

# Georgia Bar Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. What rights do shareholders in Georgia have regarding corporate records?**
  - A. The right to vote on all decisions**
  - B. The right to inspect corporate records**
  - C. The right to regulate member contributions**
  - D. The right to only receive dividends**
  
- 2. How may corporations in Georgia raise capital?**
  - A. By increasing their debt load**
  - B. By issuing shares or shareholder assessments**
  - C. By seeking government funding**
  - D. By selling assets**
  
- 3. What may LLC members be required to do according to the Operating Agreement?**
  - A. Withdraw from the LLC voluntarily**
  - B. Make additional financial contributions**
  - C. Conduct an annual audit**
  - D. Submit personal financial statements**
  
- 4. What must happen for handwritten changes to a will to be deemed valid in Georgia?**
  - A. They must be not notarized by a licensed attorney**
  - B. They must be accompanied by a verbal confirmation from the testator**
  - C. They must be republished by a codicil or re-executed**
  - D. They must be signed by all witnesses again**
  
- 5. What happens to a gift if the beneficiary predeceases the testator?**
  - A. The gift automatically goes to the state**
  - B. The gift may lapse unless saved by anti-lapse statute**
  - C. The gift is divided among remaining beneficiaries**
  - D. The gift goes to the testator's heirs**

- 6. Why is it important to republish a will in the event of handwritten changes?**
- A. To avoid legal disputes over the testator's intent**
  - B. Because all changes without republishing are considered invalid**
  - C. To make the will longer**
  - D. To comply with tax regulations**
- 7. What is the requirement for oral leases in Georgia for them to be enforceable?**
- A. They must be written**
  - B. They must be for one year or less**
  - C. They must be notarized**
  - D. They must have two witnesses**
- 8. Which type of jurisdiction requires the amount in controversy to exceed a specific threshold?**
- A. Personal jurisdiction**
  - B. Diversity jurisdiction**
  - C. Subject matter jurisdiction**
  - D. Long-arm jurisdiction**
- 9. How can a witness's credibility be challenged in Georgia?**
- A. By showing their age**
  - B. By providing contradictory evidence**
  - C. By proving their character**
  - D. By reviewing their social media**
- 10. What standard of review requires a law to be substantially related to an important government interest?**
- A. Strict scrutiny**
  - B. Rational basis review**
  - C. Intermediate scrutiny**
  - D. Specific scrutiny**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What rights do shareholders in Georgia have regarding corporate records?

- A. The right to vote on all decisions
- B. The right to inspect corporate records**
- C. The right to regulate member contributions
- D. The right to only receive dividends

Shareholders in Georgia have the statutory right to inspect corporate records, which includes access to the company's financial statements, corporate minutes, and articles of incorporation. This right is rooted in the principle of transparency and accountability within the corporation, ensuring that shareholders can make informed decisions regarding their investment and the management of the company. The ability to inspect these records is critical for shareholders, as it allows them to assess the performance of the company and the actions taken by the board of directors. This right is typically defined by state law, and in Georgia, it is provided under the Georgia Business Corporation Code. Shareholders can often request this information during reasonable business hours and may have the right to obtain copies. Understanding this right is important for shareholders, as it empowers them to engage actively in the governance of the corporation, know their rights, and hold management accountable when necessary.

## 2. How may corporations in Georgia raise capital?

- A. By increasing their debt load
- B. By issuing shares or shareholder assessments**
- C. By seeking government funding
- D. By selling assets

Corporations in Georgia can raise capital primarily by issuing shares or through shareholder assessments. This method allows a corporation to obtain funds directly from investors by selling ownership stakes in the company. When a corporation issues shares, it provides investors with equity in the company, meaning they own a portion of the corporation and may benefit from dividends and appreciation of share value. Shareholder assessments may also be used to raise additional capital from existing shareholders by requiring them to pay additional amounts for shares they already own. This approach is fundamental to corporate finance and allows businesses to grow and expand without incurring debt, which can be risky and lead to financial strain. In contrast, options that involve increasing debt load or selling assets may also be viable, but those methods come with their own risks and considerations. Seeking government funding is generally more restrictive and may not be a straightforward option for every corporation. Thus, issuing shares or asking for assessments from shareholders remains the most direct and flexible method for raising capital.

### **3. What may LLC members be required to do according to the Operating Agreement?**

- A. Withdraw from the LLC voluntarily**
- B. Make additional financial contributions**
- C. Conduct an annual audit**
- D. Submit personal financial statements**

Under an Operating Agreement, LLC members may be required to make additional financial contributions to support the operations and obligations of the company. This requirement can be included to ensure the LLC has sufficient capital for ongoing expenses, business expansion, or to cover losses. In many cases, the Operating Agreement will outline specific terms regarding capital contributions, including how much may be needed and the process by which members can fulfill these obligations. Such provisions ensure that all members are equally invested in the LLC's financial health, which can be crucial for its success and sustainability. The other options do not typically represent standard provisions found in an Operating Agreement. While voluntary withdrawal may occur, it is not a requirement imposed by the agreement itself. Conducting an annual audit, while beneficial for some companies, is not a mandated requirement included in all Operating Agreements. Similarly, submitting personal financial statements is generally not a condition of membership unless specifically stated in the agreement.

### **4. What must happen for handwritten changes to a will to be deemed valid in Georgia?**

- A. They must be not notarized by a licensed attorney**
- B. They must be accompanied by a verbal confirmation from the testator**
- C. They must be republished by a codicil or re-executed**
- D. They must be signed by all witnesses again**

For handwritten changes to a will to be deemed valid in Georgia, they must be republished by a codicil or re-executed. This means that if the original will is altered in a way that changes its substantive terms, the changes need to be formally acknowledged through a codicil or through a new execution of the will. This ensures that the testator's intentions are clear and that the will meets the legal requirements for validity after any modifications. In Georgia, to maintain the integrity and authenticity of testamentary documents, any substantial changes made by handwriting that could potentially invalidate the original document require a formal process. Republishing allows for the modifications to be recognized under the law, effectively reaffirming the testator's wishes. The other options suggest different requirements that do not align with Georgia law regarding wills. Notarization, verbal confirmations, or obtaining new signatures from witnesses do not sufficiently address the need for formal acknowledgment of handwritten changes. Therefore, the necessity of either preparing a codicil or fully re-executing the will is crucial for ensuring the modified document remains valid.

**5. What happens to a gift if the beneficiary predeceases the testator?**

- A. The gift automatically goes to the state**
- B. The gift may lapse unless saved by anti-lapse statute**
- C. The gift is divided among remaining beneficiaries**
- D. The gift goes to the testator's heirs**

When a beneficiary predeceases the testator, the handling of the gift is primarily governed by the laws surrounding wills and gifts. In such cases, the gift may lapse, which means it would typically fail and not be distributed to anyone. However, many jurisdictions, including Georgia, have enacted anti-lapse statutes designed to prevent this outcome under specific circumstances. Under these statutes, if the deceased beneficiary has descendants who survive the testator, the gift can "spring" to those descendants rather than lapse. Therefore, the correct answer highlights that while the gift would usually lapse if no anti-lapse statute is in place, such statutes can provide a mechanism to save the gift for the beneficiary's descendants, preventing the gift from being forfeited entirely. This illustrates the balance between adhering to the testator's wishes and the legal frameworks aimed at preserving family relationships, despite individual circumstances. The other choices present outcomes that do not generally align with the established legal principles regarding gifts and predeceased beneficiaries. Lapping outright to the state, dividing among remaining beneficiaries, or reverting to the testator's heirs ignores the specific protections that may apply under anti-lapse laws.

**6. Why is it important to republish a will in the event of handwritten changes?**

- A. To avoid legal disputes over the testator's intent**
- B. Because all changes without republishing are considered invalid**
- C. To make the will longer**
- D. To comply with tax regulations**

Republishing a will is crucial when there have been handwritten changes because, in general, for a will to be considered valid, it must be executed following specific legal formalities which often include the proper signing and witnessing. If the testator makes handwritten changes, those modifications may not meet the formal requirements set forth by the law unless the will is republished. Republishing ensures that the will reflects the testator's most current intentions and conforms to the necessary legal standards. In situations where changes are made but the will is not republished, there can be uncertainty about whether those changes are valid. This can lead to complications, especially if the original will's intent is called into question. By republishing, the testator's revisions are ratified and solidified legally, thus reducing the likelihood of disputes about what the testator intended. It safeguards the will from challenges that might arise due to improper alteration methods, thereby honoring the testator's actual desires. Moreover, the other options do not accurately capture the essence of why the process of republishing is so important. While it is true that all changes must meet certain legal requirements to be considered valid, the emphasis on avoiding legal disputes over intent highlights a more comprehensive understanding of the reasoning behind republishing a

**7. What is the requirement for oral leases in Georgia for them to be enforceable?**

- A. They must be written**
- B. They must be for one year or less**
- C. They must be notarized**
- D. They must have two witnesses**

In Georgia, oral leases are generally enforceable if they are for one year or less. This aligns with the Statute of Frauds, which typically requires leases exceeding one year to be in writing to be enforceable. Therefore, an oral lease that is for a duration of one year or less does not fall under this requirement and can be enforced even if it is not documented in writing. The option indicating that leases must be written is incorrect as it applies only to leases longer than one year. Similarly, notarization and the requirement for two witnesses are not necessary for the validity of an oral lease in this context, making them irrelevant for determining the enforceability of a lease of one year or less. This provision allows for flexibility in leasing arrangements and facilitates informal agreements in shorter-term tenancy situations.

**8. Which type of jurisdiction requires the amount in controversy to exceed a specific threshold?**

- A. Personal jurisdiction**
- B. Diversity jurisdiction**
- C. Subject matter jurisdiction**
- D. Long-arm jurisdiction**

Diversity jurisdiction is a type of subject matter jurisdiction that allows a federal court to hear a case when the parties are citizens of different states, and the amount in controversy exceeds a specific threshold, which is currently set at \$75,000. This requirement is established by 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The purpose of this threshold is to prevent federal courts from being burdened with cases that do not involve significant amounts of money, ensuring that only those disputes with a substantial economic stake or broader implications are heard at the federal level. In contrast, personal jurisdiction relates to the court's authority over the parties involved based on their connections to the forum state, rather than the specifics of the case's value. Subject matter jurisdiction as a broader category includes both diversity jurisdiction and federal question jurisdiction, but the specific monetary threshold applies distinctly to diversity jurisdiction. Long-arm jurisdiction refers to a state's ability to assert personal jurisdiction over out-of-state defendants based on their actions that connect them to the state, which does not involve a monetary threshold.

## 9. How can a witness's credibility be challenged in Georgia?

- A. By showing their age
- B. By providing contradictory evidence**
- C. By proving their character
- D. By reviewing their social media

Challenging a witness's credibility is a fundamental aspect of legal practice, particularly in the courtroom. The ability to provide contradictory evidence most directly undermines a witness's reliability and truthfulness. When a party introduces facts, testimony, or materials that conflict with what the witness has stated, it raises doubts about the accuracy and honesty of that witness's account. This method not only questions the witness's specific testimony but also can influence the overall perception of their integrity in the eyes of the jury or judge. Other potential approaches, such as showing the witness's age or their character, while relevant in specific contexts, do not carry the same weight as presenting evidence that directly contradicts their statements. Age, for example, may affect a witness's ability to remember certain events but does not, in itself, provide direct challenges to the truth of their testimony. Proving a witness's character can also serve as a method of impeachment; however, the effectiveness of this strategy can vary significantly based on the situation and context. Lastly, reviewing a witness's social media might reveal information, but that alone does not constitute a direct challenge to the credibility of what they have testified. Instead, it typically serves as ancillary support for other impeachment techniques. Therefore, providing contradictory evidence stands

## 10. What standard of review requires a law to be substantially related to an important government interest?

- A. Strict scrutiny
- B. Rational basis review
- C. Intermediate scrutiny**
- D. Specific scrutiny

The standard of review that requires a law to be substantially related to an important government interest is known as intermediate scrutiny. This standard is generally applied to cases involving discrimination based on gender or illegitimacy, among other classifications. Under intermediate scrutiny, the government must show that its law or policy serves an important governmental objective and is substantially related to achieving that objective. In contrast, strict scrutiny applies to laws that impinge upon fundamental rights or involve suspect classifications, such as race or religion, where the government must demonstrate a compelling governmental interest and that the law is narrowly tailored to achieve that interest. Rational basis review, on the other hand, is the lowest standard of review, requiring only that a law be rationally related to a legitimate governmental interest. Specific scrutiny is not a recognized standard of review in constitutional law. Therefore, the correct understanding of the intermediate scrutiny standard highlights its role in balancing the government's interests against individual rights, ensuring that measures taken are appropriately justifiable in relation to significant governmental goals.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://georgiabar.examzify.com>**

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

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