

PRACTICE EXAM 17: MPRE SIMULATION

Time Allotted: 2 hours

Format: Cloze (fill-in-the-blank). Each question presents a rule statement, comment, or doctrinal principle with one or more critical terms removed and replaced with numbered blanks [1], [2], or [3]. Select the answer choice containing the precise wording that correctly fills the blanks. Approximate or paraphrased terms are incorrect — the test rewards precise doctrinal recall.

1. Rule 8.4(b) makes it professional misconduct for a lawyer to commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's [1], [2], or fitness as a lawyer in other respects.

- A. honesty; objectivity
- B. character; integrity
- C. competence; diligence
- D. honesty; trustworthiness

2. Rule 1.5(c) provides that a contingent fee agreement shall be in a [1] signed by the [2], and shall state the method by which the fee is to be determined.

- A. record; lawyer
- B. statement; attorney
- C. writing; client
- D. document; firm

3. Rule 1.6(a) provides that a lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives [1] consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the [2], or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b).

- A. informed; representation
- B. written; matter
- C. express; engagement
- D. specific; transaction

4. Rule 1.7(a) defines a concurrent conflict as existing if: (1) the representation of one client will be [1] adverse to another client; or (2) there is a significant risk that the representation will be materially [2] by responsibilities to another client, a former client, a third person, or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

- A. potentially; affected
- B. directly; limited
- C. presumptively; constrained
- D. probably; restricted

5. Rule 1.1 provides that competent representation requires the legal [1], skill, thoroughness, and [2] reasonably necessary for the representation.

- A. background; experience
- B. learning; effort
- C. knowledge; preparation
- D. expertise; diligence

6. Rule 3.3(a) provides that a lawyer shall not knowingly: (1) make a false statement of fact or law to a [1]; or (3) offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be [2].

- A. tribunal; false
- B. court; misleading
- C. judge; inaccurate
- D. proceeding; untrue

7. Rule 1.9(a) provides that a lawyer who has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter represent another person in the same or a substantially [1] matter in which that person's interests are [2] adverse to the interests of the former client, unless the former client gives informed consent confirmed in writing.

- A. related; presumptively
- B. similar; potentially
- C. related; materially
- D. connected; directly

8. Rule 1.16(a) provides that a lawyer [1] decline or withdraw from representation if (1) the representation will result in violation of the [2] of professional conduct or other law; (2) the lawyer's physical or mental condition materially impairs the lawyer's ability to represent the client; or (3) the lawyer is discharged.

- A. should; standards
- B. may; canons
- C. could; principles
- D. shall; rules

9. Rule 3.4(b) provides that a lawyer shall not [1] or assist a witness to testify [2] or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law.

- A. counsel; falsely
- B. permit; untruthfully
- C. allow; incorrectly
- D. encourage; misleadingly

10. Rule 1.15(a) provides that a lawyer shall hold property of clients or third persons that is in a lawyer's possession in connection with a representation [1] from the lawyer's own property. Funds shall be kept in a [2] account.

- A. separate; trust
- B. segregated; client
- C. apart; designated
- D. distinct; protected

11. Rule 1.6(b)(1) permits a lawyer to reveal information relating to the representation to the extent the lawyer [1] believes necessary to prevent reasonably certain [2] or substantial bodily harm.

- A. genuinely; injury
- B. honestly; harm
- C. sincerely; damage
- D. reasonably; death

12. Rule 1.9(c) provides that a lawyer who has formerly represented a client shall not thereafter: (1) use information relating to the representation to the [1] of the former client except as the Rules would permit; or (2) reveal information relating to the representation except as the Rules would permit or [2].

- A. detriment; allow
- B. injury; authorize
- C. prejudice; permit
- D. disadvantage; require

13. Rule 7.1 provides that a lawyer shall not make a [1] or [2] communication about the lawyer or the lawyer's services.

- A. inaccurate; deceptive
- B. false; misleading
- C. untruthful; confusing
- D. wrong; ambiguous

14. Rule 1.13(a) provides that a lawyer employed or retained by an organization represents the organization acting through its duly [1] [2].

- A. appointed; officers
- B. designated; agents
- C. selected; representatives
- D. authorized; constituents

15. Rule 3.6(a) provides that a lawyer who is participating or has participated in the investigation or litigation of a matter shall not make an [1] statement that the lawyer knows or reasonably should know will be disseminated by means of public communication and will have a [2] likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding.

- A. inappropriate; reasonable
- B. extrajudicial; possible
- C. external; likely
- D. extrajudicial; substantial

16. Rule 5.5(a) provides that a lawyer shall not practice law in a [1] in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction. Rule 5.5(b) prohibits a lawyer not admitted in a jurisdiction from establishing an [2] or other systematic and continuous presence for the practice of law.

- A. location; address
- B. jurisdiction; office
- C. district; site
- D. state; presence

17. Rule 1.2(a) provides that a lawyer shall abide by a client's decisions concerning the [1] of representation and, as required by Rule 1.4, shall consult with the client as to the [2] by which they are to be pursued.

- A. goals; methods
- B. purposes; strategies
- C. aims; ways
- D. objectives; means

18. Rule 1.7(b) provides that notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict, a lawyer may represent a client if the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide [1] and diligent representation to each affected client, the representation is not prohibited by law, the representation does not involve direct adversity in the same litigation, and each affected client gives [2] consent, confirmed in writing.

- A. competent; informed
- B. effective; written
- C. zealous; specific
- D. proper; express

19. Rule 1.3 provides that a lawyer shall act with reasonable [1] and [2] in representing a client.

- A. care; promptness
- B. diligence; promptness
- C. effort; speed
- D. attention; quickness

20. Rule 3.1 provides that a lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein, unless there is a [1] for doing so that is not [2].

- A. ground; spurious
- B. basis; frivolous
- C. reason; meritless
- D. foundation; baseless

21. Rule 1.4(a) provides that a lawyer shall: (1) promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which the client's [1] consent is required; (2) reasonably consult with the client about the means by which the client's objectives are to be accomplished; (3) keep the client reasonably [2] about the status of the matter.

- A. written; updated
- B. specific; advised
- C. express; current
- D. informed; informed

22. Rule 4.2 provides that in representing a client, a lawyer shall not communicate about the subject of the representation with a person the lawyer knows to be [1] by another lawyer in the matter, unless the lawyer has the [2] of the other lawyer or is authorized to do so by law or a court order.

- A. assisted; agreement
- B. counseled; permission
- C. advised; approval
- D. represented; consent

23. Rule 1.6(b)(2) permits disclosure to prevent the client from committing a crime or fraud that is reasonably certain to result in substantial [1] to the financial interests or property of another and in furtherance of which the client has used or is using the lawyer's [2].

- A. damage; advice
- B. injury; services
- C. harm; assistance
- D. detriment; counsel

24. Rule 1.8(a) provides that a lawyer shall not enter into a business transaction with a client unless: (1) the transaction and terms are [1] and reasonable to the client and are fully disclosed in writing in a manner that can be reasonably understood by the client; and (2) the client is advised in writing of the desirability of seeking and is given a reasonable opportunity to seek the advice of [2] legal counsel on the transaction.

- A. equitable; outside
- B. fair; independent
- C. just; separate
- D. balanced; external

25. Rule 3.8(a) provides that the prosecutor in a criminal case shall refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by [1]. Rule 3.8(d) requires the prosecutor to make timely disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that tends to [2] the guilt of the accused.

- A. evidence; refute
- B. proof; counter
- C. probable cause; negate
- D. sufficient cause; disprove

26. Rule 2.11(A) of the Model Code of Judicial Conduct provides that a judge shall [1] himself or herself in any proceeding in which the judge's [2] might reasonably be questioned.

- A. disqualify; impartiality
- B. recuse; objectivity
- C. excuse; neutrality
- D. withdraw; independence

27. Rule 1.10(a) provides that while lawyers are associated in a firm, none shall knowingly represent a client when any one practicing alone would be prohibited by Rules 1.7 or 1.9, unless (1) the prohibition is based on a personal interest of the disqualified lawyer and does not present a significant risk of materially [1] the representation by the remaining lawyers in the firm; or (2) the prohibition is based upon Rule 1.9(a) or (b) and arises out of the disqualified lawyer's association with a [2] firm.

- A. limiting; prior
- B. affecting; previous

- C. constraining; former
- D. restricting; earlier

28. Comment 8 to Rule 1.1 provides that to maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep [1] of changes in the law and its practice, including the benefits and risks associated with relevant [2], engage in continuing study and education, and comply with all CLE requirements.

- A. current; advances
- B. abreast; technology
- C. updated; tools
- D. informed; methods

29. Rule 3.5 provides that a lawyer shall not: (a) seek to influence a judge, juror, prospective juror, or other official by means prohibited by law; (b) communicate [1] as to the merits of the cause with such a person during the proceeding unless authorized to do so by law or court order; or (d) engage in conduct intended to [2] a tribunal.

- A. directly; influence
- B. ex parte; disrupt
- C. privately; affect
- D. informally; manipulate

30. Rule 7.3, as amended in 2018, defines a [1] as a communication initiated by or on behalf of a lawyer or law firm that is directed to a specific person the lawyer knows or reasonably should know needs legal services in a particular matter and that offers to provide, or reasonably can be understood as offering to provide, [2] for that matter.

- A. promotion; representation
- B. advertisement; services
- C. communication; counsel
- D. solicitation; legal services

31. Rule 1.15(c) provides that a lawyer shall [1] into a client trust account legal fees and expenses that have been [2] in advance, to be withdrawn by the lawyer only as fees are earned or expenses incurred.

- A. transfer; received
- B. place; deposited
- C. deposit; paid
- D. move; collected

32. Rule 1.5(a) provides that a lawyer shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an [1] fee or an [2] amount for expenses.

- A. excessive; inflated
- B. inflated; high
- C. exorbitant; outrageous
- D. unreasonable; unreasonable

33. Rule 1.8(c) provides that a lawyer shall not solicit any substantial [1] from a client, including a testamentary gift, or prepare on behalf of a client an instrument giving the lawyer or a person related to the lawyer any substantial [1], unless the lawyer or other recipient of the gift is [2] to the client.

- A. payment; close
- B. gift; related
- C. benefit; connected
- D. transfer; akin

34. Rule 1.14(a) provides that when a client's capacity to make adequately considered decisions in connection with a representation is [1], whether because of minority, mental impairment, or for some other reason, the lawyer shall, as far as reasonably possible, maintain a [2] client-lawyer relationship with the client.

- A. diminished; normal

- B. reduced; standard
- C. impaired; typical
- D. limited; ordinary

35. Rule 3.7(a) provides that a lawyer shall not act as advocate at a trial in which the lawyer is likely to be a [1] witness unless: (1) the testimony relates to an uncontested issue; (2) the testimony relates to the nature and value of legal services rendered in the case; or (3) disqualification of the lawyer would work [2] hardship on the client.

- A. material; significant
- B. probable; serious
- C. necessary; substantial
- D. likely; meaningful

36. Rule 8.3(a) provides that a lawyer who knows that another lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a [1] question as to that lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects, shall [2] the appropriate professional authority.

- A. legitimate; notify
- B. genuine; advise
- C. substantial; inform
- D. material; alert

37. Rule 1.18(a) provides that a person who consults with a lawyer about the possibility of forming a client-lawyer relationship with respect to a matter is a [1] client. Rule 1.18(c) prohibits representing a client with interests materially adverse to those of a prospective client in the same or a substantially related matter if the lawyer received information that could be [2] harmful to that person in the matter.

- A. prospective; significantly
- B. potential; materially
- C. preliminary; substantially

D. proposed; meaningfully

38. Comment 2 to Rule 1.1 provides that a lawyer need not necessarily have special training or prior experience to handle legal problems of a type with which the lawyer is unfamiliar. A lawyer can provide adequate representation in a wholly novel field through [1] necessary study. Competent representation can also be provided through the [2] of a lawyer of established competence in the field in question.

A. focused; engagement

B. concentrated; assistance

C. necessary; association

D. dedicated; partnership

39. Rule 1.6(b)(5) permits a lawyer to reveal information relating to the representation to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to [1] a [2] in a controversy between the lawyer and the client, to establish a defense to a criminal charge or civil claim against the lawyer, or to respond to allegations in any proceeding concerning the lawyer's representation of the client.

A. assert; cause

B. establish; ground

C. establish; claim

D. demonstrate; basis

40. Rule 8.4 provides that it is professional misconduct for a lawyer to: (a) violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of [1]; (b) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects; (c) engage in conduct involving [2], fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

A. another; dishonesty

B. others; deception

C. someone; falsehood

D. agents; lying

41. Rule 1.2 of the Model Code of Judicial Conduct provides that a judge shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the [1], [2], and [3] of the judiciary, and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

- A. authority; capacity; objectivity
- B. independence; integrity; impartiality
- C. autonomy; honesty; neutrality
- D. competence; fairness; expertise

42. Rule 1.11(a) provides that except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer who has formerly served as a public officer or employee of the government: (1) is subject to Rule 1.9(c); and (2) shall not otherwise represent a client in connection with a matter in which the lawyer participated [1] and [2] as a public officer or employee, unless the appropriate government agency gives its informed consent, confirmed in writing.

- A. directly; meaningfully
- B. actively; significantly
- C. personally; substantially
- D. individually; materially

43. Comment 8 to Rule 1.7 notes that conflicts can arise from the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a former client, or a third person, or from the lawyer's own interests. The threshold for a [1] conflict is whether there is a [2] risk that the representation will be materially limited.

- A. consentable; reasonable
- B. concurrent; significant
- C. curable; meaningful
- D. workable; perceptible

44. Rule 7.2(b) provides that a lawyer shall not [1] anything of value to a person for [2] the lawyer's services, except that a lawyer may pay the reasonable costs of advertisements or communications permitted by Rule 7.1.

- A. transfer; promoting
- B. provide; advertising
- C. give; advocating
- D. give; recommending

45. Rule 1.16(a)(2) requires that a lawyer shall withdraw from representation if the lawyer's [1] or [2] condition materially impairs the lawyer's ability to represent the client.

- A. physical; emotional
- B. physical; mental
- C. medical; psychological
- D. bodily; cognitive

46. Rule 3.4(b) prohibits a lawyer from counseling or assisting a witness to testify falsely, or offering an [1] to a witness that is prohibited by law. Comment 3 clarifies that it is not improper to pay a witness's expenses or to compensate an expert witness on terms permitted by law, but the common law rule, accepted in most jurisdictions, prohibits lawyers from financially [2] non-expert witnesses contingent on the testimony.

- A. enticement; remunerating
- B. incentive; rewarding
- C. inducement; compensating
- D. payment; supporting

47. Rule 6.1 provides that every lawyer has a professional responsibility to provide [1] services to those unable to pay. A lawyer should aspire to render at least [2] hours of pro bono publico legal services per year.

- A. free; twenty
- B. complimentary; thirty
- C. donated; forty

D. legal; fifty

48. Comment 5 to Rule 1.1 provides that competent handling of a particular matter includes inquiry into and analysis of the [1] and [2] elements of the problem, and use of methods and procedures meeting the standards of competent practitioners. It also includes adequate preparation.

A. factual; substantive

B. evidentiary; doctrinal

C. factual; legal

D. underlying; applicable

49. Rule 8.4(d) makes it professional misconduct for a lawyer to engage in conduct that is [1] to the [2] of justice.

A. detrimental; cause

B. prejudicial; administration

C. damaging; system

D. injurious; pursuit

50. Rule 1.15(d) provides that upon receiving funds or other property in which a client or third person has an interest, a lawyer shall [1] notify the client or third person. Except as stated in this Rule or otherwise permitted by law or by agreement with the client, a lawyer shall promptly deliver to the client or third person any funds or property that the client or third person is entitled to receive and, upon request, shall promptly render a [2] regarding such property.

A. immediately; report

B. quickly; account

C. promptly; full accounting

D. swiftly; statement

51. Rule 1.2(d) provides that a lawyer shall not [1] a client to engage, or [2] a client, in conduct that the lawyer knows is criminal or fraudulent, but a lawyer may discuss the legal consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client and may counsel or assist a client to make a good faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning or application of the law.

- A. counsel; assist
- B. advise; aid
- C. instruct; help
- D. direct; support

52. Rule 5.1(b) provides that a lawyer having direct [1] authority over another lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the other lawyer [2] with the Rules of Professional Conduct.

- A. management; complies
- B. oversight; complies
- C. supervisory; conforms
- D. operational; abides

53. Rule 4.3 provides that in dealing on behalf of a client with a person who is not represented by counsel, a lawyer shall not state or imply that the lawyer is [1]. The lawyer's only legal advice to an unrepresented person, other than the advice to [2] counsel, may be given only if the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the interests of such person are not in conflict with the interests of the client.

- A. impartial; consult
- B. neutral; obtain
- C. independent; engage
- D. disinterested; secure

54. Rule 2.4(a) provides that a lawyer serves as a [1] neutral when the lawyer assists two or more persons who are not clients of the lawyer to reach a [2] of a dispute or other matter that has arisen between them. Service as such may include service as an arbitrator, a mediator, or in such other capacity as will enable the lawyer to assist the parties.

- A. judicial; settlement
- B. impartial; conclusion
- C. third-party; resolution
- D. independent; agreement

55. Rule 2.10(A) of the Model Code provides that a judge shall not make any public statement that might reasonably be expected to [1] the outcome or [2] the fairness of a matter pending or impending in any court.

- A. affect; impair
- B. influence; compromise
- C. determine; undermine
- D. shape; damage

56. Rule 1.6(c) provides that a lawyer shall make reasonable [1] to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure of, or unauthorized [2] to, information relating to the representation of a client.

- A. efforts; access
- B. steps; entry
- C. actions; intrusion
- D. measures; viewing

57. Rule 7.2(d) provides that any communication made under Rules 7.1 to 7.3 shall include the [1] and [2] of at least one lawyer or law firm responsible for its content.

- A. name; physical address
- B. identity; geographic location
- C. label; brief details
- D. name; contact information

58. Rule 8.2(a) provides that a lawyer shall not make a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with [1] disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge, [2] officer or public legal officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial or legal office.

- A. willful; judicial
- B. reckless; adjudicatory
- C. deliberate; juridical
- D. negligent; legal

59. Rule 4.1 provides that in the course of representing a client a lawyer shall not knowingly: (a) make a false statement of [1] fact or law to a [2] person; or (b) fail to disclose a material fact when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by a client, unless disclosure is prohibited by Rule 1.6.

- A. material; third
- B. factual; outside
- C. substantive; non-party
- D. essential; unrelated

60. Rule 3.3(b) provides that a lawyer who represents a client in an adjudicative proceeding and who knows that a person intends to engage, is engaging, or has engaged in [1] or [2] conduct related to the proceeding shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal.

- A. criminal; fraudulent
- B. illegal; dishonest
- C. unlawful; deceitful
- D. wrongful; misleading

Practice Exam 17: Full Answer Key & Explanations

- 1. D** — The exact statutory language of Rule 8.4(b) is "honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects." This dishonesty-focused triad is the doctrinal touchstone for criminal-act misconduct, and near-synonyms like "character" or "integrity" miss the rule's specific emphasis on dishonesty-related fitness.
- 2. C** — Rule 1.5(c) requires a contingent fee agreement to "be in a writing signed by the client." The rule specifies "writing" (not "record" or "document") and "client" (not "lawyer" or "firm"), with the signature requirement falling on the client because the protection runs to the client's interests in fee clarity.
- 3. A** — Rule 1.6(a) references "informed consent" — the defined term in Rule 1.0(e) — and "the representation" as the carry-out reference point. Substituting "written" or "express" misstates the consent standard, which is informed consent rather than a particular form of expression.
- 4. B** — Rule 1.7(a)(1) uses "directly adverse," a specific defined-adversity concept distinct from indirect or potential adversity. Rule 1.7(a)(2) uses "materially limited," which is the precise standard for material-limitation conflicts — not "affected" or "constrained" generally.
- 5. C** — The Rule 1.1 quartet is "legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness, and preparation," with "knowledge" and "preparation" being the two terms most often tested. These are doctrinally precise and exclude near-synonyms like "expertise," "learning," or "diligence" that map to other rules.
- 6. A** — Rule 3.3(a)(1) uses "tribunal" — a defined term broader than "court" — and Rule 3.3(a)(3) uses "false" rather than "misleading" for the evidence prohibition. Both terms carry doctrinal weight: "tribunal" extends the duty to non-court adjudicative bodies, and "false" is the knowledge-required standard.
- 7. C** — Rule 1.9(a)'s exact language is "substantially related" matter and "materially adverse" interests. Both terms are defined doctrinal touchstones with case-law tests; neither "presumptively" nor "directly" captures the specific Rule 1.9 framework.
- 8. D** — Rule 1.16(a) uses "shall" (mandatory) — not "may" or "should" — and references the "Rules of Professional Conduct," not "standards" or "canons." The combination of mandatory withdrawal language and the technical phrase "Rules of Professional Conduct" appears verbatim in Rule 1.16(a)(1).
- 9. A** — Rule 3.4(b) reads "counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely." "Counsel" is the precise verb (not "permit" or "encourage"), and "falsely" is the adverb (not "untruthfully" or "misleadingly"), reflecting the rule's prohibition on advising deliberate witness falsity.
- 10. A** — Rule 1.15(a) uses "separate" from the lawyer's own property, and the funds requirement specifies a "trust" account. Both terms are statutory; "segregated" or "designated" describe the practice but do not match the rule's specific wording.
- 11. D** — Rule 1.6(b)(1) uses "reasonably believes" (the objectively-tinged standard for permissive disclosure) and "death" plus "substantial bodily harm." Substituting "honestly" or "sincerely" relaxes the

objective standard, and substituting "injury" loses the rule's specific terminology for life-threatening or serious bodily-harm prevention.

12. D — Rule 1.9(c)(1) uses "disadvantage" of the former client, and Rule 1.9(c)(2) excepts disclosure "as the Rules would permit or require with respect to a client." The "require" language is precise because some disclosures are mandatory under other rules, not merely permitted.

13. B — Rule 7.1 prohibits "false or misleading" communications about the lawyer or the lawyer's services. The exact statutory phrase is "false or misleading," and "misleading" carries more doctrinal weight than "false" because it captures communications that are literally true but create false impressions in the reasonable consumer.

14. D — Rule 1.13(a) reads: "A lawyer employed or retained by an organization represents the organization acting through its duly authorized constituents." "Authorized" is statutory, and "constituents" is the defined Rule 1.13 term capturing officers, directors, employees, members, shareholders, and other authorized agents.

15. D — Rule 3.6(a) uses "extrajudicial" statement and the "substantial" likelihood of materially prejudicing the proceeding. Both are doctrinal terms: "extrajudicial" distinguishes from courtroom speech, and "substantial likelihood" is the elevated standard the Supreme Court approved for restricting attorney trial publicity in *Gentile v. State Bar of Nevada*.

16. B — Rule 5.5(a) uses "jurisdiction" — the defined geographic-regulatory term — and Rule 5.5(b)(1) prohibits establishing an "office or other systematic and continuous presence." "Office" is the specific Rule 5.5(b)(1) trigger, not "location" or "address."

17. D — Rule 1.2(a) uses "objectives of representation" — the statutory term for the goals the client controls — and "means by which they are to be pursued," which the lawyer consults the client about. Both are precise defined terms distinguishing the client's domain from the lawyer's domain.

18. A — Rule 1.7(b)(1) uses "competent and diligent representation," and Rule 1.7(b)(4) uses "informed consent, confirmed in writing." "Competent" is the threshold and "informed consent" is the defined Rule 1.0(e) consent standard — both are technical terms not interchangeable with "effective" or "express."

19. B — Rule 1.3 states: "A lawyer shall act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client." The rule's exact words are "diligence" and "promptness" — not "care," "effort," or "speed." These two precise terms are paired and tested as the Rule 1.3 standard.

20. B — Rule 3.1 reads: "A lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding . . . unless there is a basis in law and fact for doing so that is not frivolous." "Basis" and "frivolous" are the doctrinal touchstones, with "frivolous" being the statutory standard that distinguishes from "meritless" or "baseless."

21. D — Rule 1.4(a)(1) uses "informed consent" for the consent standard, and Rule 1.4(a)(3) uses "reasonably informed" about the status of the matter. The exact repeated word "informed" in both blanks reflects the rule's drafting and the Rule 1.0(e) definition that controls.

- 22. D** — Rule 4.2 states the no-contact rule against a person "represented by another lawyer in the matter" and excepts "the consent" of that other lawyer. Both "represented" and "consent" are the precise statutory terms — "assisted," "advised," or "approval" miss the rule's specific framework.
- 23. B** — Rule 1.6(b)(2) uses "substantial injury" to the financial interests or property of another, and references the client's use of the "lawyer's services" in furtherance. Both "injury" and "services" are statutory; "damage" or "advice" or "assistance" do not match the rule's exact wording.
- 24. B** — Rule 1.8(a)(1) requires that the transaction terms be "fair and reasonable" to the client, and Rule 1.8(a)(2) requires advising the client of the opportunity to seek "independent" legal counsel. "Fair" and "independent" are statutory; "equitable" or "outside" approximate but do not match.
- 25. C** — Rule 3.8(a) prohibits prosecuting a charge not supported by "probable cause" — the precise Fourth Amendment-derived term — and Rule 3.8(d) requires disclosure of evidence that "tends to negate" the guilt of the accused. Both are doctrinally specific; "evidence" or "refute" do not match.
- 26. A** — Rule 2.11(A) of the Model Code uses "disqualify" — not "recuse," "excuse," or "withdraw" — and refers to the judge's "impartiality." The Model Code uses "disqualify" as the operative term (some state codes use "recuse" synonymously), and "impartiality" is the central concept of the rule.
- 27. A** — Rule 1.10(a)(1) uses "materially limiting" the representation, paralleling Rule 1.7(a)(2)'s phrasing. Rule 1.10(a)(2) refers to the disqualified lawyer's association with a "prior firm," capturing the migratory-lawyer scenario where the conflict arises from a previous employment.
- 28. B** — Comment 8 to Rule 1.1 — added in 2012 — uses "abreast" of changes and specifically references "technology" in the duty's modern reach. The "abreast/technology" pairing reflects the comment's amended language addressing lawyers' technology-competence obligation.
- 29. B** — Rule 3.5(b) prohibits communicating "ex parte" with a judge, juror, or other official during a proceeding, and Rule 3.5(d) prohibits conduct intended to "disrupt" a tribunal. "Ex parte" is the precise Latin-derived term for one-sided communications, and "disrupt" is the operative verb for tribunal-disruption conduct.
- 30. D** — Rule 7.3(a)'s 2018-amended definition uses the precise word "solicitation" for the defined term and references the offer to provide "legal services." Both terms are statutory; "promotion" or "advertisement" describe different concepts in the same rule family.
- 31. C** — Rule 1.15(c) requires the lawyer to "deposit" advance fees and expenses "paid" in advance into a client trust account. "Deposit" is the precise verb for the trust-account placement, and "paid" describes the advance-payment trigger.
- 32. D** — Rule 1.5(a)'s exact text is "unreasonable fee or an unreasonable amount for expenses." The repetition of "unreasonable" is statutory; both fees and expenses are governed by the same reasonableness standard, making the repeated word the correct fill rather than "excessive," "inflated," or "exorbitant."

- 33. B** — Rule 1.8(c) uses "gift" (twice — both the solicitation prohibition and the instrument prohibition reference "substantial gift") and "related" to the client as the family-relationship exception. The exact statutory wording is "gift" and "related," not "payment" or "benefit."
- 34. A** — Rule 1.14(a) uses "diminished" capacity — the rule's defined term for the trigger condition — and "normal" client-lawyer relationship as the goal the lawyer must maintain as far as reasonably possible. "Reduced" or "impaired" approximate but do not match the statutory term.
- 35. C** — Rule 3.7(a) uses "necessary" witness — not "material" or "probable" — and the exception language "substantial hardship." "Necessary" is the precise statutory term for the witness role triggering the lawyer-witness disqualification, and "substantial" calibrates the hardship exception.
- 36. C** — Rule 8.3(a) uses "substantial" question as the threshold for the reporting duty, and "inform" the appropriate professional authority as the action required. "Substantial" is the qualifying adjective that triggers reporting; "notify" or "alert" approximate but the statutory verb is "inform."
- 37. A** — Rule 1.18(a) defines "prospective" client, and Rule 1.18(c) uses "significantly" harmful information as the disqualifying threshold. Both terms are precise — "prospective" rather than "potential" or "preliminary," and "significantly" rather than "materially."
- 38. C** — Comment 2 to Rule 1.1 uses "necessary study" and "association" with a competent lawyer as the two recognized paths to acquire competence. Both terms are doctrinally precise — the comment uses "necessary" for the study scope and "association" for the partnering relationship.
- 39. C** — Rule 1.6(b)(5) uses "establish a claim or defense" — with "establish" being the operative verb. "Claim" is the rule's specific term for the controversy between lawyer and client; "ground" or "basis" approximate but do not match the rule's exact wording.
- 40. A** — Rule 8.4(a) uses "another" — singular — for misconduct committed through the acts of another person, and Rule 8.4(c) uses "dishonesty" as the first listed wrongful state. Both are statutory; "others" or "deception" do not match the rule's exact wording.
- 41. B** — Rule 1.2 of the Model Code of Judicial Conduct uses the three-fold formulation "independence, integrity, and impartiality." This triad — listed in this order — is the foundational descriptor of judicial qualities the rule protects through the prohibition on impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.
- 42. C** — Rule 1.11(a)(2) uses "personally and substantially" — the precise pairing that excludes lesser involvement (mere supervision, casual review) from the rule's reach. Both terms must be satisfied for the bar to apply, and the pairing has been interpreted consistently across jurisdictions.
- 43. B** — Rule 1.7's framework uses "concurrent" conflict and "significant" risk as the thresholds. "Concurrent" distinguishes from successive (former-client) conflicts under Rule 1.9, and "significant" is the specific calibration for the material-limitation risk under Rule 1.7(a)(2).
- 44. D** — Rule 7.2(b) uses "give" (the operative verb) and "recommending" the lawyer's services. The exact phrase is "give anything of value to a person for recommending the lawyer's services," with

"recommending" being narrower than "promoting" or "advertising" and capturing the third-party referral concern.

