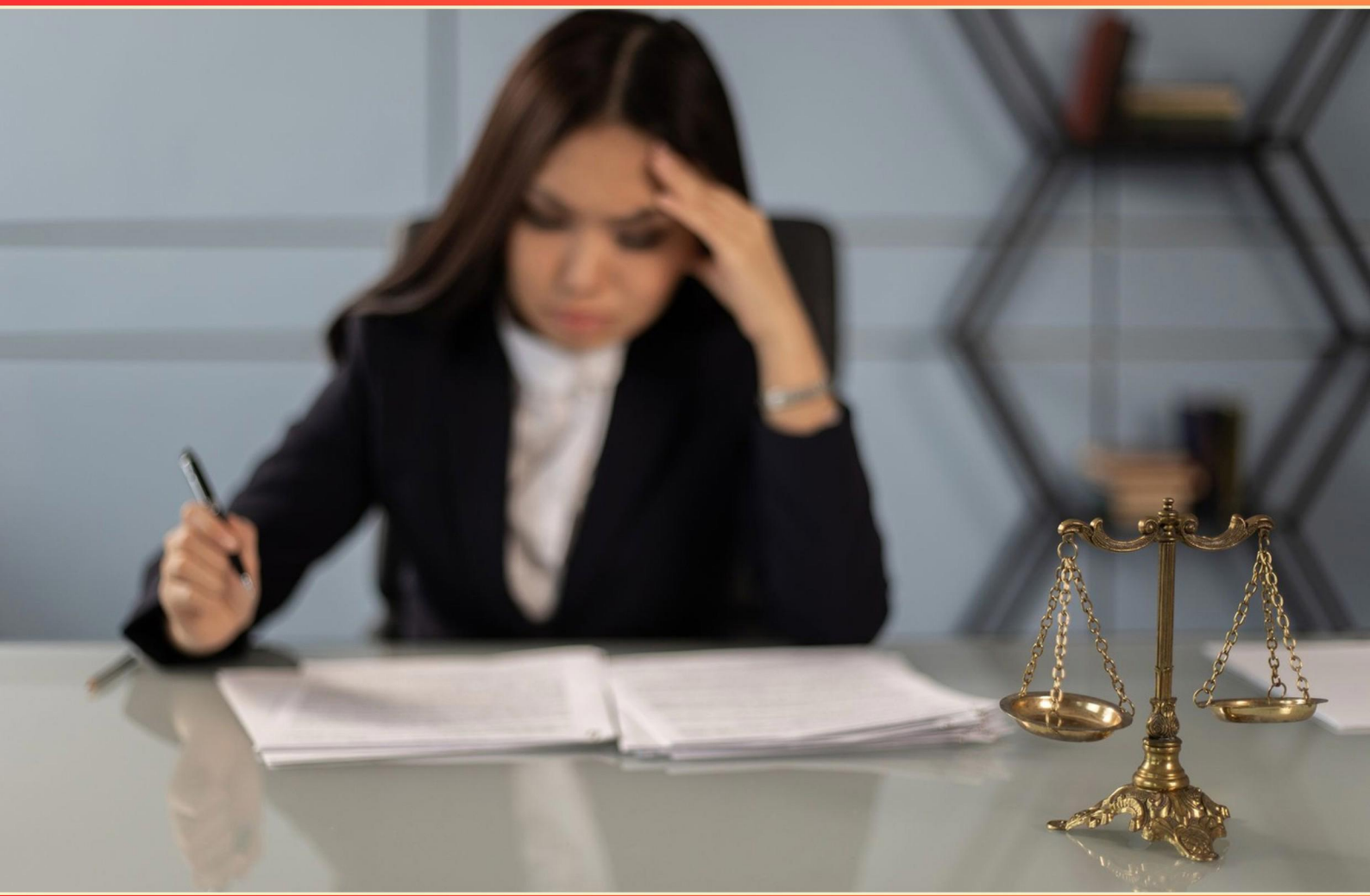
ONTARIO BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **What is a key difference between an asset acquisition and a share acquisition?**

   A. Tax implications

   B. Change in ownership

   C. Disturbance to existing benefit plans

   D. Legal entity continuity

2. **How long does a lawyer have to verify the identity of an organization when transferring funds on its behalf?**

   A. 30 days

   B. 60 days

   C. 90 days

   D. 45 days

3. **How is "summary judgment" defined in legal terms?**

   A. A settlement agreement approved by the court

   B. A court decision made without a full trial when there is no material dispute of fact

   C. A request for a new trial based on errors

   D. A negotiation process between parties

4. **Which court hears cases related to serious criminal matters in Ontario?**

   A. Ontario Court of Justice

   B. Small Claims Court

   C. Superior Court of Justice

   D. Family Court

5. **Who has the authority to change a will?**

   A. The person making the will or testator

   B. The lawyer of the testator

   C. Any family member

   D. The court

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6. What remedy is available to the seller if W is having difficulty obtaining financing to purchase land for a museum?

A. Force the buyer to sell other assets

B. Repudiation of the agreement

C. Wait indefinitely for financing

D. Offer personal financing

7. What does GRIP stand for?

A. General Regulatory Income Pool

B. General Rate Income Pool

C. Gross Receipts Income Pool

D. Gross Rate Income Policy

8. Which principle underlines the idea of vicarious liability?

A. The principle of individual accountability

B. The employer's right to control employee actions

C. The employer's duty to ensure safe working conditions

D. The concept of shared liability among business partners

9. What is deemed dividend calculated as?

A. Redemption proceeds - corporation PUC

B. Stated capital / # of shares paid

C. Redemption proceeds - deemed dividend - ACB

D. ACB greater than PUC

10. What is synonymous with a registration?

A. Mortgage

B. Lease

C. Deed or grant

D. Loan agreement

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a key difference between an asset acquisition and a share acquisition?

A. Tax implications

B. Change in ownership

C. Disturbance to existing benefit plans

D. Legal entity continuity

A key difference between an asset acquisition and a share acquisition lies in the legal entity continuity involved in each transaction. In an asset acquisition, the buyer acquires specific assets and liabilities of a business, which means the seller can cease to exist as an operating entity unless it retains some assets or business operations. In contrast, in a share acquisition, the buyer purchases shares of the target company, leading to the continuation of that company's legal identity. The existing company remains intact, along with its contracts, licenses, and associations, after the transaction. This distinction in legal entity continuity significantly affects the structure of the transaction and has broader implications for the assumption of liabilities and the transfer of operations. For instance, in an asset acquisition, it's essential to identify and transfer specific assets and may involve negotiating new contracts. In a share acquisition, the acquisition of shares typically carries the full scope of existing rights and obligations without the need for contract renegotiation, as the company continues to exist as a legal entity under the same corporate umbrella.

2. How long does a lawyer have to verify the identity of an organization when transferring funds on its behalf?

A. 30 days

B. 60 days

C. 90 days

D. 45 days

The correct answer is B because according to the Bank Secrecy Act, a lawyer must verify the identity of an organization within 60 days when transferring funds on its behalf. Answers A, C, and D are incorrect as they do not align with the timeframe specified by the Bank Secrecy Act. 30 days (option A) is too short of a timeframe and may not provide enough time for proper verification. 90 days (option C) is too long and may increase the risk of illegal or fraudulent activities. 45 days (option D) is not the specified timeline and could lead to non-compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act. Option B is the correct answer as it falls within the required timeframe and allows for sufficient identity verification.

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3. How is "summary judgment" defined in legal terms?

A. A settlement agreement approved by the court

B. A court decision made without a full trial when there is no material dispute of fact

C. A request for a new trial based on errors

D. A negotiation process between parties

Summary judgment is defined as a court decision made without the need for a full trial, specifically in cases where there are no genuine disputes concerning material facts. This legal concept aims to expedite the judicial process by allowing the court to resolve issues that can be determined based on the law and the undisputed facts presented in the case. In summary judgment motions, one party typically argues that the evidence is so clear that there is no need for the trial to establish the facts, as both parties agree on what those facts are. If the court concurs that there are no substantive issues needing a trial, it can issue a judgment in favor of one party without going through the lengthy trial process. The other options, while related to legal proceedings, do not accurately describe summary judgment. For instance, a settlement agreement reflects a mutual decision between parties to resolve a dispute outside of court. A request for a new trial pertains to situations where one party believes there were errors in the original trial that warrant another chance at a decision. Lastly, negotiation processes focus on settlement discussions rather than court decisions on the merits of a case.

4. Which court hears cases related to serious criminal matters in Ontario?

A. Ontario Court of Justice

B. Small Claims Court

C. Superior Court of Justice

D. Family Court

The Superior Court of Justice is the correct choice for hearing serious criminal matters in Ontario. This court has jurisdiction over serious offenses categorized as indictable offenses, which can include crimes such as murder, sexual assault, and robbery. The Superior Court possesses greater authority and resources to handle these complex cases, often involving substantial evidence and legal arguments. In this court, serious criminal trials are conducted before a judge, and in some instances, a jury may also be involved, particularly in more serious cases. The court's ability to impose significant sentences, including lengthy prison terms, underscores its role in dealing with serious crimes. Other courts mentioned, such as the Ontario Court of Justice, primarily handle less serious offenses and summary conviction matters. The Small Claims Court focuses on civil disputes involving smaller claims, and the Family Court addresses family law issues, such as divorce and custody, rather than criminal matters. Thus, the specialized function and authority of the Superior Court of Justice make it the appropriate venue for serious criminal cases in Ontario.

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5. Who has the authority to change a will?

A. The person making the will or testator

B. The lawyer of the testator

C. Any family member

D. The court

The authority to change a will lies solely with the person making the will, known as the testator. This is because a will is a personal declaration of intent regarding the distribution of one's estate after death, and only the testator possesses the legal capacity to make alterations to this document. The testator can change their will as long as they are of sound mind and follow the required formalities, which may include writing the changes and ensuring proper witnessing, depending on the jurisdiction's laws. A lawyer may provide assistance and guidance in making changes, but they do not have unilateral authority to change the will without the testator's explicit consent and direction. Family members, despite their interest in the estate, do not have the legal right to alter a will. Similarly, the court can only intervene in situations where the validity of a will is challenged or if an estate is being administered, but it does not hold the power to make changes to a will at will. In summary, the correct answer is grounded in the principle that the power to amend a will rests exclusively with the testator, reflecting their rights to control the disposition of their estate.

6. What remedy is available to the seller if W is having difficulty obtaining financing to purchase land for a museum?

A. Force the buyer to sell other assets

B. Repudiation of the agreement

C. Wait indefinitely for financing

D. Offer personal financing

If the buyer is having difficulty obtaining financing, the seller can choose to repudiate or cancel the agreement. This means that the contract between the buyer and seller is terminated and the seller is not obligated to continue with the sale. Option A is incorrect as it would force the buyer to sell other assets, which may not be necessary or feasible. Option C is also incorrect as the seller cannot wait indefinitely for financing as it may have negative consequences for the seller. Option D may not be a viable option for the seller as it involves risking their own personal finances. Therefore, the best solution for the seller in this scenario is to choose option B, repudiation, which allows the seller to terminate the agreement and potentially find another buyer.

7. What does GRIP stand for?

A. General Regulatory Income Pool

B. General Rate Income Pool

C. Gross Receipts Income Pool

D. Gross Rate Income Policy

GRIP stands for General Rate Income Pool. This is a type of income pool used in Canada for investment purposes. Option A, General Regulatory Income Pool, is incorrect as it refers to a regulatory pool rather than an income pool. Option C, Gross Receipts Income Pool, is incorrect as it refers to a pool based on receipts rather than rates. Option D, Gross Rate Income Policy, is incorrect as it refers to a policy rather than a pool. It is important to pay attention to the key words in the question, in this case "GRIP", in order to select the correct answer.

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8. Which principle underlines the idea of vicarious liability?

A. The principle of individual accountability

B. The employer's right to control employee actions

C. The employer's duty to ensure safe working conditions

D. The concept of shared liability among business partners

Vicarious liability is fundamentally rooted in the employer's right to control employee actions. This principle holds that an employer can be held liable for the negligent or wrongful acts of employees when those acts occur in the course of their employment. The rationale behind this is that employees are acting on behalf of their employer, and the employer has the supervisory authority and control over the actions of the employee during work hours. This principle acknowledges that the risk associated with employees' actions while performing their job duties is a risk that the employer should bear, particularly because it is the employer who benefits from the employee's activities. If employees are performing tasks that fall within their job responsibilities and in the scope of their employment, the employer is deemed responsible for any resulting harm or misconduct. In contrast, other notions, such as individual accountability, while important, do not specifically explain the transfer of liability from the individual to the employer in the context of employment. The duty to ensure safe working conditions, while vital for worker safety, pertains more to direct responsibilities rather than vicarious liability. Lastly, shared liability among business partners relates to different legal doctrines and does not apply to the employer-employee relationship governed by vicarious liability.

9. What is deemed dividend calculated as?

A. Redemption proceeds - corporation PUC

B. Stated capital / # of shares paid

C. Redemption proceeds - deemed dividend - ACB

D. ACB greater than PUC

A deemed dividend is calculated as redemption proceeds minus corporation PUC, or stated value. This is because deemed dividends are a reduction in the paid-up capital of the corporation, and therefore the amount of the deemed dividend is equal to the decrease in PUC. This means that options B, C, and D are incorrect because they do not include the corporation's PUC in the calculation. Option B divides stated capital by the number of shares paid, which does not take into account the corporation's PUC. Option C subtracts the deemed dividend amount, which is incorrect since the deemed dividend is equal to the decrease in PUC. Option D mentions the adjusted cost base (ACB) being greater than PUC, which is not relevant when calculating deemed dividends. Therefore, the correct answer is A, as it includes the correct elements in the calculation.

10. What is synonymous with a registration?

A. Mortgage

B. Lease

C. Deed or grant

D. Loan agreement

A registration is an official recorded document that proves legal ownership or interest in a property or asset. A mortgage is a type of loan agreement used for purchasing property, but it does not necessarily mean that the property is registered in the borrower's name. A lease is a type of agreement for temporary use of a property, but again, it does not guarantee ownership in the property. Similarly, a loan agreement does not imply ownership, but rather a financial transaction for borrowing money. Deed or grant, on the other hand, are both terms used to describe the legal transfer of ownership of a property, which is synonymous with a registration. Therefore, the correct answer is C Deed or grant.

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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!

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