

LEGAL PROFESSION REVISION WORKSHEET

1. WORK

Read the following descriptions and complete the activity below:

a) Their work traditionally involves advocacy in the superior courts.	j) They are usually self-employed and cannot form partnerships but can be employed by organisations.
b) They provide general advice, eg, in their office or at a police station.	k) They instruct barristers to present a case in the higher courts.
c) They do paperwork, eg, writing letters and conveyancing.	l) Only those with a certificate of advocacy can present cases in the superior courts.
d) They trace and question witnesses.	m) They work in ordinary offices all over England and Wales.
e) Specialising in a particular area of law, their day-to-day work is similar to that of a solicitor.	n) About seventy per cent of them are based in London.
f) They provide advice on, and present, appeals.	o) They can be self-employed, form partnerships with others, or be employed by an organisation.
g) They do some paper-work, eg, drafting complicated legal documents and written opinions.	p) Clients approach them directly and they can decide whether or not to take-on the case.
h) They have rights of advocacy in the lower courts.	q) They work from chambers shared with others and managed by a clerk.
i) They are usually engaged by a solicitor on behalf of a client but there are now two other routes of access, Licensed Access and Public Access.	r) They work on the 'cab rank' rule, which means that they are not supposed to refuse cases.

The descriptions which apply to solicitors are:

The descriptions which apply to barristers are:

The descriptions which apply to legal executives are:

2. TRAINING

Read the following steps for solicitors and barristers and put them into the correct order:

a) Enrol as a student member of the Law Society.	b) Joining one of the four Inns of Court.
c) Professional Skills Course.	d) A first or second class Law degree.
e) A Law degree.	f) One year pupillage.
g) The Legal Practice Course.	h) Twelve qualifying sessions (previously known as Dining).
i) Admission as a solicitor by the Law Society and name added to roll of solicitors.	j) A degree in any other subject and a Graduate Diploma in Law or the Common Professional Exam.
k) Training Contract.	l) Continuing Professional Development
n) Bar Vocational Course.	o) Call to the Bar by an Inn of Court.

The correct order for solicitors is:

The correct order for barristers is:

Explain the purpose of the main stages of training:

Law degree (and Graduate Diploma in Law) –

Legal Practice Course –

Bar Vocational Course –

Training Contract –

Pupillage –

3. REGULATION

Quick Quiz:

Solicitors	Barristers
Complaints can be made to ... Who can ...	Complaints can be made to ... Who can ...
Dissatisfied complainants can go to the ... Who can ...	Dissatisfied complainants can go to the ... Who can ...
A solicitor can be sued for ...	Barristers can now be sued for ...
Cases of professional misconduct are dealt with by ... Who can ...	Cases of professional misconduct are ultimately dealt with by ... Who can ...