

MPRE RULES 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. Under Rule 6.1, which option describes a permissible way to fulfill pro bono hours beyond the substantial majority being free for persons of limited means?**
 - A. Delivering services at standard legal fees.
 - B. Delivering services at a substantially reduced fee to persons of limited means.
 - C. Delivering services at double the standard rate to organizations of limited means.
 - D. Providing only administrative tasks for free.

- 2. Under Rule 7.6, what is prohibited to obtain a government legal engagement?**
 - A. The lawyer or firm making or soliciting political contributions for the purpose of obtaining or being considered for that engagement.
 - B. Accepting any political contributions from any source.
 - C. Accepting a government engagement if the lawyer is currently in private practice.
 - D. Using a private email list for fundraising.

- 3. Model Rule 3.3 prohibits the lawyer from doing what in court?**
 - A. Must not knowingly offer or use evidence the lawyer knows to be false; must take remedial measures
 - B. May knowingly offer false evidence that the court will accept
 - C. May discuss the case with the press
 - D. May conceal exculpatory information

- 4. Which rule governs firm names and professional designations?**
 - A. Rule 7.1
 - B. Rule 7.2
 - C. Rule 7.5
 - D. Rule 4.3

- 5. The rule addressing the impropriety of paying a third party for referrals is found in which rule?**
 - A. Rule 7.2 and related standards on referrals
 - B. Rule 7.1
 - C. Rule 4.2
 - D. Rule 5.3

- 6. Model Rule 1.2 allows a lawyer to limit the scope of representation with the client's informed consent. True or False?**
- A. False.
 - B. True.
 - C. Only with court approval.
 - D. Never; scope cannot be limited.
- 7. Model Rules 5.1-5.3 cover which issue?**
- A. Advertising rules for lawyers.
 - B. Supervisory duties and responsibilities of partners and managers, and the responsibilities regarding nonlawyer assistants.
 - C. Requirements for pro bono hours.
 - D. Ethical obligations in fee disputes.
- 8. Under Rule 1.9, when may a lawyer not represent a new client in a substantially related matter adverse to a former client unless what condition is met?**
- A. The former client provides informed written consent.
 - B. The lawyer obtains a personal loan from the new client.
 - C. The matter is not substantially related.
 - D. The lawyer resigns from the bar.
- 9. If two or more persons claim interests in property held for a client, how should the property be kept?**
- A. Kept separate until the dispute is resolved
 - B. Commingled with other funds
 - C. Returned to the client immediately
 - D. Sold to settle the claim
- 10. In a business transaction with a client, what must the lawyer disclose about the terms?**
- A. All terms and risks of the transaction and related financial interest.
 - B. Only the favorable terms.
 - C. Terms are optional if the client agrees.
 - D. Disclosures are not required.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under Rule 6.1, which option describes a permissible way to fulfill pro bono hours beyond the substantial majority being free for persons of limited means?

- A. Delivering services at standard legal fees.
- B. Delivering services at a substantially reduced fee to persons of limited means.
- C. Delivering services at double the standard rate to organizations of limited means.
- D. Providing only administrative tasks for free.

Rule 6.1 encourages lawyers to perform pro bono publico service, typically aiming for a substantial number of hours each year. Pro Bono work includes not only free legal services but also services provided at a substantially reduced fee to persons of limited means or to eligible not-for-profit organizations. The idea is that free work is ideal, but a significant discount to those who can't afford payment still counts toward fulfilling the pro bono commitment. Therefore, offering legal services at a substantially reduced fee to persons of limited means is a permissible way to meet pro bono hours beyond those provided completely free. Charging standard fees would not count as pro bono, charging double the rate is not appropriate, and providing only administrative tasks does not constitute legal services.

2. Under Rule 7.6, what is prohibited to obtain a government legal engagement?

- A. The lawyer or firm making or soliciting political contributions for the purpose of obtaining or being considered for that engagement.
- B. Accepting any political contributions from any source.
- C. Accepting a government engagement if the lawyer is currently in private practice.
- D. Using a private email list for fundraising.

Rule 7.6 targets influence over government engagements through political contributions. It bars a lawyer or law firm from making or soliciting political contributions with the purpose of obtaining or being considered for a government legal engagement. That specific focus—contributions aimed at securing or influencing inclusion in a government contract or appointment—is what this rule prohibits. The idea is to prevent money from shaping who gets hired to provide government legal services, preserving fairness and independence in the selection process. This is why the described conduct is the best answer: it captures both making and soliciting contributions and ties them directly to the goal of obtaining or being considered for a government engagement. The other scenarios don't fit because they either describe activities not tied to how a government engagement is obtained (like simply accepting contributions from any source) or involve circumstances that aren't prohibited by this rule (such as taking on a government engagement while in private practice, which can be permissible under other rules). Using a private email list for fundraising also falls outside the scope of this rule, which focuses specifically on contributions connected to obtaining a government engagement.

3. Model Rule 3.3 prohibits the lawyer from doing what in court?

- A. Must not knowingly offer or use evidence the lawyer knows to be false; must take remedial measures
- B. May knowingly offer false evidence that the court will accept
- C. May discuss the case with the press
- D. May conceal exculpatory information

Under Model Rule 3.3, the lawyer must be candid toward the tribunal. In court, a lawyer may not knowingly offer or use evidence the lawyer knows to be false, and if the lawyer learns that evidence presented is false, the lawyer must take remedial measures to correct the record. Those steps include refraining from presenting the false evidence and taking action to rectify the situation, such as disclosing the falsity to the court and seeking to withdraw or correct the evidence already offered. This duty to avoid false evidence and to fix the record holds even if the client wants the evidence kept or used. The other options miss this core duty: knowingly offering false evidence is exactly what is prohibited, concealing exculpatory information would violate the obligation to be truthful and may require remedial steps, and discussing the case with the press involves different ethical rules and isn't the focus of candor toward the tribunal.

4. Which rule governs firm names and professional designations?

- A. Rule 7.1
- B. Rule 7.2
- C. Rule 7.5
- D. Rule 4.3

Rule 7.5 governs firm names and professional designations. It ensures that the public isn't misled about who is practicing law or the firm's true identity by setting standards for how a firm may be named and how titles are used. The rule allows using the names of current or former partners and other permitted individuals in the firm's name, but only if the naming remains truthful and not deceptive. It also regulates the use of professional designations (like Esq. or Attorney at Law) so that they're accurate and not misused by non-lawyers to imply legal credentials. In addition, it prohibits implying an official government affiliation or endorsement when none exists and requires that names and designations on letterhead, signage, and advertising clearly reflect who is actually practicing law. Because this rule specifically addresses the naming of firms and the accurate use of professional designations, it is the correct reference for this question.

5. The rule addressing the impropriety of paying a third party for referrals is found in which rule?

- A. Rule 7.2 and related standards on referrals
- B. Rule 7.1
- C. Rule 4.2
- D. Rule 5.3

Paying a third party for referrals focuses on suppressing improper incentives in who recommends a lawyer. The rule that addresses this directly forbids giving anything of value to a person for recommending the lawyer's services, which includes third-party referral arrangements. That rule is Rule 7.2 (and the related standards on referrals). It exists to keep referrals from being bought and to protect client choice and the integrity of professional judgment. Other rules cover different issues: Rule 7.1 governs advertising and general communications about services, not the specific prohibition on referral payments; Rule 4.2 restricts communications with represented parties; Rule 5.3 governs the supervision of nonlawyer assistants. None of these directly address paying for referrals, which is why the prohibition sits under the referral/advertising provisions of Rule 7.2.

6. Model Rule 1.2 allows a lawyer to limit the scope of representation with the client's informed consent. True or False?

- A. False.
- B. True.**
- C. Only with court approval.
- D. Never; scope cannot be limited.

A client can limit the scope of a lawyer's representation with informed consent. Under Model Rule 1.2, a lawyer must follow the client's decisions about the objectives of the representation and, within the law, the means to pursue them. This means a lawyer may agree to handle only a particular matter or to restrict services to certain aspects of a case, as long as the client understands and consents to the limits. The consent should reflect that the client understands the consequences of narrowing the representation, and it is typically best documented in writing to avoid later disputes. Even within a limited scope, the lawyer must provide competent representation and may not assist or facilitate illegal conduct. If the client later wants to expand the representation, the lawyer should obtain updated informed consent before proceeding beyond the agreed limits.

7. Model Rules 5.1-5.3 cover which issue?

- A. Advertising rules for lawyers.
- B. Supervisory duties and responsibilities of partners and managers, and the responsibilities regarding nonlawyer assistants.**
- C. Requirements for pro bono hours.
- D. Ethical obligations in fee disputes.

The main idea tested is the duty of partners and managers to supervise lawyers and nonlawyer staff and to ensure ethical compliance across the firm. Model Rules 5.1 through 5.3 establish a chain of responsibility: partners and managers must make reasonable efforts to create and enforce a system that ensures all lawyers in the firm adhere to the Rules, and they must provide appropriate supervision of nonlawyer assistants who assist in the practice. If a supervisor fails to supervise or to take corrective action, they can be responsible for the misconduct of those they supervise. Rule 5.1 makes clear that partners, managers, and other supervisory lawyers have special responsibility for the acts of lawyers they supervise. Rule 5.2 clarifies that subordinate lawyers also have the duty to comply with the Rules, but the key point is that supervisors cannot evade responsibility by saying they didn't know; they must take steps to prevent violations. Rule 5.3 focuses on nonlawyer assistants—paralegals, secretaries, consultants—and requires supervising lawyers to educate, supervise, and ensure those assistants do not engage in unethical activities or help the lawyers commit them. Thus, these rules address who bears responsibility for ethical compliance within a firm and how supervision of both lawyers and nonlawyer staff should be conducted. Advertising rules, mandatory pro bono hours, and ethical issues in fee disputes are governed by other Rules and are not the focus of this group.

8. Under Rule 1.9, when may a lawyer not represent a new client in a substantially related matter adverse to a former client unless what condition is met?

- A. The former client provides informed written consent.**
- B. The lawyer obtains a personal loan from the new client.
- C. The matter is not substantially related.
- D. The lawyer resigns from the bar.

When a lawyer has previously represented a client in a matter, they may not take on a new matter for another client if that new matter is substantially related to the former representation and would be adverse to the former client, unless the former client provides informed written consent, confirmed in writing. The idea is to protect the former client's confidences and prevent unfair use of information learned during the prior representation. Informed means the former client understands the risks and implications of the new representation, and the consent must be in writing to create a clear record of the waiver and its scope. If there is no such consent, the lawyer may not proceed with the new representation.

9. If two or more persons claim interests in property held for a client, how should the property be kept?

- A. Kept separate until the dispute is resolved**
- B. Commingled with other funds
- C. Returned to the client immediately
- D. Sold to settle the claim

When you're holding property for a client and there are competing claims, you must keep that property separate from your own funds and from other property. This separation, typically by placing the item in a trust or other segregated safekeeping, protects each claimant's rights while the dispute is resolved and prevents comingling that could lead to misappropriation. It also avoids prematurely returning or distributing the property, which could prejudice one party or prematurely resolve the dispute, and it guards against treating the property as if it were your own. In short, keeping the property separate until ownership is determined preserves integrity and fairness for all claimants.

10. In a business transaction with a client, what must the lawyer disclose about the terms?

- A. All terms and risks of the transaction and related financial interest.**
- B. Only the favorable terms.
- C. Terms are optional if the client agrees.
- D. Disclosures are not required.

When a lawyer enters into a business transaction with a client, the client must be fully informed about the terms and the potential risks, and the lawyer's financial interest in the deal must be disclosed. This stems from the rule that requires fair and reasonable terms disclosed in writing, with the client advised to seek independent counsel and to give informed consent. In practice, disclosure should cover all aspects of the transaction—the terms, how it works, any risks, and exactly what the lawyer stands to gain or lose financially. The client should understand the nature of the transaction and have a reasonable opportunity to consult with independent counsel before agreeing. This transparency protects the client from undisclosed conflicts and ensures that consent is truly informed. Disclosing only favorable terms, making disclosure optional, or stating that disclosures aren't required would undermine that protection and conflict with the rule.

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://mprerules.examzify.com>

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

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