



Applaa SQE Practice Mock 199

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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- 1. Distraction-Free Practice:** Solve the multiple-choice questions in Section 1 under timed conditions. Do not look for shortcuts or answers until you are completely done.
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Section 1: Practice Questions

Question 1 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A builder (Nora) contractually agreed to construct a wall for a customer (Jack) for £5,000. Halfway through the job, the builder states they cannot finish unless the customer pays an extra £1,000. The customer agrees. After completion, the customer refuses to pay the extra £1,000. Under *Williams v Roffey Bros*, is the promise to pay the extra £1,000 binding?

- A: No, because performing an existing contractual duty can never be good consideration.
- B: Yes, if the customer obtained a practical benefit (such as avoiding a penalty clause to a third party) and there was no economic duress.
- C: No, because a promise to pay more must be approved by the County Court under CPR regulations.
- D: Yes, because oral contracts are automatically binding regardless of consideration.
- E: No, because it violates Section 52 of the Law of Property Act 1925.

Question 2 — [FLK1 / Tort Law]

A driver (Katelyn) crashes into a pedestrian (Isabella) who is crossing the street, causing physical injuries. To establish negligence, the claimant must show that the defendant owed them a duty of care. How does the court establish if a duty of care exists for physical damage caused by positive actions?

- A: By applying the three-stage Caparo test including fair, just, and reasonable criteria in every case.
- B: By finding that the case falls within an established duty category (such as road users to other road users) where a duty is automatically owed (*Robinson v Chief Constable of West Yorkshire*).
- C: By checking if the defendant signed a voluntary duty registration form.
- D: By proving the defendant intended to cause physical harm.
- E: By allocating the claim to the Fast Track under CPR guidelines.

Question 3 — [FLK1 / Dispute Resolution]

A claimant (James) has brought an action against a defendant (Katelyn) in the County Court for breach of contract, claiming £45,000 in damages. The defendant has filed a defense. In accordance with the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR), which track will this claim be allocated to?

- A: Small Claims Track
- B: Fast Track
- C: Intermediate Track
- D: Multi-Track
- E: Commercial Court Track

Question 4 — [FLK1 / Dispute Resolution]

A claimant (Victor) has brought an action against a defendant (Grace) in the County Court for breach of contract, claiming £5,000 in damages. The defendant has filed a defense. In accordance with the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR), which track will this claim be allocated to?

- A: Small Claims Track
- B: Fast Track
- C: Intermediate Track
- D: Multi-Track
- E: Commercial Court Track

Question 5 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A seller (David) negligently makes a false statement of fact regarding the turnover of a business to a buyer (Lucas), inducing them to buy it. The buyer subsequently discovers the fraud. Which of the following describes the remedies available under the Misrepresentation Act 1967?

- A: The contract is automatically void, and the seller must be prosecuted criminally.
- B: Rescission of the contract and/or damages under Section 2(1) of the Act.
- C: The buyer can only recover damages and has no right to rescind the contract under any circumstances.
- D: The contract is binding, and no remedy is available since the buyer should have checked the accounts (caveat emptor).
- E: The seller is required to perform specific performance of the turnover projection.

Question 6 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A builder (Uma) contractually agreed to construct a wall for a customer (Charlotte) for £5,000. Halfway through the job, the builder states they cannot finish unless the customer pays an extra £1,000. The customer agrees. After completion, the customer refuses to pay the extra £1,000. Under *Williams v Roffey Bros*, is the promise to pay the extra £1,000 binding?

- A: No, because performing an existing contractual duty can never be good consideration.
- B: Yes, if the customer obtained a practical benefit (such as avoiding a penalty clause to a third party) and there was no economic duress.
- C: No, because a promise to pay more must be approved by the County Court under CPR regulations.
- D: Yes, because oral contracts are automatically binding regardless of consideration.
- E: No, because it violates Section 52 of the Law of Property Act 1925.

Question 7 — [FLK1 / Tort Law]

A driver (Grace) crashes into a pedestrian (Mia) who is crossing the street, causing physical injuries. To establish negligence, the claimant must show that the defendant owed them a duty of care. How does the court establish if a duty of care exists for physical damage caused by positive actions?

- A:** By applying the three-stage Caparo test including fair, just, and reasonable criteria in every case.
- B:** By finding that the case falls within an established duty category (such as road users to other road users) where a duty is automatically owed (*Robinson v Chief Constable of West Yorkshire*).
- C:** By checking if the defendant signed a voluntary duty registration form.
- D:** By proving the defendant intended to cause physical harm.
- E:** By allocating the claim to the Fast Track under CPR guidelines.

Question 8 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

Fiona offered to sell a delivery van to Kate for £150,000. Kate replied: 'I accept your offer, but I will pay £135,000.' Fiona did not respond. Two days later, Kate wrote to Fiona saying: 'I accept your original offer of £150,000.' Is there a binding contract between Fiona and Kate?

- A:** Yes, because the second letter constituted a valid acceptance of the original offer.
- B:** Yes, because the original offer remained open and had not been revoked by the offeror.
- C:** No, because the counter-offer of the lower price killed the original offer, meaning it could no longer be accepted.
- D:** No, because a contract for sale of goods must be made in writing signed by both parties.
- E:** Yes, because the offeror's silence on the counter-offer constituted acceptance of the lower price.

Question 9 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A builder (David) contractually agreed to construct a wall for a customer (Nora) for £5,000. Halfway through the job, the builder states they cannot finish unless the customer pays an extra £1,000. The customer agrees. After completion, the customer refuses to pay the extra £1,000. Under *Williams v Roffey Bros*, is the promise to pay the extra £1,000 binding?

- A:** No, because performing an existing contractual duty can never be good consideration.
- B:** Yes, if the customer obtained a practical benefit (such as avoiding a penalty clause to a third party) and there was no economic duress.
- C:** No, because a promise to pay more must be approved by the County Court under CPR regulations.
- D:** Yes, because oral contracts are automatically binding regardless of consideration.
- E:** No, because it violates Section 52 of the Law of Property Act 1925.

Question 10 — [FLK1 / Dispute Resolution]

A claimant (Zachary) makes a valid CPR Part 36 settlement offer to the defendant (Lucas) of £500,000. The defendant rejects the offer. The case goes to trial, and the claimant wins, obtaining judgment of £575,000. What is the primary costs consequence under Part 36?

- A:** The claimant must pay the defendant's costs on the indemnity basis.
- B:** The defendant must pay the claimant's costs on the indemnity basis, plus interest on those costs, from the expiry of the relevant offer period.
- C:** The court will split the trial costs equally between both parties.
- D:** All costs recovery is capped at the Small Claims Track limit.
- E:** The defendant is immune to costs penalties because they defended the claim in good faith.

Question 11 — [FLK1 / Dispute Resolution]

A claimant (Mia) has brought an action against a defendant (Kevin) in the County Court for breach of contract, claiming £35,000 in damages. The defendant has filed a defense. In accordance with the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR), which track will this claim be allocated to?

- A:** Small Claims Track
- B:** Fast Track
- C:** Intermediate Track
- D:** Multi-Track
- E:** Commercial Court Track

Question 12 — [FLK1 / Business Law and Practice]

A director of Delta Builders Ltd (a private company limited by shares) wants to allot new shares to a new investor (Henry) to raise capital of £9,500. The company has only one class of ordinary shares. Under the Companies Act 2006, which of the following is correct regarding the director's authority to allot these shares?

- A:** The director has automatic statutory authority to allot the shares without shareholder approval under Section 550, unless restricted by the articles.
- B:** The director must always obtain authorization by ordinary resolution of the shareholders under Section 551.
- C:** The director must obtain authorization by special resolution of the shareholders to allot any shares.
- D:** The director requires the approval of the Board of Trade before allotting any class of shares.
- E:** Authority is only required if the allotment would cause the company to exceed its authorised share capital as stated in the memorandum.

Question 13 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A seller (Julia) negligently makes a false statement of fact regarding the turnover of a business to a buyer (Quinn), inducing them to buy it. The buyer subsequently discovers the fraud. Which of the following describes the remedies available under the Misrepresentation Act 1967?

- A:** The contract is automatically void, and the seller must be prosecuted criminally.
- B:** Rescission of the contract and/or damages under Section 2(1) of the Act.
- C:** The buyer can only recover damages and has no right to rescind the contract under any circumstances.
- D:** The contract is binding, and no remedy is available since the buyer should have checked the accounts (caveat emptor).
- E:** The seller is required to perform specific performance of the turnover projection.

Question 14 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A builder (Georgia) contractually agreed to construct a wall for a customer (Harry) for £5,000. Halfway through the job, the builder states they cannot finish unless the customer pays an extra £1,000. The customer agrees. After completion, the customer refuses to pay the extra £1,000. Under *Williams v Roffey Bros*, is the promise to pay the extra £1,000 binding?

- A:** No, because performing an existing contractual duty can never be good consideration.
- B:** Yes, if the customer obtained a practical benefit (such as avoiding a penalty clause to a third party) and there was no economic duress.
- C:** No, because a promise to pay more must be approved by the County Court under CPR regulations.
- D:** Yes, because oral contracts are automatically binding regardless of consideration.
- E:** No, because it violates Section 52 of the Law of Property Act 1925.

Question 15 — [FLK1 / Dispute Resolution]

A claimant (Edward) has brought an action against a defendant (Quinn) in the County Court for breach of contract, claiming £500,000 in damages. The defendant has filed a defense. In accordance with the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR), which track will this claim be allocated to?

- A:** Small Claims Track
- B:** Fast Track
- C:** Intermediate Track
- D:** Multi-Track
- E:** Commercial Court Track

Question 16 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A seller (George) negligently makes a false statement of fact regarding the turnover of a business to a buyer (Yasmine), inducing them to buy it. The buyer subsequently discovers the fraud. Which of the following describes the remedies available under the Misrepresentation Act 1967?

- A:** The contract is automatically void, and the seller must be prosecuted criminally.
- B:** Rescission of the contract and/or damages under Section 2(1) of the Act.
- C:** The buyer can only recover damages and has no right to rescind the contract under any circumstances.
- D:** The contract is binding, and no remedy is available since the buyer should have checked the accounts (caveat emptor).
- E:** The seller is required to perform specific performance of the turnover projection.

Question 17 — [FLK1 / Dispute Resolution]

A claimant (Charlotte) makes a valid CPR Part 36 settlement offer to the defendant (Emma) of £180,000. The defendant rejects the offer. The case goes to trial, and the claimant wins, obtaining judgment of £206,999. What is the primary costs consequence under Part 36?

- A:** The claimant must pay the defendant's costs on the indemnity basis.
- B:** The defendant must pay the claimant's costs on the indemnity basis, plus interest on those costs, from the expiry of the relevant offer period.
- C:** The court will split the trial costs equally between both parties.
- D:** All costs recovery is capped at the Small Claims Track limit.
- E:** The defendant is immune to costs penalties because they defended the claim in good faith.

Question 18 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

A seller (Nathan) negligently makes a false statement of fact regarding the turnover of a business to a buyer (Ryan), inducing them to buy it. The buyer subsequently discovers the fraud. Which of the following describes the remedies available under the Misrepresentation Act 1967?

- A:** The contract is automatically void, and the seller must be prosecuted criminally.
- B:** Rescission of the contract and/or damages under Section 2(1) of the Act.
- C:** The buyer can only recover damages and has no right to rescind the contract under any circumstances.
- D:** The contract is binding, and no remedy is available since the buyer should have checked the accounts (caveat emptor).
- E:** The seller is required to perform specific performance of the turnover projection.

Question 19 — [FLK1 / Business Law and Practice]

Prior to the formal incorporation of Nexus Media plc, a promoter (Uma) signed a contract 'on behalf of the company' to purchase machinery from a supplier. The company is now incorporated. Which of the following best describes the liability of Uma and the company on this pre-incorporation contract?

- A:** The company is automatically bound by the contract upon incorporation, and the promoter is released.
- B:** The contract is completely void and unenforceable by any party.
- C:** The promoter is personally liable and entitled under the contract, subject to any agreement to the contrary, under Section 51 of the Companies Act 2006.
- D:** The company and the promoter are jointly and severally liable automatically.
- E:** The company can unilaterally ratify the contract without the supplier's agreement.

Question 20 — [FLK1 / Contract Law]

Wendy offered to sell a office building to Victor for £5,000. Victor replied: 'I accept your offer, but I will pay £4,500.' Wendy did not respond. Two days later, Victor wrote to Wendy saying: 'I accept your original offer of £5,000.' Is there a binding contract between Wendy and Victor?

- A:** Yes, because the second letter constituted a valid acceptance of the original offer.
- B:** Yes, because the original offer remained open and had not been revoked by the offeror.
- C:** No, because the counter-offer of the lower price killed the original offer, meaning it could no longer be accepted.
- D:** No, because a contract for sale of goods must be made in writing signed by both parties.
- E:** Yes, because the offeror's silence on the counter-offer constituted acceptance of the lower price.

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