. Hearing
- B. Sending of pre-trial checklists
- C. Exchange of expert reports**
- D. Disclosure (initial)

In fast track CPR Part 28 directions, the timetable is arranged to build evidence in a logical sequence, moving from factual to expert input if needed. After witness statements have been exchanged, the next step is to obtain and exchange expert reports. This ensures that any technical or specialist issues are supported by formal opinions before the trial, giving both sides a clear view of the expert position and allowing for review, cross-examination, and proper preparation for the hearing. If no expert evidence is necessary, the process can proceed to the hearing, but the default next step when expert input is required is the exchange of expert reports.

8. Under Part 32, the court controls evidence by directing on which aspect?

- A. The issues upon which evidence is required**
- B. The color of the evidence
- C. The duration of the trial
- D. The cost of submissions

Part 32 gives the court power to control evidence by directing on the issues on which evidence is required. This keeps the evidence focused on the matters that truly need to be decided, making the process more efficient and preventing irrelevant or unnecessary evidence from crowding the hearing. The court can specify that witnesses or documents are only needed to address those defined issues, shaping the scope of what must be produced and considered. The other options don't fit this purpose because they refer to unrelated aspects—such as the appearance of the evidence, how long the trial lasts, or the costs of submissions—which are not the specific evidential control exercised under Part 32.

9. Court directions regarding disclosure typically include which item?

- A. The case's next court date
- B. The dates for disclosure and inspection**
- C. The list of witnesses to be called
- D. The maximum costs payable

Disclosures directions are all about the timetable for sharing and reviewing documents. They set the dates by which each party must disclose documents and the dates on which those documents must be made available for inspection. This timing is crucial so both sides have a fair opportunity to see what evidence exists and to prepare for trial without last-minute surprises. That's why the option that specifies the dates for disclosure and inspection is the best fit. The other items—when the case will go to the next court date, who will be called as witnesses, or the maximum costs payable—are not the primary focus of disclosure directions, which center on the calendar for providing and inspecting documents.

10. Before relying on expert evidence, what must the court give, and what may it limit?

A. Permission; the court may limit the fees recoverable

B. Permission; the number of experts

C. No permission required; costs are uncapped

D. The court must appoint the expert

The key idea is that you must obtain the court's permission before relying on expert evidence. Once permission is granted, the court has power to control costs tied to that expert, including limiting the fees that may be recovered for the expert's work. This helps keep litigation costs proportionate. The other options aren't correct because permission is required (not none), the court isn't obliged to appoint the expert, and while the court can regulate aspects like the number of experts, the question specifically points to limiting the fees recoverable.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cilexlevel7civilpractice.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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