

THE LAWYER PORTAL'S GUIDE TO LAW FOR 14 TO 18 YEAR OLDS



WELCOME

Law is a fascinating and wide-ranging subject, which has a **huge impact on daily life** for us all.

Whether you're purchasing a pair of shoes, applying for a job or ordering a coffee, most routine **daily activities are governed by law** in some way, shape or form.

Making the bold decision to study law and pursue a law career is not one that should be taken lightly, since it entails around **six years** of combined legal study and practical legal training.

To help you understand a little bit more about law, what it involves and how you can get into it, we've put together this short guide.

Scroll down to get started!

ABOUT US

The Lawyer Portal (TLP) is the definitive resource for anyone considering a career in law, whatever your stage or background.

This content is brought to you by **professional lawyers** and **education providers**, with input from **top law firms**.

With **free**, step-by-step guides, innovative **online learning**, courses, conferences and **bespoke tutoring** packages, TLP is your one-stop shop for success!



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INTRODUCTION TO LAW CAREERS

Despite what you may have seen on TV, not all lawyers operate in a courtroom. There are a few **different legal career paths**, which include:

- Solicitor
- Barrister
- Chartered legal executive
- Paralegal
- Legal apprentice

MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES

Whichever legal career you pursue, your workload is likely to include:

- Drafting legal contracts and documents
- Negotiating deals
- Researching complex legal issues
- Representing clients in court

Beyond a firm grasp of the main elements of the law, you will need to display something called 'commercial awareness'.

Essentially, this comes down to understanding the business needs of the client you legally represent; how their business works; and what makes them tick.

WHY LAW?

As a lawyer, you can help people develop, succeed, resolve, flourish, and take on new challenges. You'll have the chance to make a genuine difference.

Plus, because law is *everywhere*, you have the chance to follow your interests - from banking to video games!

However, the legal profession isn't always rainbows and butterflies - *to quote a popular Maroon 5 song* - it's compromise.

On top of making a difference, you will potentially have to contend with long hours in a high stress environment and demanding clients who want the job done yesterday.

But, if you're up for the challenge, law could be for you!

IS IT FOR ME?

Law relies on your ability to:

- Write and communicate effectively
- Analyse complex information
- Be attentive to detail
- Solve problems

And, considering how demanding it is, you should also have:

- Patience
- Resilience
- A positive, hard-working attitude
- Drive to obtain the best outcome



Sound like you? Scroll down to 'What Makes a Good Lawyer' to find out more!



BECOMING A SOLICITOR

If you want to become a lawyer, one of the most common pathways you could take is becoming a solicitor.

As a solicitor you are likely to act directly for a variety of clients including:

- Individuals
- Small businesses
- Large, national and international organisations

WHAT DOES A SOLICITOR DO?

A solicitor's work will broadly fall into two categories:

1. Contentious Legal Work

Contentious legal work is sometimes referred to as 'litigious work'.

Essentially, it involves resolving disputes between two or more parties, usually in a court or tribunal setting or

via 'alternative dispute resolution' means such as arbitration or mediation.

2. Non-Contentious Legal Work

Non-contentious legal work is sometimes referred to as 'non-litigious work'. This type of work aims to deal with a client's personal or business needs from a legal perspective.

Examples of work which falls under this are:

- Buying and selling commercial and residential property
- Buying and selling companies
- Dealing with company mergers

Day-to-Day Work

As a solicitor, you will:

- Attend meetings with clients
- Draft and negotiate legal documents and contracts
- Provide specialist legal and commercial advice on a variety of areas of law
- Interview and advise clients
- Research and interpret complex points of law
- With 'rights of audience', appear and speak on behalf of clients in court



Want to know more?
Click here!



Join our '**Becoming a Solicitor Help Group**' on Facebook

Click the Facebook logo to go right there!

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BECOMING A BARRISTER

A barrister is a qualified legal professional, who is responsible for offering specialist advice whilst representing, advocating and defending their clients in court (in front of a judge, and possibly a jury), or at tribunal.

