

Mock LLLT Multiple Choice Exam Questions & Answers

1. Suzy and Jeremy divorced four years ago when their children, Sara and Robert, were seven and nine. The order of child support directed that Suzy would pay for 70% of the schooling and Jeremy would pay for 30% based on their incomes at that time. Robert is going to high school next year at a private school that is much more expensive. Suzy says that Jeremy can afford to pay more now. Suzy would like to modify the order of child support for this issue. Jeremy does not want to increase his payments; he would rather have more residential time with the children. Suzy and Jeremy's order of child support:

(A) Can be modified because circumstances have changed and because the order is more than 2 years old.

(B) Cannot be modified because Suzy has no evidence that Jeremy can afford to pay more.

(C) Cannot be modified under these circumstances because Jeremy wants more time with the children.

(D) Can be modified at any time even if the circumstances have not changed.

2. Matt and Erica have been married for six years and have lived in Colorado for the duration of their marriage. Erica fled to Washington after Matt beat her severely three months ago. She has been in a domestic violence shelter for the last two months. Erica is seeking advice from an LLLT about obtaining a protection order. She is not ready to seek a divorce. The LLLT should advise her:

(A) That Erica must reside in Washington for six months in order for the Court to gain jurisdiction over her.

(B) Erica can immediately obtain a domestic violence protection order in Washington.

(C) Washington has no jurisdiction over Matt unless he is physically within the boundaries of the state and she will not be able to obtain a protection order while he remains in Colorado.

(D) Erica cannot obtain a protection order in Washington State unless Matt communicates with (or threatens) her or her family members while she resides here.

3. Sara and Leo were divorced two years ago. They have two minor children. They both live in Auburn, WA. The divorce was amicable and, although the parenting plan provides that Sara is the primary residential parent and that Leo's visitation is every other weekend, Leo has had the kids with him virtually every weekend. Sara has now met Ted, the man of her dreams, and wants to take the kids and move in with him. Ted lives in Enumclaw, 30 miles away from Auburn. Sara has come to an LLLT for advice and assistance in making the move and keeping the existing parenting plan intact. The LLLT should tell Sara:

(A) The LLLT cannot provide legal assistance because the court will not allow Sara to move that far away because Leo has such a strong relationship with the kids.

(B) The LLLT cannot provide legal assistance in cases where one of the parents is moving to a new city.

(C) The LLLT can provide all the legal assistance Sara needs to keep the parenting plan intact even if Leo objects.

(D) The LLLT can provide legal assistance in this case; but if Leo objects, the LLLT will not be able to continue to provide services to Sara.

4. Gerald is upset because he does not have funds to cover his court fees. What should Gerald's LLLT advise him about court fee waivers?

(A) Each county has its own criteria for waiver of the filing fee and the LLLT will need to find out if Gerald qualifies.

(B) There is a small fee to file a fee waiver request.

(C) There are no waivers of court fees.

(D) Gerald could get a fee waiver if he meets Washington state's criteria to get a fee waiver.

5. Jordan and Ana are in agreement to enter final papers for either legal separation or dissolution and want to know the tax status consequences of filing one or the other on the last court day of the year. Which of the following is true?

(A) Either decree allows both parties to file as single for the tax year when filed before the end of the year.

(B) Either decree would require the parties to file as either married or married filing separately when filed before the end of the year.

(C) The decree of legal separation allows the parties to pick the most advantageous tax status.

(D) The date of separation in the petition is the only relevant date for tax purposes.