

APOSTC Legal Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which degree of Robbery is defined by the offender being armed with a deadly weapon or displaying what appears to be a firearm during the robbery or in immediate flight?**
 - A. Robbery (1st Degree)**
 - B. Robbery (2nd Degree)**
 - C. Robbery (3rd Degree)**
 - D. Identity Theft**

- 2. Which offense is a felony (Class C) for subjecting another person to sexual contact by forcible compulsion or when the other person is incapable of consent because they are incapacitated or less than 12 years old?**
 - A. Felony (Class C)**
 - B. Sexual Torture**
 - C. Sexual Abuse (2nd Degree)**
 - D. Sexual Misconduct**

- 3. Voyeurism (1st Degree) is defined as knowingly photographing or filming the intimate areas of another person without their consent for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of any person. Which option correctly identifies its degree for adults?**
 - A. Criminal Surveillance**
 - B. Public Lewdness**
 - C. Voyeurism (1st Degree)**
 - D. Criminal Eavesdropping**

- 4. Unlawful Imprisonment (2nd Degree) is defined as knowingly restraining another person. Which descriptor correctly matches its offense level and class?**
 - A. Misdemeanor (class A)**
 - B. Felony (class A)**
 - C. Misdemeanor (class C)**
 - D. Felony (class B)**

- 5. Financial Exploitation of an Elderly (1st Degree) is a felony of which class?**
- A. felony (class a)**
 - B. misdemeanor (class a)**
 - C. felony (class c)**
 - D. felony (class b)**
- 6. Which offense applies to obtaining services only for compensation by avoiding payment, with value between \$1500-\$2500?**
- A. Theft of Services (1st Degree), felony class B**
 - B. Theft of Property (2nd Degree), felony class C**
 - C. Theft of Lost Property (2nd Degree), felony class C**
 - D. Theft of Services (2nd Degree), felony class C**
- 7. Forgery (1st Degree) involves forging which type of instrument?**
- A. part of an issue of money, stamps, securities, or other valuable instruments issued by a government agency**
 - B. part of an issue of stock, bonds, or other instruments representing interests in or claims against a corporate or other organization**
 - C. Forgery of a check**
 - D. Forging a deed or will**
- 8. Which offense is described as intentionally causing public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof (such as fighting, obscene language, or obstructing traffic)?**
- A. Disorderly Conduct**
 - B. Harassment**
 - C. Riot**
 - D. Inciting a Riot**

- 9. Theft of Services (1st Degree) is charged when services are obtained by avoiding payment and the value exceeds \$2500. What is the correct offense designation?**
- A. Theft of Services (2nd Degree), felony class C**
 - B. Theft of Property (1st Degree), felony class B**
 - C. Theft of Services (1st Degree), felony class B**
 - D. Theft of Lost Property (1st Degree), felony class B**
- 10. Riot is a misdemeanor of which class, and requires at least how many people to be involved?**
- A. Three or More Persons; Misdemeanor (Class B)**
 - B. Five or More Persons; Misdemeanor (Class A)**
 - C. Five or More Persons; Felony (Class A)**
 - D. Three or More Persons; Misdemeanor (Class A)**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which degree of Robbery is defined by the offender being armed with a deadly weapon or displaying what appears to be a firearm during the robbery or in immediate flight?

A. Robbery (1st Degree)

B. Robbery (2nd Degree)

C. Robbery (3rd Degree)

D. Identity Theft

When a robbery involves threatening the victim with a weapon, the law treats the risk to the victim as more serious. If the offender is armed with a deadly weapon or displays what appears to be a firearm during the robbery or while fleeing, the offense is classified as Robbery in the first degree. That weapon presence or simulated weapon during the act or in immediate flight signals a heightened threat, which is why it carries the highest level of seriousness among robbery offenses. Identity Theft is a different crime altogether, and robbing without a weapon or with less dangerous circumstances would fall into the lower degrees. The key point is that the display or use of a deadly weapon in the robbery or during flight pushes the charge to the top tier.

2. Which offense is a felony (Class C) for subjecting another person to sexual contact by forcible compulsion or when the other person is incapable of consent because they are incapacitated or less than 12 years old?

A. Felony (Class C)

B. Sexual Torture

C. Sexual Abuse (2nd Degree)

D. Sexual Misconduct

When sexual contact is forced or the other person cannot consent due to incapacity or being under age, the law treats the act as a serious offense. Those elements push the conduct into a felony category, and in this jurisdiction that felony is designated as Class C. So the description fits the elements of a Class C felony: it covers sexual contact achieved by forcible compulsion or when consent cannot be given because of incapacity or being under 12. Other terms describe different offenses with different elements or penalties (for example, a more severe or differently defined offense, or a lesser offense), so they don't align with the specific combination of forcible contact or lack of consent due to age/incapacity that the statute uses to define a Class C felony.

3. Voyeurism (1st Degree) is defined as knowingly photographing or filming the intimate areas of another person without their consent for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of any person. Which option correctly identifies its degree for adults?

- A. Criminal Surveillance**
- B. Public Lewdness**
- C. Voyeurism (1st Degree)**
- D. Criminal Eavesdropping**

This describes a sexual-offense taken to a specific degree: voyeurism first degree. The act—knowingly photographing or filming someone’s intimate areas without their consent to satisfy someone’s sexual desire—fits the exact definition of voyeurism, and when the victim is an adult, the offense is identified as Voyeurism (1st Degree). This is why it’s the best answer: it names the crime that matches the conduct and the specified degree. The other options describe different offenses or circumstances that don’t apply here—criminal surveillance isn’t a standard charge, public lewdness centers on public exposure rather than secretly recording someone’s intimate parts, and criminal eavesdropping involves intercepting or listening in on communications, not photographing intimate areas.

4. Unlawful Imprisonment (2nd Degree) is defined as knowingly restraining another person. Which descriptor correctly matches its offense level and class?

- A. Misdemeanor (class A)**
- B. Felony (class A)**
- C. Misdemeanor (class C)**
- D. Felony (class B)**

Knowingly restraining another person is a restraint of liberty that, by itself, is a lighter offense rather than a felony. The “second degree” designation here points to a less severe form within unlawful imprisonment. In many jurisdictions, felonies are labeled with A or B (more serious offenses), while misdemeanors are graded A, B, or C, with C being the least serious. Since this describes a simple restraint without additional aggravating factors, it fits as a misdemeanor, class C. The other descriptors would imply greater severity (felony status or a higher misdemeanor class), which doesn’t align with the given definition.

5. Financial Exploitation of an Elderly (1st Degree) is a felony of which class?

- A. felony (class a)**
- B. misdemeanor (class a)**
- C. felony (class c)**
- D. felony (class b)**

Offense classification is set by statute and tells you how serious a crime is. In the case of financial exploitation of an elderly person at first degree, the law labels this crime as a Class B felony. That means it's a felony with a specific level of severity defined by the statute—more serious than a misdemeanor, but not in the highest felony tier. The term “first degree” shows the level within the elder-exploitation offense, while the class tells you the exact statutory category. The other options would describe a different level of severity (a misdemeanor or a different felony class) than what the statute assigns to this offense. So, the correct classification is a felony of Class B.

6. Which offense applies to obtaining services only for compensation by avoiding payment, with value between \$1500-\$2500?

- A. Theft of Services (1st Degree), felony class B**
- B. Theft of Property (2nd Degree), felony class C**
- C. Theft of Lost Property (2nd Degree), felony class C**
- D. Theft of Services (2nd Degree), felony class C**

Taking services without paying fits theft of services, not theft of property, because the offense targets not taking tangible property but obtaining a service by avoiding payment. The value involved determines the degree: for services valued between \$1,500 and \$2,499.99, the charge is theft of services in the second degree, which is a Class C felony. If the value were higher (over \$2,500), it would rise to first-degree theft of services (Class B). The other options don't fit because they either charge the wrong type of theft (property or lost property rather than services) or place the offense in the higher or lower degree than the value dictates.

7. Forgery (1st Degree) involves forging which type of instrument?

- A. part of an issue of money, stamps, securities, or other valuable instruments issued by a government agency**
- B. part of an issue of stock, bonds, or other instruments representing interests in or claims against a corporate or other organization**
- C. Forgery of a check**
- D. Forging a deed or will**

First-degree forgery centers on instruments issued by the government that have official value and stand as part of the state's monetary or fiscal system. Forgeries involving money, government stamps, securities, or other valuable instruments issued by a government agency are treated as the most serious because they directly undermine public trust in the government's financial instruments. That's why forging government-issued money, stamps, or securities fits the definition of first-degree forgery. In contrast, forging a corporate stock or bond involves privately issued instruments and is governed by different forgery provisions or degrees. Forging a check is a form of forgery but is typically categorized separately under offenses involving checks or uttering a forged instrument, not the government-issued instrument category. Forging a deed or will is usually a separate category of fraud or forgery with its own statutory treatment.

8. Which offense is described as intentionally causing public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof (such as fighting, obscene language, or obstructing traffic)?

- A. Disorderly Conduct**
- B. Harassment**
- C. Riot**
- D. Inciting a Riot**

Disorderly conduct covers acts that intentionally or recklessly create a public disturbance by causing public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or by creating a risk of such. The description fits this offense because it focuses on how the behavior disrupts the public peace in a way that affects the general public, and it includes actions commonly cited in statutes—fighting, obscene language, or obstructing traffic. The key elements are the public setting and the mental state: you must intend to cause the disturbance or be reckless about creating a risk of it. Harassment usually involves targeting a specific person or group with repeated unwanted conduct or threats, not broad public disruption. A riot requires a group of people actively engaging in a violent or tumultuous disturbance, whereas inciting a riot is urging others to engage in such conduct. Those scenarios don't match the described action of causing public inconvenience or alarm in a general public context.

9. Theft of Services (1st Degree) is charged when services are obtained by avoiding payment and the value exceeds \$2500. What is the correct offense designation?

- A. Theft of Services (2nd Degree), felony class C**
- B. Theft of Property (1st Degree), felony class B**
- C. Theft of Services (1st Degree), felony class B**
- D. Theft of Lost Property (1st Degree), felony class B**

This question hinges on how theft offenses are categorized by type and by value to determine degree. Theft of services applies when someone obtains a service by avoiding payment, rather than taking tangible property. Because the value is over \$2500, this falls into the first-degree category, which in this jurisdiction is designated as Theft of Services (1st Degree), felony class B. The other options don't fit for reasons tied to the offense type or the value threshold: taking a service without paying is not theft of property, and the value exceeding \$2500 does not place it in second degree. An example helps: using a service valued at \$3,000 without paying points to theft of services in the first degree, not theft of property.

10. Riot is a misdemeanor of which class, and requires at least how many people to be involved?

- A. Three or More Persons; Misdemeanor (Class B)**
- B. Five or More Persons; Misdemeanor (Class A)**
- C. Five or More Persons; Felony (Class A)**
- D. Three or More Persons; Misdemeanor (Class A)**

Riot is defined as a group disturbance that only triggers when a certain number of people join in tumultuous or violent conduct likely to threaten public safety. In this jurisdiction, the threshold is five or more participants, which helps distinguish riot from smaller disputes and aligns the offense with a higher level of public disorder. The penalty for riot is a Class A misdemeanor, the most serious type of misdemeanor, reflecting the greater risk and disruption caused by a coordinated group. Therefore, riot involves five or more persons and carries a Class A misdemeanor. The alternative thresholds or classifications—three people, or a Class B misdemeanor, or a felony—do not fit how riot is defined in this statute.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://apostclegal.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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