As a barrister you are likely to work in court, examples of which include:

- Crown Court
- High Court
- Court of Appeal
- Supreme Court

WHAT DOES A BARRISTER DO?

A barrister's role is diverse, challenging and requires a high level of adaptability.

Day-to-Day Work

As a barrister, you will generally be required to solve problems and disputes

for your clients, which may involve:

- Conducting legal research
- Negotiating contracts and other business / personal matters
- Meeting, consulting with and advising clients
- Preparing proceedings and documents for court, including legal arguments
- Representing clients at court and tribunal hearings, which may include cross-examining witnesses and presenting complex legal arguments
- Mediating and negotiating settlements between disputing parties, such as husband and wife or employer and employee

A barrister's client base is usually broad, ranging from individuals right through to large commercial conglomerates.

A barrister's role forms a pivotal part of any court case or otherwise. The way they negotiate, argue and advocate their client's legal position can greatly affect the final outcome.



Sound interesting?
Click here!



Join our '**Becoming a Barrister Help Group**' on Facebook

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOLICITORS AND BARRISTERS?

TRAINING

Solicitor

To qualify as a solicitor you need to complete a one - two year course called the Legal Practice Course (LPC) and a two-year training contract.

Barrister

To qualify as a barrister, you need to complete the one - two year Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC) and one year of pupillage.

WORK EXPERIENCE OPPORTUNITIES

Solicitor

Vacation schemes and open days in law firms

Barrister

Mini-pupillage in chambers

DRESS CODE

Solicitor

Smart dress

Barrister

Traditional court attire, including a long black robe and wig!

WORK SETTING

Solicitor

The majority of work is in a law firm or office setting. Solicitors can also advocate for clients in court but not to the extent that barristers can.

Barrister

As a barrister you would likely work in chambers and represent clients in court. You might be employed in a law firm or in-house for a company.

ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC

Solicitor

Solicitors often work with the public on various cases.

Barrister

Although the Public Access Scheme generally allows for some work with the public in regular cases, there are occasions where this is not applicable e.g. in cases involving children.

EMPLOYMENT

Solicitor

Full-time with regular income, holiday and sick pay and benefits.

Barrister

Generally self-employed which means less job security for those just starting out.



Not sure which one is best for you? Try our '**Solicitor vs Barrister Quiz**' to find out!



BECOMING A CHARTERED LEGAL EXECUTIVE (CLE)

If you're not so keen on doing A-Levels or a degree, another, more flexible pathway is to become a chartered legal executive (CLE).

A CLE is a specialist qualified lawyer, who practise in law firms or in-house alongside and generally under the supervision of solicitors.

Like solicitors, CLEs are likely to act directly for a variety of clients, including:

- Individuals
- Small businesses
- Large, national and international organisations

WHAT DOES A CLE DO?

As specialist lawyers, chartered legal executives tend to work in one specific area of law.

Examples of areas of law include:

- Civil litigation (such as personal injury, debt recovery, housing)
- Criminal litigation
- Family law
- Public law



Scroll to '**Areas of Law**' below to find out more about the possible types of law you could end up specialising in!

A CLE's responsibilities are virtually indistinguishable from the work of a solicitor.

Day-to-Day Work

On a daily basis, CLEs may:

- Provide specialist legal advice
- Research complex legal issues
- Draft and negotiate contracts, wills and other legal documents
- Appear and speak on behalf of clients in court
- Attend meetings with clients
- Interview and advise clients in the office, at client's homes and - if practising criminal law - at courts and in police stations



Interested?
Click here!



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOLICITORS AND CLEs?

Confused about the differences between CLEs and solicitors? Not to worry - let us break down the two main differences for you!

ROUTE TO QUALIFY

Solicitor

The direct route to becoming a solicitor involves getting a degree, studying for the Legal Practice Course (LPC), gaining a training contract and *then* qualifying.

This would entail around six years of study post A-Level.

CLE

The route to becoming a CLE is more flexible, ranging from starting after GCSEs to post-degree. As CLEs specialise in a particular area of law, it also involves less study, which you can combine with practical legal training.

