

ONTARIO SOLICITOR BAR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

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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. When one party in a joint retainer wishes to vary the terms of a Will, what is the lawyer required to do?**
 - A. Proceed with the changes immediately
 - B. Consult with a third party for approval
 - C. Get consent from the other party before acting
 - D. Notify a regulatory body of the request
- 2. What does title insurance typically protect against?**
 - A. Liabilities related to property damage
 - B. The financial stability of the borrower
 - C. Title defects and marketability issues
 - D. Property maintenance costs
- 3. What approval is necessary for short form amalgamations under the OBCA?**
 - A. Majority vote from shareholders
 - B. Resolution of directors for each amalgamating corporation
 - C. Public notice of amalgamation
 - D. Approval from the Ministry of Finance
- 4. What must be established for a successful claim under Part V of the SLRA for a disinherited biological child?**
 - A. The child needs documented proof of familial circumstances
 - B. Evidence of the testator's intent to exclude them
 - C. Proof that the child was under duress during the Will's creation
 - D. Testimony from witnesses about family dynamics
- 5. What constitutes satisfactory evidence of legal use for a property?**
 - A. A verbal agreement from the seller.
 - B. A document from the property owner.
 - C. Written confirmation from the appropriate municipal authority.
 - D. Statements from neighboring property owners.

- 6. When is an asset sale considered preferable?**
- A. When there are no liabilities associated with the assets
 - B. When the corporation is CCPC qualified and earning active business income
 - C. When the buyer is a public corporation
 - D. When the seller has minimal holdings
- 7. How might a lawyer's advice differ when dealing with a small business versus a large corporation?**
- A. Small businesses face fewer regulations
 - B. Large corporations require less documentation
 - C. Advice must be tailored to scale and complexity
 - D. All businesses are subject to the same laws
- 8. How should a lawyer respond if a client demands a short-notice opinion regarding a recent court decision?**
- A. The lawyer can provide a verbal opinion.
 - B. The lawyer should advise the client to wait.
 - C. The lawyer must inform the client that an opinion cannot be given in the timeframe.
 - D. The lawyer may delegate the opinion to another attorney.
- 9. In a case where a partially intestate person named their wife as the personal representative, what must she do to sell property?**
- A. Obtain consent from beneficiaries in the will
 - B. Wait for full intestate proceedings to conclude
 - C. Sell property with verbal permission from family
 - D. Consult with a real estate attorney before proceeding
- 10. What should a lawyer do when asked to draft a Will for a hospitalized person?**
- A. Draft the Will based on information provided by the spouse
 - B. Obtain instructions directly from the testator and determine capacity
 - C. Consult with hospital staff for input on capacity
 - D. Draft a standard Will without confirming capacity

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When one party in a joint retainer wishes to vary the terms of a Will, what is the lawyer required to do?

- A. Proceed with the changes immediately
- B. Consult with a third party for approval
- C. Get consent from the other party before acting**
- D. Notify a regulatory body of the request

In a joint retainer situation, where a lawyer represents more than one client, the duty of the lawyer is to ensure that the interests and instructions of all clients are respected and balanced. When one party expresses a desire to vary the terms of a Will, the lawyer must prioritize effective communication and mutual consent among all parties involved. Obtaining consent from the other party before proceeding with any changes is essential because changes to a Will can significantly affect the interests of all clients involved. The lawyer must ensure that the party who did not request the change has the opportunity to agree or voice objections. This obligation stems from the lawyer's duty to act in the best interests of their clients and maintain transparency throughout the representation. Failing to secure consent can result in conflicts of interest and possible legal disputes, undermining the integrity of the joint retainer arrangement. In contrast, proceeding with changes immediately could disregard the rights and interests of the other party, while consulting a third party for approval may not be practical or legally required. Notifying a regulatory body is also unnecessary unless there is a breach of ethics or legal issues at hand. Thus, securing the other party's consent aligns with the ethical standards expected of legal professionals in Ontario.

2. What does title insurance typically protect against?

- A. Liabilities related to property damage
- B. The financial stability of the borrower
- C. Title defects and marketability issues**
- D. Property maintenance costs

Title insurance primarily protects property owners and lenders from losses associated with defects in the title or issues that may affect the marketability of the property. This includes problems such as undisclosed liens, errors in public records, and fraud or forgery affecting the title. When a buyer purchases title insurance, they are essentially securing themselves against any potential legal claims or disputes that could arise concerning ownership rights. The other options focus on aspects not covered by title insurance. Liabilities related to property damage and property maintenance costs are typically handled by homeowner's insurance or warranty programs, which cover damage to the physical structure and maintenance issues rather than title-related concerns. The financial stability of the borrower is important for lending decisions but does not relate to title insurance directly, as it concerns the borrower's ability to repay the loan rather than any potential title issues. Thus, the correct choice highlighting the protective function of title insurance is indeed centered around title defects and marketability issues.

3. What approval is necessary for short form amalgamations under the OBCA?

- A. Majority vote from shareholders
- B. Resolution of directors for each amalgamating corporation**
- C. Public notice of amalgamation
- D. Approval from the Ministry of Finance

In the context of the Ontario Business Corporations Act (OBCA), short form amalgamations involve the merger of two or more corporations under specific conditions that simplify the process. The correct requirement involves a resolution of directors for each amalgamating corporation. This means that for a short form amalgamation to proceed, the boards of directors of the involved corporations must each pass a resolution that approves the amalgamation. This is a streamlined requirement designed to reduce the need for shareholder approval and public intervention in certain straightforward situations where the corporations are closely related, such as when one company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the other. In contrast, other options involve either shareholder voting, which is typically required for longer or more complex amalgamations, or external approvals and notices that do not pertain to the direct procedural requirements of a short form amalgamation. Consequently, the emphasis on directors' resolutions reflects the intent of the OBCA to facilitate efficient corporate restructuring among qualifying corporations.

4. What must be established for a successful claim under Part V of the SLRA for a disinherited biological child?

- A. The child needs documented proof of familial circumstances
- B. Evidence of the testator's intent to exclude them
- C. Proof that the child was under duress during the Will's creation**
- D. Testimony from witnesses about family dynamics

For a successful claim under Part V of the Succession Law Reform Act (SLRA) regarding a disinherited biological child, the focus is on the intention of the testator as it relates to the inclusion or exclusion of children in a will. The correct answer emphasizes that evidence of the testator's intent to exclude the child is crucial because the SLRA provides a framework for addressing the rights of biological children who may feel unfairly treated if they are not mentioned in the will. To establish a valid claim, the disinherited child must often demonstrate that the testator had a clear understanding of their relationship and intentionally chose to exclude them from benefits in the will. This means that if a child wishes to contest a will on these grounds, they must provide appropriate evidence to indicate the testator's intentions rather than focusing solely on their circumstances or the dynamics within the family. In this context, the other options pertain to aspects that are less relevant or not required under the SLRA. For example, documenting familial circumstances or gathering witness testimony can sometimes support a claim, but they do not directly address the core issue of the testator's intent, which is essential in determining the validity of the claim. The requirement for proof of duress during the

5. What constitutes satisfactory evidence of legal use for a property?

- A. A verbal agreement from the seller.
- B. A document from the property owner.
- C. Written confirmation from the appropriate municipal authority.**
- D. Statements from neighboring property owners.

Satisfactory evidence of legal use for a property is best established through written confirmation from the appropriate municipal authority. This is because municipal authorities are responsible for zoning regulations, property use approvals, and compliance with local laws. Their written confirmation serves as an official and authoritative statement regarding how the property can legally be used, including any restrictions or approvals that may be in place. Verbal agreements from sellers or documents from property owners do not carry the same level of certifiability and may not reflect current legal standing or compliance with municipal regulations. Similarly, statements from neighboring property owners could provide informal insights or perceptions about the property use but lack the official acknowledgment or authoritative weight provided by municipal confirmation. Therefore, reliance on municipal documentation acts as a safeguard in confirming the legality and proper use of the property.

6. When is an asset sale considered preferable?

- A. When there are no liabilities associated with the assets
- B. When the corporation is CCPC qualified and earning active business income**
- C. When the buyer is a public corporation
- D. When the seller has minimal holdings

An asset sale is considered preferable when the corporation is a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC) that is earning active business income. This is significant because CCPCs can take advantage of the lifetime capital gains exemption when selling certain types of qualified small business corporation shares. This can provide substantial tax savings for the seller, making the transaction more financially advantageous. Additionally, earning active business income suggests that the business is likely generating profits, which can enhance the perceived value of the assets being sold. Buyers are often more interested in acquiring assets from a business that is actively profitable, as it indicates that the assets are in use and can contribute to continued business operations. Other options do not directly address the favorable conditions typically assessed in an asset sale. For instance, selling assets without associated liabilities might seem beneficial, but in practice, solvent companies often have some level of liabilities, and the focus ultimately tends to be on taxation and strategic business advantages. Similarly, the status of the buyer as a public corporation or the seller's minimal holdings do not provide the same level of advantage in terms of tax efficiency or valuation that comes with the seller being a CCPC with active business income.

7. How might a lawyer's advice differ when dealing with a small business versus a large corporation?

- A. Small businesses face fewer regulations
- B. Large corporations require less documentation
- C. Advice must be tailored to scale and complexity**
- D. All businesses are subject to the same laws

The correct answer highlights the importance of tailoring legal advice to the specific context and needs of the business involved. Small businesses and large corporations often operate under different circumstances, leading to variations in the legal services they require. For instance, small businesses may require guidance on basic compliance issues, establishing contracts, and navigating local regulations, while larger corporations might face more complex issues such as corporate governance, international regulations, mergers and acquisitions, and numerous compliance matters due to their diversified operations. Therefore, the scale and complexity of the business directly impact the nature of the legal advice provided. This consideration is critical for lawyers, as a one-size-fits-all approach would not adequately address the unique challenges and operational needs of each type of business. Tailoring advice ensures that it is relevant and actionable, providing the client with the best possible guidance suited to their specific situation.

8. How should a lawyer respond if a client demands a short-notice opinion regarding a recent court decision?

- A. The lawyer can provide a verbal opinion.
- B. The lawyer should advise the client to wait.
- C. The lawyer must inform the client that an opinion cannot be given in the timeframe.**
- D. The lawyer may delegate the opinion to another attorney.

In situations where a client requests a short-notice opinion regarding a recent court decision, the lawyer must balance the obligation to provide competent representation with the need for sufficient time to conduct thorough research and analysis. Delivering an informed legal opinion without appropriate time for reflection and research runs the risk of providing inaccurate or incomplete information. By informing the client that an opinion cannot be given within the requested timeframe, the lawyer is upholding their professional responsibility. This response emphasizes the importance of diligence and thoroughness in legal practice. It communicates to the client that while their request is understood, the complexity and potential implications of legal opinions necessitate more time to ensure that the information provided is accurate and reliable. Providing a verbal opinion or delegating the responsibility to another attorney could compromise the quality of the advice and may not meet the standard of care expected from a legal professional. Advising the client to wait is inappropriate in this context, as it avoids addressing the underlying issue of time constraints effectively. Therefore, the most responsible course of action is to explain that a well-considered legal opinion cannot be generated within the short time requested.

9. In a case where a partially intestate person named their wife as the personal representative, what must she do to sell property?

- A. Obtain consent from beneficiaries in the will**
- B. Wait for full intestate proceedings to conclude
- C. Sell property with verbal permission from family
- D. Consult with a real estate attorney before proceeding

In situations involving a partially intestate estate, the personal representative must usually obtain consent from the beneficiaries of the estate to sell property. This is because, even though the individual has appointed their wife as the personal representative, there are likely shared interests in the estate with other beneficiaries named in the will. Their consent is crucial because the property belongs to the estate as a whole, and the interests of all beneficiaries must be respected. Consulting with a real estate attorney is generally a good practice, but it does not replace the need for consent from beneficiaries. The necessity to wait for full intestate proceedings to conclude is not required in this context, as the personal representative can act prior to full distribution, provided appropriate consents are obtained. Similarly, selling property based solely on verbal permission would not satisfy the legal requirements for such transactions, as formal documentation and written consent from beneficiaries are typically necessary. Thus, obtaining consent from the beneficiaries ensures that the rights of all parties involved are acknowledged and preserved.

10. What should a lawyer do when asked to draft a Will for a hospitalized person?

- A. Draft the Will based on information provided by the spouse
- B. Obtain instructions directly from the testator and determine capacity**
- C. Consult with hospital staff for input on capacity
- D. Draft a standard Will without confirming capacity

When a lawyer is asked to draft a Will for a hospitalized person, obtaining instructions directly from the testator and determining their capacity is essential. This approach ensures that the person creating the Will is doing so willingly and has the mental capacity to understand the implications of the document. The testator must be able to comprehend the nature of making a Will, the extent of their assets, and the beneficiaries involved. Directly engaging with the testator allows the lawyer to assess their capacity and make necessary inquiries about their intentions, which are crucial to securing the Will's validity. This interaction further helps to ensure that the Will is a true reflection of the testator's wishes, free from undue influence or misunderstandings. In contrast, drafting a Will based solely on information from a spouse does not guarantee that the testator's wishes are accurately captured, nor does it address any concerns about the testator's capacity. Consulting hospital staff could provide some insights but does not replace the personal responsibility of the lawyer to evaluate the testator directly. Lastly, drafting a standard Will without confirming capacity disregards the critical legal requirements needed for a valid Will, significantly undermining the enforceability of that document.

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.

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

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