45. B — Rule 1.16(a)(2) uses "physical or mental" condition — the precise statutory pairing. The rule does not use "emotional," "medical," or "cognitive"; "physical" and "mental" together capture the full scope of impairment requiring withdrawal.

46. C — Rule 3.4(b) uses "inducement" (not "enticement" or "incentive") as the prohibited offering. Comment 3 explains that the common-law rule prohibits "compensating" non-expert witnesses contingent on testimony content, with "compensating" being the precise verb for content-tied payment.

47. D — Rule 6.1 aspires to "legal services" provided pro bono to those unable to pay, with "fifty" hours as the specific aspirational annual target. The fifty-hour figure is statutory; rounded variations like "forty" or "thirty" do not match the rule.

48. C — Comment 5 to Rule 1.1 references analysis of "factual and legal" elements — the two-fold analytical framework competent representation requires. "Factual" and "legal" together capture the necessary breadth of inquiry, distinguishing from purely doctrinal or evidentiary frames.

49. B — Rule 8.4(d) makes it misconduct to engage in conduct "prejudicial to the administration of justice." "Prejudicial" and "administration" are statutory; the rule does not use "detrimental," "damaging," or "injurious," and the phrase has a specific scope developed through case law.

50. C — Rule 1.15(d) uses "promptly" as the notification standard and requires a "full accounting" of the property on the client's or third person's request. Both terms are precise — "promptly" is the notice trigger, and "full accounting" is the specific recordkeeping deliverable.

51. A — Rule 1.2(d) uses "counsel a client to engage" and "assist a client" as the dual prohibitions. Both verbs are statutory — "counsel" captures advice-giving, and "assist" captures conduct-aiding, together covering the full range of lawyer participation in client crime or fraud.

52. C — Rule 5.1(b) uses "direct supervisory authority" as the trigger and "conforms" as the operative verb for the duty's standard. "Supervisory" — not "management" or "oversight" — is the rule's specific term capturing supervisory rather than purely administrative relationships.

53. D — Rule 4.3 uses "disinterested" — the precise term Rule 4.3 employs to capture the impression the lawyer must not create — and "secure" counsel as the only legal advice permitted. Both terms are statutory; "impartial," "neutral," or "independent" do not match the rule's text.

54. C — Rule 2.4(a) uses "third-party" neutral — the defined Rule 2.4 term — and "resolution" of the dispute as the outcome the neutral helps the parties reach. Both terms are precise, with "third-party" capturing the neutral's outside-the-parties status and "resolution" being the broader-than-settlement aim.

55. A — Rule 2.10(A) of the Model Code uses "affect" the outcome and "impair" the fairness of a pending matter as the two prohibited effects. The rule pairs these specific verbs to capture both substantive outcome interference and procedural fairness interference.

56. A — Rule 1.6(c) uses "reasonable efforts" — the calibrated standard — and "access" as the type of unauthorized exposure the rule guards against. Both terms are statutory: "efforts" rather than "steps" or "actions," and "access" rather than "entry" or "intrusion," capture the technology-aware safeguarding duty.

57. D — Rule 7.2(d) requires that communications include the "name and contact information" of at least one responsible lawyer or law firm. Both elements are statutory; "address" alone misses the broader "contact information" requirement, which encompasses telephone, email, and other reach-out methods.

58. B — Rule 8.2(a) uses "reckless" disregard — the constitutional standard derived from *New York Times v. Sullivan* and applied to attorney speech about judges — and "adjudicatory" officer as the term capturing non-judicial decision-makers. Both terms are statutory; "willful" or "judicial" do not capture the rule's specific scope.

59. A — Rule 4.1(a) prohibits false statements of "material" fact or law to a "third" person. "Material" is the precise statutory term — substantive misstatements about non-material facts do not trigger the rule — and "third" captures non-party persons during the representation.

60. A — Rule 3.3(b) addresses "criminal or fraudulent" conduct related to the proceeding. "Criminal" and "fraudulent" are the precise statutory pairing — not "illegal" or "dishonest" — capturing both criminal acts and civil fraud requiring remedial measures including disclosure to the tribunal if necessary.