This would entail seven years of study post-GCSE, during which time you'd also be able to earn money!

COST

Solicitor

On top of a degree, to become a solicitor, you would have to complete a legal qualification (LPC) which costs between £9,000 - £12,000. And possibly a law conversion (GDL) which also costs between £9,000 - £12,000!

CLE

To qualify as a chartered legal executive, you would have to pay an average of £8620. Not to mention you can earn while you learn!



Not sure which one is best for you? Try our '**Solicitor vs CLE Quiz**' to find out!



BECOMING A PARALEGAL

An alternative career to solicitor, barrister and chartered legal executive is the role of paralegal.

Paralegals have some form of legal training, such as a pass on the LPC or BPTC - making it a good stepping stone to further qualification.

Typically, paralegals are employed in law firms to work in a specialised department, such as:

- The property department - where they may be involved in tasks such as drafting straightforward property sale contracts
- The dispute resolution department - where they may be involved in preparing legal arguments, applications, declarations and motions

WHAT DOES A PARALEGAL DO?

In general, as a paralegal you would be expected to undertake a wide variety of administrative and legal work, in support of solicitors, barristers and/or chartered legal executives.

Day-to-Day Work

A paralegal's daily work will involve:

- Legal research
- Negotiations
- Project management
- Document management
- Drafting basic legal documents
- Administrative support
- Client care and client progression



Want to know more?
Click here!





LEGAL APPRENTICESHIPS

Want to become a solicitor, CLE or paralegal but not sure about university or paying fees? Luckily, for you, legal apprenticeships (known as 'trailblazer' or 'standards') exist!

Introduced in 2016, these offer an alternative route to legal practice which involves 'learning on the job' and range from two years to six years at levels 3, 6 and 7.

WHAT DOES AN APPRENTICE DO?

Apprentices spend the majority of their time working in a law firm where they develop their:

- Skills
- Commercial awareness
- Legal knowledge in a variety of areas of the law

Day-to-Day Work

For four days a week, daily tasks will include:

- Drafting correspondence to clients
- Attending client meetings, taking minutes as necessary
- Attending interviews
- Negotiating and drafting contracts and other legal documents
- Researching and reporting back to supervisors / clients on various aspects of the law
- Preparing for and attending court proceedings
- Proofreading legal documents
- Admin tasks such as document reproduction / management

In addition, one day a week is taken up by online or offline study, in a blend of 'work-based learning' and part-time legal study!



Want to know more?
Scroll down or click here!



Is a law apprenticeship
right for you?

Try our **QUIZ** to find out!

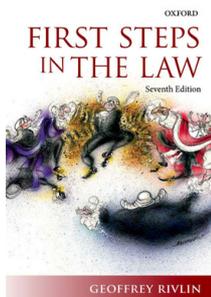


ROUTES TO PRACTISING LAW

So, you know the general career paths available in law and you've decided it's for you but what now? Which path do you take? What are the possible routes?

Over the course of the next few pages, you'll find a brief overview of A-Levels and law, university degree types and apprenticeships.

To help you understand the potential routes you can take post-A-Levels, don't miss the handy flow-chart on the page below!



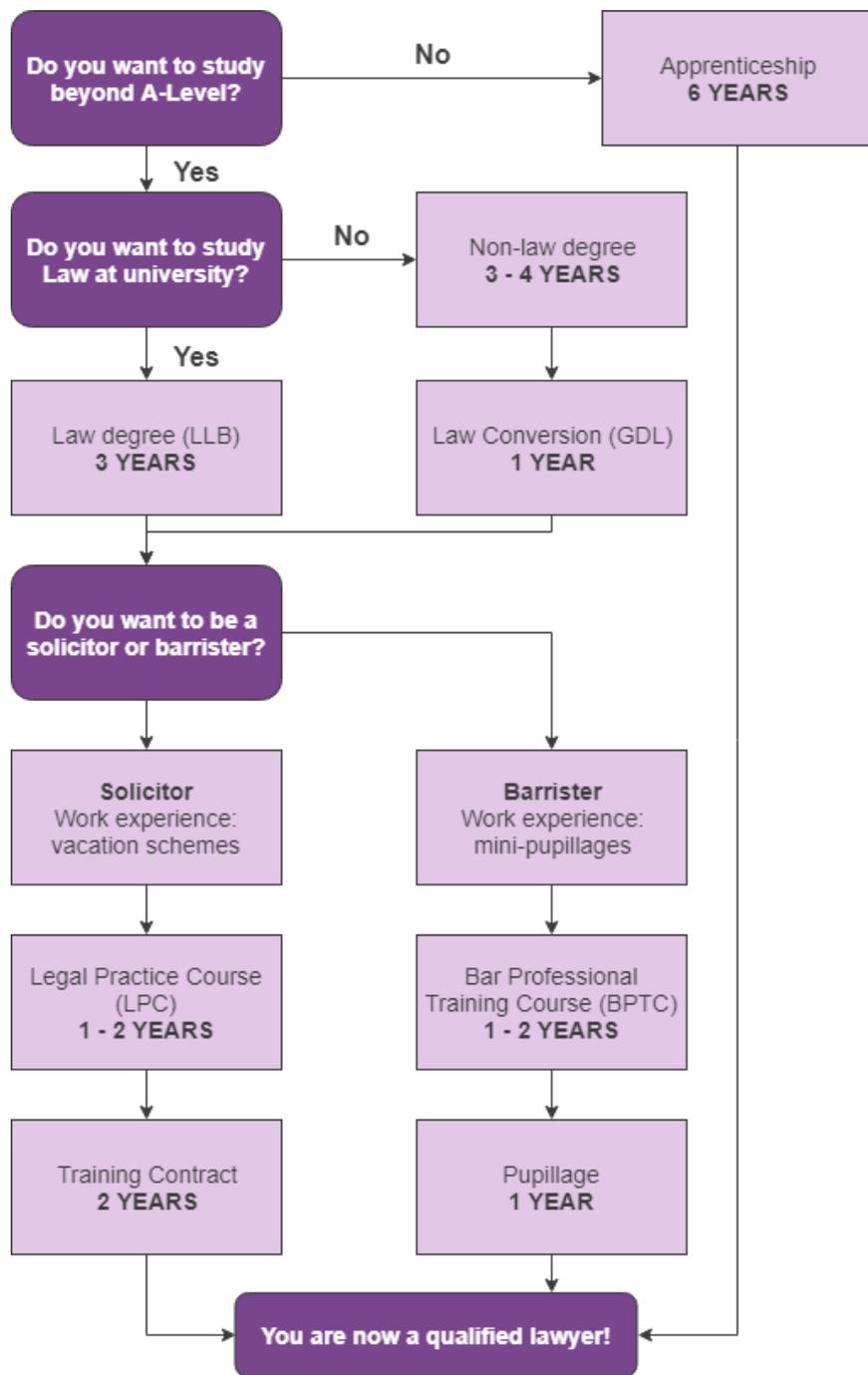
Thinking of studying law? Get off on the right foot with some essential reading.

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Just use the discount code: **WEBXSTU20** at the checkout.

We recommend: *First Steps in the Law*

Click here to claim your discount





WHAT A-LEVELS SHOULD I CHOOSE?

If you're coming up to choosing your A-Levels, or worried the choices you've made will impact upon your chances of getting into law, have no fear! This section is for you.

In short, no subjects in particular are necessary for studying or practising law. Because law is everywhere, the legal profession *needs* people with expertise in a variety of areas to be able to adequately practise.

The best thing you can do for yourself is study what you're interested in and good at!

That being said, different types of subjects can help you hone your skills. For example, essay-based subjects are a great means for developing your writing style. But, ultimately, it's all up to you!

Note:
You don't need to do
A-Level law!



LAW APPRENTICESHIPS

Speaking of law apprenticeships, something you should be thinking about is whether or not you want to go to university.

With the introduction of the 'Trailblazer' legal apprenticeships scheme in 2016, there are now a number of ways to become a lawyer - meaning a degree is not as necessary as you might have thought!

A form of 'learning on the job', the different apprenticeships which fall under the scheme include:

- Paralegal (two-year Level 3 apprenticeship)
- Chartered legal executive (five-year Level 6 apprenticeship)
- Solicitor (six-year Level 7 apprenticeship)

It is possible to progress from one apprenticeship on to the next.

So, for example, following a Level 3 paralegal apprenticeship, you could - if you wish and vacancies exist - progress on to the Level 6 chartered legal executive apprenticeship or a Level 7 solicitor apprenticeship.

The great part about apprenticeships is that you'll spend the majority of your time working in a law firm (which sponsors you throughout the apprenticeship) - meaning you earn as you learn!

WHAT GRADES DO I NEED TO BECOME A LEGAL APPRENTICE?

Legal apprenticeships are open to individuals who have completed A-Levels.

However, entry requirements can differ as they are, to a large extent, dictated by the sponsoring law firms.

Most law firms will expect applicants to have:

GCSEs:

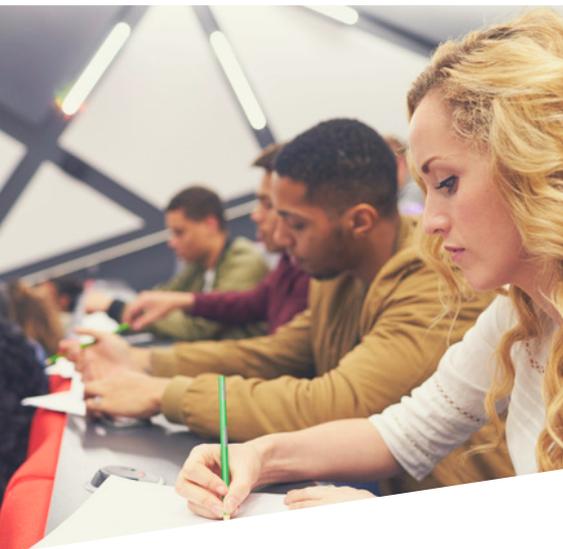
- At least 5 at grades A - C / 4 - 7 (including Maths and English)
- Some firms expect 7 at grades B / 5 or above (including Maths and English)

A-Levels:

- 3 A-Levels at grades C or above
- Some firms expect ABB or above



Want to know more?
Click here!



LAW AT UNIVERSITY

If you think you want to do law at university, here is a little rundown of what to expect and what you need to consider!

Many universities across the UK offer undergraduate law degree courses in both BA and LLB form.

Although both tend to be three-year courses, only the LLB is considered a 'qualifying law degree', which allows you to move straight on to the LPC or the BPTC.

BA law degrees are not generally automatically qualifying law degrees, meaning you need to undertake a law conversion course, such as the GDL.

It is important to note that if you wish to take an LLB course, you should double check with relevant universities whether their degrees qualify you or not.

For the purposes of this section, we'll focus on the LLB course. If you think you might be interested in the BA or non-law degrees, scroll down to the section on law conversion courses to learn how to qualify as a postgraduate.

WHAT DOES AN LLB INVOLVE?

LLB degrees have seven compulsory modules. These are:

- Constitutional law
- Criminal law
- Contract law
- Property/Land law
- Equity and Trusts
- EU law
- Tort law

You will normally study these modules in the first two years of your degree.

In your third year, you are usually able to select around four modules of your choice.

Some examples of the modules you might be able to choose are:

- Anti-discrimination law
- Commercial law
- Company law
- Competition law
- Criminology
- Cyber law
- Employment law
- Family law
- Human rights
- Jurisprudence
- Media Law

You can even write a dissertation in law at most universities if you wish!

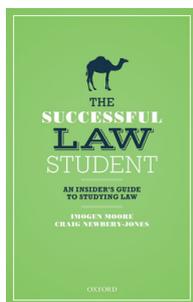
It is a very good idea to choose modules which may be relevant to your future career - if you have thought that far ahead.

Otherwise, choose modules which genuinely interest you and will keep you motivated.

Note:

The choices for optional modules depend on the university you attend. So, make sure you check out the course information on the university law undergraduate pages!

Want to know more?
Click here!



WHAT GRADES DO I NEED FOR AN LLB?

As LLB degrees are highly sought after, entry requirements are high. As such universities ask for very high exam results, ranging from ABB to A*AA.

Something else to note is that the LLB degree course requires strong intellectual capability and commitment to extensive reading lists and study hours.

So, if you don't thrive in environments like that, you might want to consider an alternative route!



Find out more about life as a law student by following us on Instagram, where we have daily #TLP Takeovers by law students!

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Just use the discount code: **WEBXSTU20** at the checkout.

We recommend: *The Successful Law Student: An Insider's Guide to Studying Law*

[Click here to claim your discount](#)





LAW CONVERSION COURSE

Do you really love studying and want a background in a subject of interest before becoming a lawyer?

If so, you might want to do a non-law degree and then convert to law afterwards.

To do this, you'll want to do a law conversion course - also known as the Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL).

The GDL is a fast-paced and intensive one-to-two year course. Students take it after a non-law degree as a stepping stone to the qualifying courses for solicitor or barrister.

WHAT SUBJECTS ARE COVERED?

The GDL essentially condenses a law degree into a one-year course (full-time) or a two-year course (part-time).

As such, it focuses on the core legal subjects of:

- Contract law
- Criminal law
- Equity and trusts
- European Union law
- Land law
- Public law
- Tort law

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

Many law firms and chambers view candidates who have come via the GDL route positively for a variety of reasons:

- Non-law degree/GDL candidates are considered to possess a diverse breadth of transferable skills and knowledge
- Completing the GDL on the back of a non-law degree shows clear commitment and motivation for the study and practice of law



Want to know more?
Click here!



LAW WORK EXPERIENCE

On the road to becoming a lawyer, you have to undertake some legal work experience.

While the main ways to get work experience are post-degree, in the form of training contracts and pupillage, you don't have to wait until you've graduated to get some experience under your belt!

It's ideal to get work experience sooner rather than later because it will:

- Help you decide whether you want to study and practise law
- Help you decide which career you wish to choose
- Look great on your CV and provide genuine and relevant content for application forms and discussion at interview

- Demonstrate and reinforce your commitment to law
- Help you consider which areas of law you might like to specialise in
- Give firms and chambers an indication of your interests
- Give you a taste of the routine of a lawyer and what it takes to be successful

HOW CAN I GET EXPERIENCE?

There are a few ways of gaining legal work experience.

Contacts

Whether you have a family friend who's a solicitor, or a next door neighbour who's a barrister, don't be afraid to ask your contacts for work experience.

If you don't have the luxury of contacts, don't worry! There are still ways to get law work experience.

Sending letters

There's nothing to stop you from sending speculative letters to local law firms and chambers requesting work experience, or even just a day in the office.

Just make sure you tailor your letters so they're personal to each of the law firm or chambers you address.

Unfortunately, the sheer volume of letters they receive mean generic ones will go in the bin - don't be afraid to go all out!

Visit your local Crown Court

Crown Courts have public viewing galleries, so anyone can go and observe.

All you have to do is look at the case listings for the day, decide which case is of interest and ask an usher to be directed to the relevant court.

It's a great way of experiencing what life in the courtroom might entail!

PRIME Diversity Scheme

An organisation called PRIME provides law work experience for state-educated children who qualify for free-school meals.

This is a great opportunity for those who otherwise might not get a chance to gain work experience. Make sure to find their website for more information!

Volunteer at your local Citizens Advice Bureau

Citizens Advice provides free, confidential and independent advice to help people overcome their problems, including explaining legal issues to them!

With over 2,700 Citizens Advice locations across England and Wales, volunteering at your local Citizens Advice Bureau is a great way to gain legal work experience.

You can volunteer for the Witness Service to help support witnesses in court.

You could also train as a Citizens Advice adviser, to gain an understanding of the practical application of the law.

As a law student and adviser, you could get up to six months off your solicitor training contract!

Take part in Mock Trials

These are essentially active learning experiences where you learn the details of fictional cases and take on the roles of people in a court, from magistrates or barristers down to court ushers and reporters.

Not only are they great fun, but it's a good way of understanding the judicial system!



Want to know more?
Click here!

Join a Debate Club

In order to be a good lawyer, you need to be confident putting forward your opinion and making a convincing case for it.

A great way to do this is start up or join your school's debate club!

Take part in weekly debates on a variety of topics and learn how to put forward a coherent argument. Not only will this enhance your skillset, but it will make you more confident when it comes down to interviewing at law firms or chambers!



Click here to find out more about work experience opportunities!

WHAT MAKES A GOOD LAWYER?

To be a good lawyer, you need to demonstrate a number of core skills and attributes.

The skills you will be expected to develop to successfully practise law are varied.

They range from communication skills (the ability to think logically and

formulate arguments on paper and verbally) to people skills (working well in a team and the ability to form a relationship with your clients).

To make it easy for you to keep track as you develop, the skills you need are listed below with a space for you to tick whether you have them or not. Feel free to print out this page!

KEY SKILLS CHECKLIST

Communication

Communicate complex issues verbally and in writing

Speak confidently in public

Argue your case convincingly

People

Work effectively in a team

Build rapport with clients

Problem-solving

Solve complex problems

Think logically

Think creatively outside the box

Break down and analyse complex issues

Time management

Think and work under pressure

Manage high stress situations

Miscellaneous

Have a keen eye for detail

Research complex issues

Demonstrate academic excellence

Demonstrate solid commercial awareness

KEY ATTRIBUTES CHECKLIST

Organised

Resilient

Thorough

Confident in your own abilities

Methodical

Sociable

Committed

Adaptable

Hardworking

AREAS OF LAW

There are many different areas of legal practice which you can get involved in, if you wish!

To give you an idea of the areas of law you can practise, here are some examples:

EUROPEAN

European law is a system of rules affecting member states of the European Union. The fundamental principles of European law include free movement of people, goods and services.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Involves adjudicative processes such as litigation and arbitration, or consensual processes like mediation, conciliation or negotiation.

CORPORATE

Governs the functioning of companies, from how they are formed to the transactions they are permitted to engage in.

FAMILY

Deals with family matters and domestic relations, including marriage and civil partnerships, divorce and child law.

CRIMINAL

The branch of law which relates to crime and the punishment of those who violate laws.

GAMING

Regulates the gaming and gambling industry. Gaming law is a collection of several areas of law and relates to everything from the legality of gambling to the fairness of gaming terms and conditions.

EMPLOYMENT

Area of law regulating the relationship between employers and employees, setting out their respective rights and obligations.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Relates to the rights and obligations attached to creations of the intellect, including artistic works, scientific inventions and various designs.

PROPERTY

Governs the various forms of ownership and tenancy in and relating to property, for example buying and selling property.

MEDIA

Governs what can be published and broadcast. Regulates the telecommunications, IT, broadcasting, advertising, entertainment industries and the Internet.

SPORTS

Regulates the sports industry and compliance of teams, clubs and individual athletes with the rules applicable to them. Requires good knowledge of contract law among others.

BANKING AND FINANCE

A diverse area of law which involves the regulation of financial products and is primarily focused on loan transactions.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Addresses the effects of human activity on the natural environment, through treaties, statutes and regulations.

[Click here to learn more!](#)



INTRODUCTION TO THE
ENGLISH!
LEGAL SYSTEM

MARTIN PARTINGTON

Thinking of studying law? Get off on the right foot with some essential reading.

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大成 DENTONS

Apprentice Insight: Jacob Reilly



How did you get involved in the apprenticeship route?

I had made a decision long before I reached sixth form that university was not a personal goal. The debt burden would have been too much for me, and I refused to push it onto my family. Yet I still wanted to be learning and developing my skills.

It seemed clear that an apprenticeship was the best way forward. During the last year of sixth form, I was applying to several apprenticeships when I came across the 'Trailblazer Solicitor Apprenticeship' scheme with Dentons.

Did you experience many difficulties when applying?

I found the application to be quite straight forward. Whilst certain aspects of the process were very new to me (like a video interview), there was plenty of information available to help.

The last two days of the interview, where you are invited to the office and get a tour, were very informative. The HR team at Dentons were keen to ensure that, even if we did not get an offer for a job, that the process would have been worthwhile. They helped us

develop new skills and spoke about how to handle one-on-one interviews. Overall, it was a very useful experience as a part of my own personal development.

In terms of the skills you have developed so far, which ones do you find most valuable?

Resilience – in any job – is always going to be valuable. There are going to be times where it does not go the way you expect but it is important to not give up and you can learn from that. A strong commitment to the learning process is necessary for your own development as a professional and as a person. The apprenticeship is a very challenging experience, but that is something that should be embraced.

What advice would you give to someone starting their apprenticeship programme?

The biggest advantage being an apprentice has is that it gives you the opportunity to work alongside some very accomplished people. Your colleagues will have a vast wealth of experience that can prove to be invaluable. Through them, you can understand how to use other skills more effectively such as time management and how to make a good impression. It is this experience that really sets apart an apprenticeship from straight academic study – the ability to learn through others.

Apprenticeship Overview

This exciting programme gives you the opportunity to qualify as a solicitor and be awarded an LLB university degree by BPP University.

Our six-year programme combines work-based learning in our London office and part time study. You will earn a salary and have no university fees to pay.

You will have one day a week to study and attend classes at BPP University. Their Law School is based in the heart of London's legal district and has an excellent reputation for offering students the skills they need to succeed in law.

Why Us?

Dentons is the world's largest law firm, delivering quality and value to clients around the globe. Dentons is a leader on the Acritas Global Elite Brand Index, a BTI Client Service 30 Award winner and recognized by prominent business and legal publications for its innovations in client service, including founding Nextlaw Labs and the Nextlaw Global Referral Network. Dentons' polycentric approach and world-class talent challenge the status quo to advance client interests in the communities in which we live and work.

What We Look For

There's no typical candidate for our apprenticeship programme. The expertise within our Firm is as diverse as the needs of our global clients – and we want to keep it that way. We look for people with a wide range of skills, aptitudes and personalities, with the potential to contribute to our growing success.

You will need to be resilient, hard working and have the drive and ambition to succeed in a



highly demanding work environment.

Entry Requirements

We need to see a strong record of academic and extra-curricular achievement. Ideally, we would like to see 7 GCSEs at grade 6 or above (including Maths and English) and ABB at A level.

Application Process

- Online application form
- Online critical thinking exercise
- Video interview
- Assessment centre

Salary and Benefits

You will earn a competitive starting salary of £20,000 which will increase as you progress through the apprenticeship programme.

On top of that, you will receive 24 days holiday and enjoy numerous benefits.

Social

We believe social activities are vital to the happiness of our team, and they're an important part of our firm's culture.

You can participate in a variety of activities, including football, netball, aerobics and quiz nights.

Next Steps

Applications must be made online via our website – [dentons.com/brightfuture](https://www.dentons.com/brightfuture)

Events

At The Lawyer Portal, we offer a variety of events across the country. These are jam-packed with workshops, discussions and professional speakers to help you stay ahead on your way to your dream law career!

The Lawyer Portal Aspire

Find out what it's like to practise as a lawyer, straight from the source!

This event will provide you with insight on everything from the study of law at university, through to training and practising as a lawyer.



Law Apprenticeships Conference

This event will provide you with insight on how to excel in applications and interviews.

Not to mention you'll be the first to know about new law apprenticeship opportunities directly from law firms!



Click here to learn more about events we offer!