

Solicitors Qualifying Examination (SQE) Stage 1 Functioning Legal Knowledge (FLK) 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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	15

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. In pre-incorporation contracts, who bears liability?**
 - A. Neither is liable**
 - B. The signatory is personally liable**
 - C. The company is liable from signing**
 - D. Both are liable**

- 2. CPR 18 usage should be?**
 - A. A Request Should Be Made to the Party Before Application to Court and Not Used in Trivial Matters**
 - B. It Should Be Used Only After the Court Orders**
 - C. It Should Be Used for Urgent Matters Only**
 - D. It Should Be Used Before Service of Process**

- 3. The last day of a time period is included unless the period ends on an event. Which option describes what this means?**
 - A. The deadline ends on a weekday**
 - B. The deadline ends on a bank holiday**
 - C. The deadline ends on an event**
 - D. The deadline ends on a weekend**

- 4. Under the counting rules, if the deadline lands on a bank holiday, the submission is on time if made on the next open day.**
 - A. The next open day**
 - B. The bank holiday**
 - C. The following Monday**
 - D. The same day**

- 5. What characterizes an LLP?**
 - A. It has no separate legal personality.**
 - B. It is a hybrid entity with separate legal personality for liability and contractual purposes; for tax purposes, partners are taxed as if in a partnership (tax transparent).**
 - C. It is taxed as a corporation and partners have no liability.**
 - D. It is the same as a traditional partnership in all respects.**

- 6. Who is typically responsible for calling a general meeting?**
- A. The Company Secretary**
 - B. The Board**
 - C. A group of shareholders**
 - D. The Registrar**
- 7. What is the maximum percentage allowed for the short notice threshold if the Articles specify a higher percentage?**
- A. 80%**
 - B. 90%**
 - C. 94%**
 - D. 95%**
- 8. In calculating a notice period using 'clear days', what does it exclude?**
- A. The day of the board resolution and the day of the meeting**
 - B. The day of the notice and the day of the meeting**
 - C. The day of the notice and the day of the board resolution**
 - D. The day of the meeting and the day after the meeting**
- 9. What does a statement of truth declare?**
- A. The Court Approves the Facts**
 - B. The Signer Has an Honest Belief of the Truth**
 - C. The Evidence Will Be Produced**
 - D. The Case Is Ready for Trial**
- 10. Which statement is accurate about 'clear days' for calculating notice periods?**
- A. It excludes the day of the board resolution and the day of the meeting**
 - B. It includes weekends in the calculation**
 - C. It excludes only the day of the notice**
 - D. It excludes the day after the meeting**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In pre-incorporation contracts, who bears liability?

- A. Neither is liable
- B. The signatory is personally liable**
- C. The company is liable from signing
- D. Both are liable

Before a company exists, there is no separate legal entity to bind by contract. The person who signs a contract on behalf of the future company does so personally, so they are liable on that contract. After incorporation, the company could become liable only if it adopts or ratifies the contract (often via novation), but that doesn't automatically transfer liability from the signer. So, on pre-incorporation contracts, the signatory is personally liable.

2. CPR 18 usage should be?

- A. A Request Should Be Made to the Party Before Application to Court and Not Used in Trivial Matters**
- B. It Should Be Used Only After the Court Orders
- C. It Should Be Used for Urgent Matters Only
- D. It Should Be Used Before Service of Process

The main idea being tested is how CPR 18 is used to obtain information or clarification from the other party without immediately going to court. It's a written request aimed at narrowing issues and making the case clearer, so you only pursue a court process if the information isn't provided or the issues remain unresolved. The best choice reflects the proper sequence and purpose: you should make this request to the other party before applying to the court and you should not use it for trivial matters. That captures that CPR 18 is a pre-application tool to gather necessary details, saving time and unnecessary court steps. The other options don't fit because CPR 18 is not described as something you use after a court has already ordered something, nor is it limited to urgent matters, and while it can be used before litigation in some contexts, the precise, widely taught expectation is that it's used before any court application to clarify the pleadings and facts.

3. The last day of a time period is included unless the period ends on an event. Which option describes what this means?

- A. The deadline ends on a weekday
- B. The deadline ends on a bank holiday
- C. The deadline ends on an event**
- D. The deadline ends on a weekend

The idea being tested is how to count a time period when there's a special rule: you normally include the last day, but if that last day falls on an event, you don't count it. So the correct choice matches the scenario where the end date is an event. In that case, you don't include that final day, and the period ends the day before the event. For example, if a seven-day period would finish on an event day, the deadline is the day before that event. The other options describe generic days (a weekday, a bank holiday, a weekend) and don't specify the exception about an event, so they don't illustrate the rule as given.

4. Under the counting rules, if the deadline lands on a bank holiday, the submission is on time if made on the next open day.

- A. The next open day
- B. The bank holiday
- C. The following Monday
- D. The same day

The main idea is how deadlines are treated when the day they fall on isn't a working day. If a deadline lands on a bank holiday, you don't get to act that day because the office is closed. Time for meeting the deadline is extended to the next day when the office is actually open. That's why the submission being on the next open day is the correct rule. This option fits because it captures the exact requirement: you must submit on the next day the office operates, not on the bank holiday itself. Submitting on the bank holiday would not be allowed since the day is closed. Assigning it to a specific day like the following Monday assumes a fixed pattern that may not apply if the bank holiday's position varies. Submitting on the same day is also incorrect for the same reason—the bank holiday isn't an open day.

5. What characterizes an LLP?

- A. It has no separate legal personality.
- B. It is a hybrid entity with separate legal personality for liability and contractual purposes; for tax purposes, partners are taxed as if in a partnership (tax transparent).
- C. It is taxed as a corporation and partners have no liability.
- D. It is the same as a traditional partnership in all respects.

An LLP combines two ideas: it has its own separate legal personality for liability and contracts, and it is treated for tax purposes as a transparent entity with profits taxed to the individual partners. This means the firm can own property, enter into contracts, sue or be sued in its own name, while the members' liability is limited to what they have contributed. For tax, the LLP itself isn't taxed as a company; instead, the profits flow through to the members, who pay tax on their share as individuals. So the best description is that it operates with separate legal personality for liability and contracts, but tax transparency passes profits to the partners. Options that imply no separate personality, or corporate taxation, or that it's identical to a traditional partnership miss these essential distinctions.

6. Who is typically responsible for calling a general meeting?

- A. The Company Secretary
- B. The Board**
- C. A group of shareholders
- D. The Registrar

The board of directors has the authority to call a general meeting because they are responsible for running the company and deciding when governance events are needed. They set the date, venue, and agenda, and issue the notice to shareholders, ensuring the meeting complies with the Companies Act and the articles of association. The Company Secretary typically assists with organising the meeting and handling notices, minutes, and compliance, but the power to convene lies with the directors. A group of shareholders can compel a meeting if they meet statutory thresholds and follow proper procedures, but this is a remedy for when the board won't call one, not the usual source of calling. The Registrar doesn't arrange meetings; they deal with registration and regulatory filings.

7. What is the maximum percentage allowed for the short notice threshold if the Articles specify a higher percentage?

- A. 80%
- B. 90%
- C. 94%
- D. 95%**

The idea being tested is how the Articles of Association can set a higher threshold for actions taken on short notice. If the Articles specify a higher percentage, that higher figure governs the threshold and becomes the maximum you may rely on. So the maximum allowed is the percentage stated in the Articles. In this scenario, that higher percentage is 95%, so the limit is 95%.

8. In calculating a notice period using 'clear days', what does it exclude?

- A. The day of the board resolution and the day of the meeting**
- B. The day of the notice and the day of the meeting
- C. The day of the notice and the day of the board resolution
- D. The day of the meeting and the day after the meeting

When you're calculating a notice period with clear days, you count only full days between the triggering events, excluding the day the triggering action occurs and the day of the event the period ends with. In this context, the clock starts after the board resolution is made and stops before the meeting takes place. So the days you do not count are the day of the board resolution and the day of the meeting. This ensures the period reflects only full days in between. The other options would misstate which days aren't counted: for example, excluding the day the notice is given would blur the start point, excluding the day after the meeting would add an extra, irrelevant day, and excluding the day of the notice and the day of the board resolution would incorrectly shift the start/end boundaries.

9. What does a statement of truth declare?

- A. The Court Approves the Facts**
- B. The Signer Has an Honest Belief of the Truth**
- C. The Evidence Will Be Produced**
- D. The Case Is Ready for Trial**

A statement of truth is a formal declaration by the person signing that the facts stated in the document are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. The key idea is that the signer genuinely believes the information is true, not that the court has already verified it or that evidence will be produced. This is about the signer's honesty and belief in the truth of the statements, rather than about court approval, future production of evidence, or readiness for trial. If someone signs a document knowing it isn't true, they risk serious consequences, such as contempt of court or perjury. That's why the best fit is the option that says the signer has an honest belief of the truth.

10. Which statement is accurate about 'clear days' for calculating notice periods?

- A. It excludes the day of the board resolution and the day of the meeting**
- B. It includes weekends in the calculation**
- C. It excludes only the day of the notice**
- D. It excludes the day after the meeting**

Clear days are counted to give the recipient a full period to respond, and you do not count the day the notice is given (the board resolution) or the day the meeting will occur. In other words, the start and end days are left out, and all days in between are counted, even if they fall on weekends or holidays. Therefore, the accurate statement is that the calculation excludes the day of the board resolution and the day of the meeting. The other options either misstate which days are excluded or imply a different treatment of weekends or the start/end days.

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://sqe1flk1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE