

New Brunswick Bar Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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1. What is a protective intervention order?

- A. An agreement between parents to share custody**
- B. A court order to protect a child from danger**
- C. A directive for visitation schedules**
- D. A temporary relocation order**

2. What is the main purpose of by-laws in a corporation?

- A. To establish corporate identity**
- B. To govern internal operations of the corporation**
- C. To outline the shareholder rights**
- D. To present financial policies**

3. What is the primary duty of a personal representative?

- A. To manage estate finances**
- B. To execute the will as per the deceased's wishes**
- C. To represent the deceased in legal matters**
- D. To distribute assets to beneficiaries**

4. In the context of administrative law, what is the implication of the correctness standard?

- A. The court has full discretion over the case**
- B. The decisions must align strictly with statutory provisions**
- C. The court's role is merely to advise**
- D. The decisions are immune from judicial scrutiny**

5. What was the primary purpose of residential schools in Canada?

- A. To provide Indigenous cultures a safe space**
- B. To educate Indigenous people in their languages**
- C. To promote Indigenous autonomy and governance**
- D. To act as a vehicle for civilization and assimilation**

6. When can a claimant expect to be in litigation indefinitely?

- A. When the claim is minor**
- B. They should never expect indefinite litigation**
- C. During the first year after filing**
- D. When appeals are ongoing**

7. What does the case *R v Starr* clarify about the standard of proof?

- A. It is equivalent to balance of probabilities**
- B. It is closer to absolute certainty than balance of probabilities**
- C. It has no applicable standard in civil cases**
- D. It is defined by the principle of reasonable doubt**

8. What does a valid will represent?

- A. The testator's intention for property distribution**
- B. The court's direction for managing the estate**
- C. An agreement among beneficiaries**
- D. The executor's instructions for property handling**

9. Which document is necessary for transferring title when selling real estate?

- A. Form 55**
- B. Form 13**
- C. HST certificate**
- D. Affidavit of marital status**

10. In relation to administrative decision-making, what does "democratic legitimacy" refer to?

- A. Whether the decision maker is elected or appointed**
- B. The financial budget of the decision-making body**
- C. Public support for the ruling**
- D. Transparency of the decision-making process**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a protective intervention order?

- A. An agreement between parents to share custody
- B. A court order to protect a child from danger**
- C. A directive for visitation schedules
- D. A temporary relocation order

A protective intervention order is fundamentally a court order designed to safeguard a child from potential harm or danger. This type of order typically arises in situations where there are concerns about the child's safety, often due to allegations of abuse or neglect. The court intervenes to ensure that appropriate protective measures are in place, which may include restricting contact with a potentially harmful parent or caregiver, or even placing the child in a safe environment. The emphasis on protection is crucial, as these orders are meant to address immediate concerns and ensure the child's well-being in a secure manner. They are often part of a larger child welfare plan and require careful assessment of the risks involved. Other options, such as agreements to share custody or directives for visitation schedules, do not focus on the immediate protective needs of the child. Similarly, a temporary relocation order pertains to moving the child rather than directly addressing threats to their safety. Thus, understanding the purpose and scope of a protective intervention order highlights its critical function in child welfare and protection.

2. What is the main purpose of by-laws in a corporation?

- A. To establish corporate identity
- B. To govern internal operations of the corporation**
- C. To outline the shareholder rights
- D. To present financial policies

The main purpose of by-laws in a corporation is to govern the internal operations of the corporation. By-laws serve as the foundational rules that dictate how the corporation will be managed, including procedures for board meetings, the role and responsibilities of directors and officers, voting rights, and other operational protocols. They provide a framework that ensures the corporation runs efficiently and in accordance with both its charter and applicable laws. While by-laws may touch upon aspects related to corporate identity, shareholder rights, and financial policies, these elements are typically governed by separate documents or statutes. For example, a corporation's identity is established through its articles of incorporation rather than by-laws. Shareholder rights are often detailed in the articles and applicable corporate statutes, while financial policies may be outlined in separate financial management documents. By-laws primarily focus on the internal governance structure and administrative functions essential for the day-to-day operations of the corporation.

3. What is the primary duty of a personal representative?

- A. To manage estate finances
- B. To execute the will as per the deceased's wishes**
- C. To represent the deceased in legal matters
- D. To distribute assets to beneficiaries

The primary duty of a personal representative is to execute the will as per the deceased's wishes. This role is fundamental to the probate process, as it involves ensuring that the intentions of the deceased, as laid out in their will, are carried out accurately and in a timely manner. The personal representative is responsible for overseeing the entire administration of the estate, which includes gathering assets, paying debts, and ultimately distributing property to beneficiaries, all in accordance with the instructions found in the will. While managing estate finances, representing the deceased in legal matters, and distributing assets are all important functions that may fall within the responsibilities of a personal representative, they are secondary to the primary obligation of executing the will. The personal representative must first ensure that the will is properly validated, the terms are followed, and any specific bequests or directives made by the deceased are honored. This ensures that the estate is handled correctly and according to the testator's wishes, which is the cornerstone of estate administration.

4. In the context of administrative law, what is the implication of the correctness standard?

- A. The court has full discretion over the case
- B. The decisions must align strictly with statutory provisions**
- C. The court's role is merely to advise
- D. The decisions are immune from judicial scrutiny

The correctness standard in administrative law implies that the decisions made by an administrative body must be evaluated against the governing statutory provisions. This standard indicates that the reviewing court will assess whether the administrative decision accurately reflects the requirements and intentions set out in the applicable legislation. In essence, under the correctness standard, a court has the authority to substitute its own interpretation of the law for that of the administrative body if it finds that the body has made an error in its application or understanding of the law. When employing this standard, the court is focused on legal accuracy and compliance with statutes, highlighting the importance of statutory adherence in the decision-making process of administrative agencies. This contrasts with other standards that might give more deference to administrative bodies based on their expertise or discretion. Therefore, the correctness standard emphasizes a rigorous analysis to ensure that decisions are consistent with legislative intent and applicable legal frameworks.

5. What was the primary purpose of residential schools in Canada?

- A. To provide Indigenous cultures a safe space**
- B. To educate Indigenous people in their languages**
- C. To promote Indigenous autonomy and governance**
- D. To act as a vehicle for civilization and assimilation**

The primary purpose of residential schools in Canada was to act as a vehicle for civilization and assimilation. The establishment of these schools was rooted in a governmental policy aimed at assimilating Indigenous peoples into Euro-Canadian society. This meant eradicating Indigenous cultures, languages, and traditions, which were viewed by the authorities as inferior or uncivilized. Residential schools were designed to separate Indigenous children from their families and communities, often removing them from their cultural contexts in an effort to "civilize" them according to Western ideals. The curriculum often focused on teaching skills that were deemed necessary for integration into mainstream society, while disallowing the use of Indigenous languages and discouraging cultural practices. While the intention behind the creation of these schools was framed as a means of educating Indigenous children, the true underlying objective was the cultural assimilation, which has had long-lasting negative impacts on Indigenous communities across Canada.

6. When can a claimant expect to be in litigation indefinitely?

- A. When the claim is minor**
- B. They should never expect indefinite litigation**
- C. During the first year after filing**
- D. When appeals are ongoing**

The idea that a claimant should never expect to be in litigation indefinitely underscores the principle that the legal process is designed to reach resolution and not prolonged for no reason. Litigation typically has defined timelines and procedural rules that aim to bring a matter to conclusion within a reasonable period. Although some cases may experience delays, such as during appeals or as a result of continued motions for various reasons, these situations do not equate to an expectation of indefinite litigation. Legal frameworks and courts strive to promote efficiency and finality in resolving disputes, making it less likely that any case would truly extend indefinitely without resolution. In rare circumstances, the process might stretch on longer than anticipated, but litigants cannot reasonably expect such an endless journey. The intent of the legal system is to provide closure and resolution, reinforcing the idea that indefinite litigation isn't an expected outcome in pursuing a claim.

7. What does the case *R v Starr* clarify about the standard of proof?

- A. It is equivalent to balance of probabilities**
- B. It is closer to absolute certainty than balance of probabilities**
- C. It has no applicable standard in civil cases**
- D. It is defined by the principle of reasonable doubt**

The case *R v Starr* clarifies that the standard of proof in criminal cases is closer to absolute certainty than to the balance of probabilities. This distinction is crucial in the legal system due to the serious consequences that can arise from criminal convictions, such as loss of liberty. The principle requires that the prosecution prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt, which means that jurors must have a high level of certainty about the defendant's guilt before they can convict. This standard contrasts with the balance of probabilities, which applies in civil cases and requires that a party's evidence is more convincing than that of the opposing party. By reinforcing that the threshold in criminal cases is much higher, the court aims to protect the accused against wrongful convictions, underscoring the fundamental importance of thorough and convincing evidence in ensuring justice. In summary, the emphasis on absolute certainty in criminal matters—as established in *R v Starr*—reflects the legal principle that it is better for several guilty individuals to go free than for an innocent person to be wrongfully punished.

8. What does a valid will represent?

- A. The testator's intention for property distribution**
- B. The court's direction for managing the estate**
- C. An agreement among beneficiaries**
- D. The executor's instructions for property handling**

A valid will primarily represents the testator's intention regarding the distribution of their property upon their death. This legal document is executed with the purpose of ensuring that the testator's wishes are honored, allowing them to dictate how their assets should be allocated among beneficiaries. The will serves as a reflection of their personal choices, priorities, and intended legacy, offering clarity and direction for the estate's management after their passing. The other options, while related to the estate planning process, do not capture the essence of what a valid will represents. The court's direction for managing the estate stems from the will's provisions, but it is not the primary purpose of the will itself. An agreement among beneficiaries may arise to settle disputes or co-manage the estate, but this is not inherent to the will's function. Finally, the executor's instructions for property handling derive from the will's mandates, but the executor's role is to carry out the testator's wishes rather than define them. This distinction highlights that the valid will is fundamentally about the testator's intentions concerning estate distribution.

9. Which document is necessary for transferring title when selling real estate?

- A. Form 55**
- B. Form 13**
- C. HST certificate**
- D. Affidavit of marital status**

The necessary document for transferring title when selling real estate is typically the Form 13, which is often referred to as a "Transfer of Land" form. This document serves as the official instrument that facilitates the conveyance of ownership from the seller to the buyer. It not only outlines the details of the property being transferred but also must be properly executed and registered to effectuate the change of title. In the context of real estate transactions, Form 13 is essential because it provides the legal framework needed for the transfer process, ensuring that all the pertinent details, such as the legal description of the property, the parties involved, and any encumbrances are clearly outlined and documented. Once registered with the appropriate land registry office, Form 13 officially updates the land title records to reflect the new ownership. While other documents like the HST certificate or an Affidavit of marital status may be relevant in certain transactions, they do not directly pertain to the title transfer process itself. The HST certificate is related to tax obligations, and the Affidavit of marital status may be needed for issues around ownership involving married individuals or marital property considerations, but neither serves as the primary instrument for conveying real estate title. Hence, Form 13 is crucial in the

10. In relation to administrative decision-making, what does "democratic legitimacy" refer to?

- A. Whether the decision maker is elected or appointed**
- B. The financial budget of the decision-making body**
- C. Public support for the ruling**
- D. Transparency of the decision-making process**

Democratic legitimacy in the context of administrative decision-making is best understood through the notion that the authority to make decisions is strengthened by how those individuals came into their positions. When referring to whether a decision maker is elected or appointed, it highlights the source of their authority. Elected decision-makers derive their power from the electorate, reflecting a direct connection to democratic principles, where officials are accountable to the public and can be replaced by voters if necessary. This democratic foundation lends legitimacy to their decisions. Although public support for the ruling, the financial budget of the decision-making body, and transparency of the decision-making process are important aspects of governance, they do not specifically address the aspect of democratic legitimacy as it pertains to the source of authority. Public support may contribute to perceived legitimacy but does not directly relate to the decision maker's method of selection. Financial budgets might influence decision-making capacity but don't affect legitimacy in terms of election or appointment. Transparency is vital for accountability and public trust, but it does not inherently relate to the legitimacy derived from the election or appointment process. Thus, the focus on the method of selection aligns most closely with the concept of democratic legitimacy.

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://newbrunswickbar.examzify.com>

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

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