

SOLICITORS QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (SQE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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

<https://solicitorsqualifying.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 should a landlord ensure regarding ground (g) to occupy the property for its own business?**
 - A. They have owned the property for less than five years
 - B. They have a valid business plan
 - C. They have proof of previous occupancy
 - D. They have owned the property for at least five years
- 2. List two responsibilities of a solicitor tested in the SQE.**
 - A. Drafting legal documents and representing clients
 - B. Advising clients and representing clients in legal matters
 - C. Researching legal history and writing legal essays
 - D. None, responsibilities are not tested
- 3. What type of scenarios does SQE2 emphasize for candidates?**
 - A. Theoretical scenarios that do not relate to real-life situations.
 - B. Casual discussions among peers.
 - C. High-stakes, timed practical assessments.
 - D. Extended project reports on legal history.
- 4. What theoretical knowledge is assessed in the Business Law module of SQE1?**
 - A. Principles of family law and immigration
 - B. Principles of criminal law and tort law
 - C. Principles of company law, contracts, and business structures
 - D. Principles of environmental law and intellectual property
- 5. What types of assessments are considered practical in SQE2?**
 - A. Written exams and essays
 - B. Multiple choice quizzes
 - C. Role-play scenarios, simulated client interactions, and real-life case analysis
 - D. Group discussions and presentations

6. What is the outcome of the SQE examination process for solicitors?

- A. It provides a theoretical understanding without practical application.
- B. It ensures qualification in accordance with contemporary legal standards.
- C. It is only a formality with no real implications.
- D. It solely evaluates historical legal knowledge.

7. How can a trustee delegate their powers?

- A. By verbal agreement with other trustees
- B. By deed and notifying other trustees in writing
- C. Through an informal group meeting
- D. Only to a family member

8. What can magistrates do if a defendant breaches a suspended sentence?

- A. Order a new trial
- B. Modify the initial sentence or extend supervision
- C. Ignore the breach and proceed as normal
- D. Suspend the sentencing entirely

9. Which aspect is NOT typically assessed in the SQE2?

- A. Client Interviewing skills
- B. Written communication proficiency
- C. Knowledge of criminal law
- D. Practical legal skills in various areas

10. Which task types may candidates encounter in SQE2?

- A. Negotiation, contract drafting, and trial advocacy
- B. Advocacy, client interviewing, and legal drafting
- C. Interrogation, mediation, and legal research
- D. Client counseling, trial preparation, and document review

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What should a landlord ensure regarding ground (g) to occupy the property for its own business?

- A. They have owned the property for less than five years
- B. They have a valid business plan
- C. They have proof of previous occupancy
- D. They have owned the property for at least five years**

A landlord must ensure that they have owned the property for at least five years in order to occupy it for their own business under ground (g). This requirement is established in the law governing leaseholds, where ground (g) relates to the landlord's right to recover possession of a property for specific reasons, one of which is to occupy the property for their own business use. The rationale behind this stipulation is to prevent landlords from frequently evicting tenants without a substantial basis or commitment to the property. By requiring that the landlord has been the owner for a minimum period, it promotes stability for tenants and ensures that landlords have a genuine interest and intention in utilizing the property for their business. The other options do not address the specific legal requirements that apply to ground (g). A valid business plan or proof of previous occupancy may be relevant in different contexts but do not fulfill the threshold requirement of property ownership duration, which is critical for the applicability of ground (g). Owning the property for less than five years would not satisfy the conditions set by the law for a landlord's right to recover possession under this ground.

2. List two responsibilities of a solicitor tested in the SQE.

- A. Drafting legal documents and representing clients
- B. Advising clients and representing clients in legal matters**
- C. Researching legal history and writing legal essays
- D. None, responsibilities are not tested

The choice highlighting advising clients and representing clients in legal matters accurately reflects two core responsibilities of a solicitor. Solicitors are primarily tasked with providing legal advice, ensuring that clients understand their rights and options in various situations. This involves thorough analysis of legal issues and applying the law to their specific circumstances. Additionally, solicitors represent clients in legal proceedings, advocating on their behalf and handling negotiations with other parties, which is crucial in contexts such as litigation, contract disputes, or any legal transactions. These responsibilities are foundational to the role of a solicitor and are essential elements of the practice of law. The other choices do not capture the primary functions of a solicitor accurately. Drafting legal documents is indeed a part of a solicitor's duties, but it is only one aspect and does not encompass the breadth of advisory services provided. Researching legal history and writing essays may pertain more to academic pursuits or theoretical discussions rather than the practical responsibilities of a solicitor. The assertion that none of the responsibilities are tested contradicts the core competencies central to a solicitor's role, as these responsibilities are typically evaluated in professional assessments such as the SQE.

3. What type of scenarios does SQE2 emphasize for candidates?

- A. Theoretical scenarios that do not relate to real-life situations.
- B. Casual discussions among peers.
- C. High-stakes, timed practical assessments.**
- D. Extended project reports on legal history.

The emphasis of SQE2 is on high-stakes, timed practical assessments. This aspect of the examination is designed to simulate the pressure and urgency that solicitors face in real-world legal practice. Candidates are assessed on their ability to apply legal knowledge and skills in a manner that closely mirrors the actual tasks they will perform as solicitors. The practical nature of these assessments requires candidates to demonstrate proficiency in various skills, such as interviewing clients, negotiating, and drafting legal documents, all within a set time limit. This format not only tests theoretical knowledge but also the application of that knowledge in realistic, practical situations where time management and decision-making are critical. The focus on practical assessments ensures that candidates are adequately prepared for the demands of legal practice, equipping them with the skills necessary to succeed in their future roles as solicitors.

4. What theoretical knowledge is assessed in the Business Law module of SQE1?

- A. Principles of family law and immigration
- B. Principles of criminal law and tort law
- C. Principles of company law, contracts, and business structures**
- D. Principles of environmental law and intellectual property

In the Business Law module of SQE1, the theoretical knowledge encompasses the principles of company law, contracts, and business structures. This area of the law is fundamental for any legal practice that involves the formation, operation, and regulation of businesses. Understanding company law is crucial as it governs the rights and responsibilities of companies and their stakeholders, including shareholders and directors. Contracts are equally important since they form the basis of most business transactions, dictating the agreements made between parties and their enforceability. Knowledge of business structures, such as sole traders, partnerships, and limited companies, is essential as it influences legal liability and tax considerations. This combination of legal principles prepares candidates for the practical realities they will encounter in a business legal environment, making it vital for anyone pursuing a career as a solicitor. The other areas mentioned in the incorrect options do not align with the specific focus of business law. Family law and immigration, criminal law and tort law, as well as environmental law and intellectual property, address different aspects of law and are thus outside the scope of the Business Law module in SQE1.

5. What types of assessments are considered practical in SQE2?

- A. Written exams and essays
- B. Multiple choice quizzes
- C. Role-play scenarios, simulated client interactions, and real-life case analysis**
- D. Group discussions and presentations

In SQE2, the assessments are designed to evaluate practical legal skills in realistic contexts, which is why role-play scenarios, simulated client interactions, and real-life case analysis are considered practical. These types of assessments imitate situations that a solicitor may encounter in their professional practice, focusing on skills such as client interviewing, negotiation, and legal problem-solving. By participating in these scenarios, candidates demonstrate their ability to apply legal knowledge and skills in practice, reflecting the real-world experience they will require as solicitors. The distinction lies in the focus of the assessment methods. While written exams and essays assess theoretical knowledge and understanding, practical assessments emphasize the ability to translate that knowledge into actionable skills. Similarly, multiple choice quizzes are typically used to evaluate memory and comprehension rather than practical applications. Group discussions and presentations, while interactive, do not necessarily harness the specific one-on-one client interactions and practical legal tasks that SQE2 aims to assess. Hence, the focus on immersive, applied learning experiences is central to the practical nature of SQE2's assessments.

6. What is the outcome of the SQE examination process for solicitors?

- A. It provides a theoretical understanding without practical application.
- B. It ensures qualification in accordance with contemporary legal standards.**
- C. It is only a formality with no real implications.
- D. It solely evaluates historical legal knowledge.

The outcome of the SQE examination process is to ensure qualification in accordance with contemporary legal standards. The Solicitors Qualifying Examination (SQE) was designed to create a consistent and rigorous standard for all aspiring solicitors in England and Wales, reflecting the current practices and demands of the legal profession. This process evaluates candidates on a wide range of competencies that are essential for modern solicitors, which include both legal knowledge and practical skills necessary for client representation and understanding the legal system's operation today. The SQE places a significant emphasis on real-world application and contemporary issues, preparing candidates to meet the challenges they will face in their legal careers. This focus ensures that newly qualified solicitors possess the relevant skills and knowledge to thrive in a rapidly changing legal environment, addressing the needs of clients effectively. Therefore, the correct choice accurately captures the purpose and significance of the SQE examination process.

7. How can a trustee delegate their powers?

- A. By verbal agreement with other trustees
- B. By deed and notifying other trustees in writing**
- C. Through an informal group meeting
- D. Only to a family member

A trustee can delegate their powers by deed and notifying other trustees in writing. This method ensures that the delegation is formalized and documented, providing clarity and legal validity to the arrangements. A deed is a written document that conveys an intention to delegate certain responsibilities and powers, and notifying other trustees in writing is important for maintaining transparency and accountability within the trust. In the context of trust law, it is essential to follow proper protocols when delegating powers to ensure that the trustee fulfills their fiduciary duties correctly. By adhering to these formal procedures, the trustee protects themselves from potential claims of breach of duty or misconduct that could arise from improper delegation. Other options, such as a verbal agreement or informal group meetings, lack the necessary legal weight and documentation required for such delegations and could lead to misunderstandings or disputes among trustees. Additionally, delegating powers only to a family member does not conform to the fiduciary standards expected of trustees, who must act in the best interest of all beneficiaries rather than choosing delegations based solely on familial relations.

8. What can magistrates do if a defendant breaches a suspended sentence?

- A. Order a new trial
- B. Modify the initial sentence or extend supervision**
- C. Ignore the breach and proceed as normal
- D. Suspend the sentencing entirely

If a defendant breaches a suspended sentence, magistrates have the authority to modify the initial sentence or extend supervision. This means that they can choose to impose additional conditions or increase the severity of the original sentence as a consequence of the breach. The purpose of a suspended sentence is to allow the defendant a chance to rehabilitate without serving time immediately, but breaches signal that this opportunity may not have been taken seriously. The magistrates can decide to implement a range of responses based on the nature of the breach, from extending the period of the suspended sentence to imposing immediate custodial sentences, depending on the circumstances surrounding the breach. This mechanism serves both as a form of punishment and as a way to encourage compliance and rehabilitation. The other options do not align with the authority or functions of the magistrates in such cases. Ordering a new trial is irrelevant in this context, as a suspended sentence does not involve a trial process but rather a judgment already made. Ignoring the breach would undermine the purpose of the suspended sentence and could lead to a lack of accountability. Suspending the sentencing entirely is also not an appropriate response when a breach occurs, as this would disregard the established legal framework intended to manage the defendant's behavior following a sentence.

9. Which aspect is NOT typically assessed in the SQE2?

- A. Client Interviewing skills
- B. Written communication proficiency
- C. Knowledge of criminal law**
- D. Practical legal skills in various areas

The correct answer highlights that knowledge of criminal law is not typically assessed in SQE2. SQE2 primarily focuses on practical legal skills through a series of assessments that simulate real-life scenarios solicitors might encounter. This includes areas like client interviewing, advising, advocacy, and written communication, which are essential for practical legal practice. Unlike SQE1, which evaluates legal knowledge, SQE2 does not test theoretical knowledge of specific legal principles, such as those in criminal law. Instead, it centers on how candidates apply their skills in practice, making it crucial for them to demonstrate their abilities to manage client relationships and produce relevant legal documents.

10. Which task types may candidates encounter in SQE2?

- A. Negotiation, contract drafting, and trial advocacy
- B. Advocacy, client interviewing, and legal drafting**
- C. Interrogation, mediation, and legal research
- D. Client counseling, trial preparation, and document review

The correct answer encompasses tasks that are specifically relevant to the skills tested in SQE2. In SQE2, candidates are assessed on their practical legal skills through a variety of exercises that mirror real-world scenarios lawyers face in practice. Advocacy involves representing clients in various legal proceedings, which is a crucial skill for solicitors. Client interviewing is essential for gathering information and understanding a client's needs and concerns, setting the foundation for legal representation. Legal drafting is vital as solicitors often need to prepare various documents, including contracts, pleadings, and legal correspondence. These tasks are designed to evaluate the candidates' ability to apply their legal knowledge in practical situations, which is central to the SQE2 assessment. Therefore, the inclusion of advocacy, client interviewing, and legal drafting accurately reflects the focus of the exam on practical, essential skills for solicitors.

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://solicitorsqualifying.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE