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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Explain the importance of understanding legal principles in SQE1.

A. It is not necessary for passing SQE1

B. It is essential for correctly applying the law

C. It is only important for SQE2

D. It is beneficial for understanding client needs

2. What is the primary role of abetting in criminal law?

A. Encouraging during the commission of an offence with a mental link

B. Planning the crime before it occurs

C. Providing funds for the crime

D. Ignoring the crime happening

3. What is commonly included in normalized SQE revision strategies?

A. Only memorizing legal definitions

B. Prioritizing health and well-being alongside study

C. Only group studies

D. Disregarding practical applications

4. What defines a s.62 easement?

A. An easement created by verbal agreement

B. A short easement that becomes legal upon contract renewal

C. An easement that can only be created by court order

D. Any easement that is recorded in a public registry

5. What is the minimum time ownership required for shares to qualify for Business relief under IHT?

A. 1 year

B. 3 years

C. 2 years

D. 5 years

SAMPLE

6. What is a key characteristic of knowledge required for an accomplice's liability?

A. The accomplice must know the principal's identity

B. The accomplice must foresee the eventual outcome of the principal's action

C. The accomplice must have a direct involvement in the crime

D. The accomplice's knowledge of help provided is irrelevant

7. What advantage does the SQE provide for aspiring solicitors?

A. A uniform assessment framework for all candidates

B. Exclusive access to top law firms upon passing

C. A quicker route to qualification without further exams

D. A broader scope of legal knowledge tested than any other system

8. What does procuring entail in legal terms?

A. Encouraging a crime after it has occurred

B. Producing by endeavor before the offence with a causal link

C. Encouraging other parties to commit a crime

D. Instigating a crime through written communication

9. What do candidates need to demonstrate in the Research and Written Communication assessment of SQE2?

A. Expertise in negotiations and settlement processes

B. Confidence in presenting to a client audience

C. Competence in legal research and drafting clear legal documents

D. Ability to manage client expectations effectively

10. What is the purpose of a case management hearing in criminal cases?

A. To dismiss cases that lack merit

B. To ensure cases are handled justly and efficiently

C. To assign penalties before trial

D. To negotiate plea deals between parties

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Explain the importance of understanding legal principles in SQE1.

A. It is not necessary for passing SQE1

B. It is essential for correctly applying the law

C. It is only important for SQE2

D. It is beneficial for understanding client needs

Understanding legal principles is fundamental for correctly applying the law, which is crucial in passing SQE1. The exam tests candidates on their ability to interpret and analyze various legal scenarios, which requires a solid grasp of underlying legal doctrines and frameworks. Legal principles serve as the building blocks of substantive law and procedure. Familiarity with these principles allows candidates to navigate complex legal issues, make sound judgments, and provide accurate legal advice. This foundational knowledge is not only important for examination success but also reflects a practical competency that is essential in real-world legal practice. In contrast to other perspectives, such as those suggesting lesser importance for SQE1 or that legal principles are solely relevant for SQE2 or client interactions, the focus on the correct application of law in SQE1 is paramount. Without a firm understanding of legal principles, candidates may struggle to approach legal questions with the necessary analytical skills and critical thinking required to demonstrate their capability as future legal practitioners.

2. What is the primary role of abetting in criminal law?

A. Encouraging during the commission of an offence with a mental link

B. Planning the crime before it occurs

C. Providing funds for the crime

D. Ignoring the crime happening

The primary role of abetting in criminal law is to involve encouraging or assisting another person in the commission of an offense. This encompasses providing support or motivation during the perpetration of a crime, which establishes a mental link between the abettor and the primary offender. In other words, abetting is not merely about being present at the scene or having a passive role; it is an active participation where the abettor helps instill the determination or intent in the other party to carry out the crime. The law recognizes that even if one does not commit the crime directly, their encouragement, whether verbal or through actions, can be essential to the commission of the offense. This differs from other roles in criminal participation, such as planning the crime beforehand, which can fall under conspiracy rather than abetting, or providing funds, which might be viewed as aiding or financing the crime without necessarily encouraging its execution. Ignoring a crime as it happens does not constitute abetting, as it implies a lack of engagement or support. Thus, the essence of abetting lies in the active encouragement during the offense itself.

SAMPLE

3. What is commonly included in normalized SQE revision strategies?

A. Only memorizing legal definitions

B. Prioritizing health and well-being alongside study

C. Only group studies

D. Disregarding practical applications

Prioritizing health and well-being alongside study is a crucial aspect of effective SQE revision strategies. The SQE is a demanding examination, and maintaining mental and physical health significantly contributes to better focus, retention of information, and overall performance. Strategies that support well-being, such as regular breaks, exercise, a balanced diet, and sufficient sleep, can help mitigate stress and enhance cognitive function. Incorporating health-related practices into study routines allows candidates to approach their studies in a more sustainable and productive manner. Emphasizing well-being can also lead to improved motivation and discipline when it comes to study habits. Correctly balancing study time with self-care is essential for long-term success on the SQE journey. The other options focus on narrow approaches, such as only memorization, which overlooks the need for a deeper understanding of the law; exclusively group studies, which may not be effective for every learner; and disregarding practical applications, which is essential for developing the skills necessary for real-world legal practice.

4. What defines a s.62 easement?

A. An easement created by verbal agreement

B. A short easement that becomes legal upon contract renewal

C. An easement that can only be created by court order

D. Any easement that is recorded in a public registry

A s.62 easement is defined by its ability to be created automatically when there is a transfer of land. Specifically, it is established under section 62 of the Law of Property Act 1925. This provision allows for the grant of easements when land is conveyed, provided there is a prior use of the land that can be categorized as an easement. The correct answer reflects the idea that, when a property is transferred, any existing rights to use parts of the land are included unless specifically excluded. This easement can take effect automatically upon the renewal of a contract concerning the property, embodying the principle that rights which have been enjoyed may be preserved for the new owner. Other options do not accurately describe s.62 easements, as they misrepresent the nature of how these easements are formed. For instance, while the creation of easements through a verbal agreement or court order exists in other contexts, those are not applicable to s.62 easements specifically, which rely on existing usage rather than a new court directive or informal arrangement. Additionally, the requirement for an easement to be recorded in a public registry does not pertain directly to how s.62 easements are defined or established.

SAMPLE

5. What is the minimum time ownership required for shares to qualify for Business relief under IHT?

A. 1 year

B. 3 years

C. 2 years

D. 5 years

To qualify for Business Relief under Inheritance Tax (IHT), shares must be owned for a minimum period of two years prior to the individual's death. This is a crucial requirement for ensuring that the beneficial ownership of the shares is established, demonstrating a commitment to holding an interest in the business rather than viewing the investment as a short-term gain. Ownership for less than this period may not reflect a genuine investment in the business, which is the rationale behind requiring a minimum ownership period. Business Relief aims to promote and support entrepreneurship by allowing individuals to pass on their business interests without incurring significant tax burdens, and the two-year threshold reinforces the notion of substantial investment and support for the business. In this context, options citing shorter or longer times do not align with the specific requirement established in tax legislation regarding Business Relief.

6. What is a key characteristic of knowledge required for an accomplice's liability?

A. The accomplice must know the principal's identity

B. The accomplice must foresee the eventual outcome of the principal's action

C. The accomplice must have a direct involvement in the crime

D. The accomplice's knowledge of help provided is irrelevant

A key characteristic of knowledge required for an accomplice's liability is the expectation that the accomplice must foresee the eventual outcome of the principal's action. This means that the accomplice must be aware that their actions or assistance could contribute to the commission of a crime. The principle here is that accomplice liability is based on the accomplice's knowledge and intention regarding the crime being carried out. They must not only know that they are assisting in some manner but must also have a conscious awareness that their actions could lead to a specific illegal outcome. In this context, knowledge is closely tied to the understanding that an accomplice must have the ability to foresee the possible consequences of their involvement. If they knowingly assist a principal in committing a crime, with the foresight of the outcomes that could follow, they can be held liable as an accomplice. The rule emphasizes that a mere passive or indirect involvement without this necessary knowledge does not fulfill the requirements for accomplice liability. This understanding is foundational in criminal law concerning how liability extends beyond the principal actors in a crime.

SAMPLE

7. What advantage does the SQE provide for aspiring solicitors?

A. A uniform assessment framework for all candidates

B. Exclusive access to top law firms upon passing

C. A quicker route to qualification without further exams

D. A broader scope of legal knowledge tested than any other system

The SQE offers a significant advantage in the form of a uniform assessment framework for all candidates. This means that regardless of where or how aspiring solicitors have studied, they will be evaluated against the same set of criteria and standards. It fosters a level playing field, ensuring that all candidates demonstrate the necessary competencies required to qualify as solicitors in England and Wales. This uniform approach contributes to the consistency and reliability of the assessment, making it easier for both candidates and employers to understand what is required for qualification. The other options may present appealing features, but they do not capture the core benefit of the SQE as effectively. For instance, exclusive access to top law firms is not guaranteed solely by passing the SQE; law firms have their own recruitment processes. Similarly, while the SQE may offer some efficiencies in the qualification timeline, it does not necessarily provide a quicker route because all candidates must still undergo the same assessments. Lastly, while the scope of legal knowledge tested in the SQE may be extensive, it is not inherently broader than other qualification systems. Thus, the uniform assessment framework stands out as a defining strength of the SQE for aspiring solicitors.

8. What does procuring entail in legal terms?

A. Encouraging a crime after it has occurred

B. Producing by endeavor before the offence with a causal link

C. Encouraging other parties to commit a crime

D. Instigating a crime through written communication

In legal terms, procuring refers to the act of producing or bringing about an offense through efforts taken prior to the commission of the crime, establishing a clear causal link between one's actions and the crime that ultimately occurs. This definition emphasizes that procuring involves a proactive role, where an individual's actions contribute to the event of the crime materializing. The concept typically applies in contexts such as solicitation, where a person might encourage or assist another in committing an unlawful act. The emphasis is on the individual's endeavor and intent to produce a specific outcome—the crime itself. This means that the role of the procurer is significant because it implies a level of involvement and connection to the criminal act that is recognized under the law. The other options describe different aspects of involvement in crime but do not capture the full legal significance associated with procuring, which focuses on the proactive effort to bring about the criminal act with a causative effect.

SAMPLE

9. What do candidates need to demonstrate in the Research and Written Communication assessment of SQE2?

A. Expertise in negotiations and settlement processes

B. Confidence in presenting to a client audience

C. Competence in legal research and drafting clear legal documents

D. Ability to manage client expectations effectively

In the Research and Written Communication assessment of SQE2, candidates are required to demonstrate competence in legal research and the ability to draft clear legal documents. This assessment evaluates how well candidates can identify relevant legal issues, apply appropriate laws, and effectively communicate their findings in written form. Proficiency in these areas is crucial for legal practice, as lawyers must be able to produce coherent, well-structured documents that convey legal arguments or advice clearly and accurately. Competence in legal research involves the ability to find, interpret, and synthesize legal information from various sources, which is essential for providing informed and reliable guidance to clients or the court. Drafting clear legal documents is equally important because legal writing must be precise and unambiguous to prevent misunderstandings and ensure compliance with legal standards. While expertise in negotiations, presenting to clients, and managing client expectations are valuable skills in legal practice, they are not the primary focus of this specific assessment. This makes the recognized emphasis on research and writing integral to the core competencies that candidates need to exhibit in SQE2.

10. What is the purpose of a case management hearing in criminal cases?

A. To dismiss cases that lack merit

B. To ensure cases are handled justly and efficiently

C. To assign penalties before trial

D. To negotiate plea deals between parties

The purpose of a case management hearing in criminal cases is fundamentally to ensure that cases are handled justly and efficiently. This hearing serves as a preliminary step in the criminal process, where the court assesses the readiness of the parties for trial, sets timelines for the completion of various stages of the case, and identifies any issues that might complicate or delay the proceedings. By facilitating communication between the parties and the court, the case management hearing aims to streamline the process, reduce unnecessary delays, and promote the fair administration of justice. It enables the judge to monitor the progress of the case and ensures that all involved parties are aware of their responsibilities and deadlines. This proactive management is critical in upholding the rights of the accused while also ensuring that the court's resources are used effectively. Dismissing cases that lack merit typically occurs later in the process, often after full consideration of the evidence and arguments. Assigning penalties before trial is generally not within the scope of a case management hearing; penalties are typically determined after a conviction. Similarly, while plea negotiations can happen in criminal cases, a case management hearing is not primarily aimed at this. The primary focus remains on ensuring that all procedural aspects are in place for a fair and timely trial.

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://solicitorsqualifying.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE