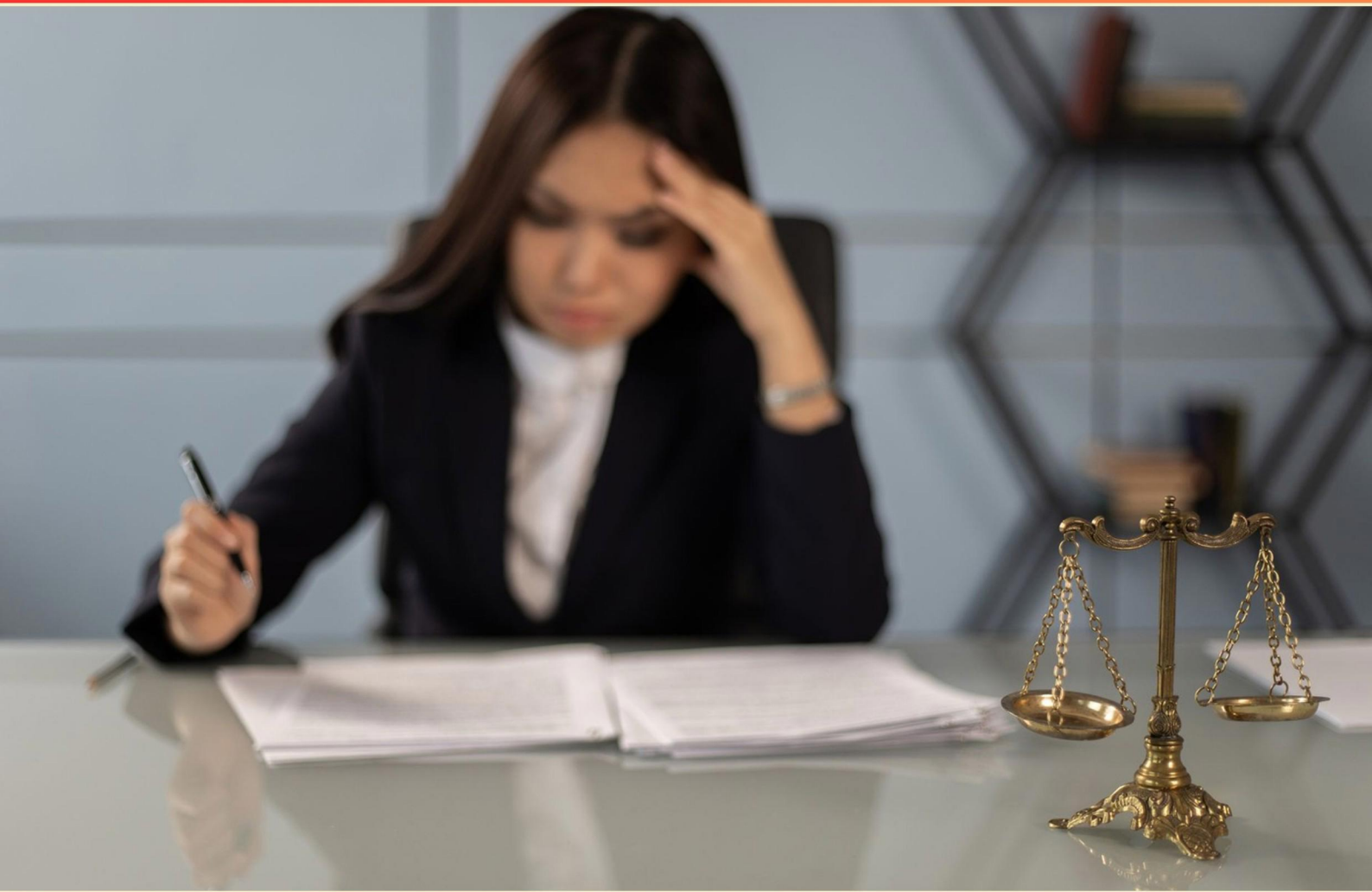


ONTARIO BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://ontariosolicitorexam.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What does "fiduciary duty" mean in the context of a lawyer's responsibilities?**
 - A. A duty to inform the court
 - B. A special obligation to act in the best interest of the client
 - C. A personal responsibility towards colleagues
 - D. A commitment to pro bono work
- 2. What is the purpose of a "pre-trial conference"?**
 - A. To finalize sentencing dates
 - B. A meeting to discuss case issues and streamline the trial
 - C. To review witness testimonials
 - D. A forum for jury selection
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a ground for challenging a will?**
 - A. Lack of testamentary capacity
 - B. Disagreement with the will's provisions
 - C. Undue influence
 - D. Improper execution
- 4. What is the procedure for applying for a restraining order?**
 - A. Submit an application to the court detailing the need for protection from another individual
 - B. File a complaint with local law enforcement
 - C. Negotiate terms directly with the other party involved
 - D. Complete a statement of claim to initiate litigation
- 5. What is a potential consequence for a lawyer who fails to act competently?**
 - A. Increased client satisfaction
 - B. Potential loss of license to practice law
 - C. A reward for their efforts
 - D. Recognition from their peers

6. Is a corporation required to circulate all shareholder proposals received within the time frame?

- A. Yes, it is always a requirement.
- B. No, Sec. 99 of the OBCA provides exceptions.
- C. Only if the proposal is financially related.
- D. Only if the proposal benefits the majority of shareholders.

7. What does "discovery" refer to in civil litigation?

- A. A post-trial procedure for the appealing party
- B. The pre-trial process where parties exchange information about the case
- C. A method for selecting jurors
- D. The final arguments presented in court

8. What is the purpose of the Code of Professional Conduct?

- A. To outline the statutory requirements for practice
- B. To provide ethical guidelines for lawyers
- C. To define the roles of paralegals
- D. To establish court procedures

9. What is required to establish a solicitor-client relationship?

- A. A verbal agreement
- B. An agreement to provide legal services and the client's consent
- C. A written contract
- D. A referral from another lawyer

10. What constitutes "harassment" under workplace standards?

- A. Friendly comments between coworkers
- B. Comments creating an intimidating work environment
- C. Assisting a colleague with their tasks
- D. Regular feedback on job performance

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does "fiduciary duty" mean in the context of a lawyer's responsibilities?

- A. A duty to inform the court
- B. A special obligation to act in the best interest of the client**
- C. A personal responsibility towards colleagues
- D. A commitment to pro bono work

In the context of a lawyer's responsibilities, fiduciary duty refers specifically to a special obligation that lawyers have to act in the best interests of their clients. This duty is foundational to the lawyer-client relationship and encompasses various aspects such as loyalty, confidentiality, and full disclosure. Lawyers are required to prioritize their clients' interests above their own, ensuring that they provide sound advice and representation. This principle is rooted in the trust that clients place in their lawyers, expecting them to manage their legal matters with integrity and diligence. A violation of fiduciary duty can lead to significant consequences, including disciplinary action by legal regulatory bodies and potential civil liability for the lawyer. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of fiduciary duty. While informing the court is part of a lawyer's ethical responsibilities, it does not represent the fiduciary relationship with clients. Similarly, personal responsibilities towards colleagues and commitments to pro bono work, although important aspects of legal practice, do not define fiduciary duty. Thus, understanding that fiduciary duty entails prioritizing the client's best interests is crucial for any legal practitioner.

2. What is the purpose of a "pre-trial conference"?

- A. To finalize sentencing dates
- B. A meeting to discuss case issues and streamline the trial**
- C. To review witness testimonials
- D. A forum for jury selection

The purpose of a "pre-trial conference" is primarily to facilitate a meeting where the parties involved in a case can discuss pertinent issues before the trial begins. This gathering aims to streamline the upcoming trial by identifying and addressing various elements, such as the facts of the case, potential legal issues, and any procedural matters that may affect the proceedings. This conference allows both sides to clarify their positions and negotiate possible resolutions, including settlements or plea agreements. By doing so, it contributes to promoting efficiency in the trial process, ensuring that the proceedings can focus on the essential matters at hand. The pre-trial conference also enables the judicial officer to gauge the readiness of the parties and to set timelines and schedules that can help reduce delays once the trial commences. In contrast, finalizing sentencing dates pertains to post-trial outcomes and does not take place during a pre-trial conference. Reviewing witness testimonials is typically part of trial preparation rather than a focus of the pre-trial meeting. Lastly, jury selection is a separate process that occurs after the pre-trial phase, making it unrelated to the purposes of the pre-trial conference.

3. Which of the following is NOT a ground for challenging a will?

- A. Lack of testamentary capacity
- B. Disagreement with the will's provisions**
- C. Undue influence
- D. Improper execution

Disagreement with the will's provisions is not a recognized ground for challenging a will. In legal terms, a person may find a will's provisions to be unfair or unsatisfactory, but personal dissatisfaction alone does not provide sufficient legal basis to dispute its validity. The law focuses on specific criteria that must be met for a will to be deemed valid, and personal disagreement does not fall under those criteria. On the other hand, lack of testamentary capacity involves a situation where the testator was not mentally capable of understanding the implications of creating a will at the time it was made. Undue influence refers to a scenario where the testator was improperly pressured into drafting the will in a particular way. Improper execution addresses failures in following the required formalities in creating a will, such as not having the correct number of witnesses. These grounds are rooted in legal standards that protect the integrity of the testamentary process, whereas personal disagreement is subjective and does not meet legal thresholds for challenging a will.

4. What is the procedure for applying for a restraining order?

- A. Submit an application to the court detailing the need for protection from another individual**
- B. File a complaint with local law enforcement
- C. Negotiate terms directly with the other party involved
- D. Complete a statement of claim to initiate litigation

The procedure for applying for a restraining order involves submitting an application to the court that outlines the reasons and necessity for protection from another individual. This process requires the applicant to present evidence or a statement detailing their situation, which prompts the court to assess the need for emergency protection based on the specifics of the case. The application must typically include information such as the history of incidents that justifies the request, any threats made, and the type of protection sought. This approach is necessary because restraining orders are legal protections issued by a judicial authority, and they require the court's permission based on the presented evidence, rather than merely being an informal agreement or negotiation with the other party. Filing a complaint with local law enforcement, negotiating terms directly, or initiating litigation through a statement of claim are not adequate procedures for seeking a restraining order, as they do not directly engage the court's authority to issue such protective measures.

5. What is a potential consequence for a lawyer who fails to act competently?

- A. Increased client satisfaction
- B. Potential loss of license to practice law**
- C. A reward for their efforts
- D. Recognition from their peers

The potential loss of a license to practice law directly addresses the serious nature of a lawyer's obligation to act competently. Competence is a fundamental ethical requirement for legal practitioners, as outlined in the rules governing professional conduct. When a lawyer fails to meet the standard of competence, it can lead to significant negative outcomes, not only for the client but also for the lawyer—most notably disciplinary action from the law society, which may include suspension or revocation of their license. This underscores the critical responsibility lawyers have in maintaining their skills and knowledge to provide effective representation, ensuring they are equipped to handle the legal matters entrusted to them. In contrast, options that suggest increased client satisfaction, rewards, or peer recognition misrepresent the consequences of incompetent actions. These alternatives fail to acknowledge the gravity of legal practice and the obligation lawyers have to uphold the standards required for their profession.

6. Is a corporation required to circulate all shareholder proposals received within the time frame?

- A. Yes, it is always a requirement.
- B. No, Sec. 99 of the OBCA provides exceptions.**
- C. Only if the proposal is financially related.
- D. Only if the proposal benefits the majority of shareholders.

In most cases, a corporation is not required by law to circulate all shareholder proposals within a specific time frame. The relevant provision, Sec. 99 of the OBCA, outlines exceptions to this requirement. Therefore, the other options are incorrect because they do not accurately reflect the provisions in the law. Option A is incorrect because it is a blanket statement that does not take into account any specific circumstances or exceptions. Option C is incorrect because not all proposals will be financially related. Option D is incorrect because not all shareholder proposals will necessarily benefit the majority of shareholders.

7. What does "discovery" refer to in civil litigation?

- A. A post-trial procedure for the appealing party
- B. The pre-trial process where parties exchange information about the case**
- C. A method for selecting jurors
- D. The final arguments presented in court

"Discovery" in civil litigation refers to the pre-trial process where parties exchange information about their case. This phase is crucial as it allows both sides to obtain evidence, clarify issues, and prepare for trial. During discovery, parties can request documents, take depositions, and submit interrogatories, all of which help to ensure that both plaintiffs and defendants are fully aware of the facts and positions leading up to the trial. The emphasis on information exchange in discovery is intended to prevent surprises during trial, promote settlement discussions, and facilitate a fair resolution. This process is fundamental to the litigation strategy, as it often reveals the strengths and weaknesses of each party's case. By engaging in discovery, attorneys can assess the viability of their claims or defenses based on the information gathered. In contrast, the other options do not accurately capture the essence of discovery in civil litigation. The post-trial procedure for appealing parties, methods for selecting jurors, and final arguments presented in court are all distinct aspects of the litigation process, but they do not pertain to the pre-trial information exchange that defines discovery.

8. What is the purpose of the Code of Professional Conduct?

- A. To outline the statutory requirements for practice
- B. To provide ethical guidelines for lawyers**
- C. To define the roles of paralegals
- D. To establish court procedures

The Code of Professional Conduct serves a crucial role in the legal profession by providing ethical guidelines for lawyers. It establishes the standards of behavior expected from legal practitioners, ensuring that they act in a manner that upholds the integrity of the profession, protects the public interest, and fosters confidence in the legal system. These guidelines cover various aspects of legal practice, including client confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and duties towards the court and the public. By adhering to these ethical principles, lawyers prioritize ethical practice over other priorities, thereby reinforcing the trust between clients and the legal practitioners they engage. It also plays a significant role in disciplinary actions against lawyers who fail to meet these standards, thus maintaining the profession's credibility and reliability. In contrast, outlining statutory requirements, defining roles of paralegals, and establishing court procedures are important, but they do not encompass the primary focus of the Code of Professional Conduct. Statutory requirements focus on legal obligations; roles of paralegals pertain to specific practice areas within the legal field; and court procedures relate to the mechanics of how legal proceedings are conducted, none of which captures the comprehensive ethical framework that the Code provides for lawyers.

9. What is required to establish a solicitor-client relationship?

- A. A verbal agreement
- B. An agreement to provide legal services and the client's consent**
- C. A written contract
- D. A referral from another lawyer

To establish a solicitor-client relationship, there must be an agreement to provide legal services alongside the client's consent. This is fundamental because the relationship hinges on the client's understanding and acceptance of the legal services that the solicitor is prepared to offer. The solicitor must demonstrate a willingness to act on behalf of the client, and the client must not only be informed but must also agree to that representation. While a verbal agreement or a written contract can further clarify the nature of the relationship and rights of each party, the essence of the relationship is the mutual consent to engage in a professional legal service. Simply receiving a referral from another lawyer does not, in itself, create this relationship, as it still requires the prospective client to actively agree to engage with the solicitor for services. Thus, the agreement to provide legal services combined with the necessary consent of the client is what truly establishes the solicitor-client rapport.

10. What constitutes "harassment" under workplace standards?

- A. Friendly comments between coworkers
- B. Comments creating an intimidating work environment**
- C. Assisting a colleague with their tasks
- D. Regular feedback on job performance

Harassment under workplace standards typically involves behaviors or comments that create an intimidating, hostile, or abusive work environment. This can include unwelcome remarks, threats, or any actions that undermine an individual's dignity or safety. The definition emphasizes the impact of these behaviors on the victim, which is why comments or conduct that create an intimidating atmosphere qualify as harassment. In contrast to the correct choice, friendly comments between coworkers are generally seen as positive and do not contribute to an intimidating environment. Assisting a colleague with their tasks is a supportive behavior that fosters collaboration and teamwork. Likewise, providing regular feedback on job performance is an essential part of maintaining a productive workplace and does not constitute harassment when delivered appropriately. Therefore, creating an intimidating work environment is the key aspect that defines harassment, making it the correct choice.

SAMPLE

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://ontariosolicitorexam.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE