

NALS Accredited Legal Professional (ALP) Practice Test (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. The primary function of estate administration includes which of the following?**
 - A. Settling debts**
 - B. Identification of assets for distribution**
 - C. Creating new wills**
 - D. Determining heirs**

- 2. The law dealing with the keeping of promises is called what?**
 - A. Property Law**
 - B. Tort Law**
 - C. Contract Law**
 - D. Criminal Law**

- 3. Which of the following is a characteristic of a foreign corporation?**
 - A. Incorporated in the same state it operates**
 - B. Operates under the same state laws as its origin**
 - C. Incorporated in one state but doing business in another**
 - D. Has a global footprint**

- 4. Defamation is defined as which of the following?**
 - A. A false statement harming someone's reputation**
 - B. A physical attack causing harm**
 - C. An invasion of privacy**
 - D. A breach of contract**

- 5. What is the term for the legal enforcement of a contract?**
 - A. Contractual obligation**
 - B. Contract remedy**
 - C. Breach of contract**
 - D. Contractual agreement**

6. The court with probate jurisdiction over a decedent's estate is based in what location?

- A. County of the testator's birth**
- B. County of the domicile of the deceased**
- C. State capital**
- D. Federal district court**

7. What is the role of a personal representative in estate administration?

- A. To manage and distribute the estate**
- B. To draft new wills**
- C. To represent beneficiaries in court**
- D. To settle all family disputes**

8. What is considered something of value exchanged during the contract formation process?

- A. Pledge**
- B. Consideration**
- C. Asset**
- D. Collateral**

9. Are adoption files accessible to the public?

- A. No, they are accessible**
- B. It depends on state law**
- C. Yes, they are public documents**
- D. No, they are sealed**

10. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)?

- A. Protecting human health**
- B. Regulating interstate commerce**
- C. Enhancing environmental quality**
- D. Coordinating pollution abatement efforts**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The primary function of estate administration includes which of the following?

- A. Settling debts
- B. Identification of assets for distribution**
- C. Creating new wills
- D. Determining heirs

The primary function of estate administration involves managing the estate of a deceased person, which includes ensuring the proper identification, valuation, and distribution of their assets. Identifying assets is crucial because it establishes the basis for what will be distributed to heirs and beneficiaries under the terms of the will or intestate succession laws. This process involves compiling a comprehensive inventory of all property owned by the decedent, which may encompass real estate, financial accounts, personal belongings, and any business interests. While settling debts, determining heirs, and creating new wills are all aspects of estate management, they serve secondary roles to the process of inventorying and assessing the estate's assets. Settling debts is contingent upon the assets identified, as the estate must have enough value to cover these obligations. Determining heirs is important but follows the assessment of assets, as knowing the beneficiaries and how the assets align with legal distribution is key. Creating new wills is not part of administration but rather a function performed during the lifetime of the individual; a will is made to provide instructions on asset distribution and does not form a part of the estate administration process itself.

2. The law dealing with the keeping of promises is called what?

- A. Property Law
- B. Tort Law
- C. Contract Law**
- D. Criminal Law

The law dealing with the keeping of promises is known as Contract Law. This area of law governs the agreements made between parties, stipulating the rights and obligations that arise from their promises. In essence, Contract Law ensures that when parties enter into a contract—whether written, oral, or implied—they can rely on the enforceability of that agreement in a court of law if one party fails to uphold their end of the bargain. Contract Law covers essential elements such as the offer, acceptance, consideration (something of value exchanged), capacity of the parties to contract, and legality of the subject matter. By fostering an environment where promises can be trusted and enforced, Contract Law plays a crucial role in facilitating business transactions and personal agreements. The other areas of law mentioned, such as Property Law, Tort Law, and Criminal Law, focus on different aspects of legal relationships and responsibilities. Property Law pertains to the ownership and use of property, Tort Law deals with civil wrongs and injuries leading to legal liability, and Criminal Law addresses offenses against the state and societal interests. Each of these legal fields serves its distinct purpose, but none specifically focuses on the enforcement of promises or agreements like Contract Law does.

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of a foreign corporation?

- A. Incorporated in the same state it operates**
- B. Operates under the same state laws as its origin**
- C. Incorporated in one state but doing business in another**
- D. Has a global footprint**

A foreign corporation is specifically defined as a corporation that is incorporated in one state but conducts business in another. This characteristic is crucial in understanding the distinction between domestic and foreign corporations. When a corporation is formed in a particular state, it must comply with that state's laws and regulations; however, once it begins operations in another state, it becomes classified as a foreign corporation in that state. This distinction is significant because it often entails that the corporation must register to do business in the new state, adhere to additional legal requirements, and may be subject to taxation in that jurisdiction. Other options do not accurately capture the defining features of a foreign corporation. A corporation incorporated in the same state it operates is defined as a domestic corporation, not foreign. Operating under the same state laws as its origin suggests that it remains classified as a domestic entity in both its original and operating locations. While a corporation may have a global footprint, this is not a necessary feature of being classified as a foreign corporation, as it primarily relates to the jurisdictional aspects based on incorporation and business activities.

4. Defamation is defined as which of the following?

- A. A false statement harming someone's reputation**
- B. A physical attack causing harm**
- C. An invasion of privacy**
- D. A breach of contract**

Defamation refers to the act of making a false statement that damages a person's reputation. For a statement to qualify as defamation, it must be communicated to a third party and must result in harm to the person's reputation, character, or standing in the community. This essential definition underscores that the crux of defamation lies in the false nature of the statement, as truth is a key defense against defamation claims. The other choices do not fit the definition of defamation. Physical attacks relate to personal injury or assault, an invasion of privacy involves intruding upon someone's personal affairs without consent, and a breach of contract pertains to failing to fulfill agreed-upon terms in a contractual obligation. Each of these concepts occupies a separate area of law and does not capture the essence of defamation as the act of damaging reputation through false statements.

5. What is the term for the legal enforcement of a contract?

- A. Contractual obligation
- B. Contract remedy**
- C. Breach of contract
- D. Contractual agreement

The term for the legal enforcement of a contract is "contract remedy." In legal contexts, a contract remedy refers to the judicial means to enforce a right or redress a wrong that has occurred due to a breach of contract. This may involve various actions that a court can take to ensure that the parties fulfill their obligations under the contract or provide compensation if they do not. Contractual obligation, while it describes the duties that parties have under a contract, does not encompass the enforcement aspect. Breach of contract refers to the violation of those obligations, indicating that one party has failed to perform as agreed. Contractual agreement simply denotes the formation of the contract itself, which does not speak to the enforcement of rights or remedies that arise when one party does not uphold their end of the deal. In summary, a contract remedy is specifically focused on the legal avenues available to address breaches or fulfill terms of a contract, making it the correct term for the legal enforcement of a contract.

6. The court with probate jurisdiction over a decedent's estate is based in what location?

- A. County of the testator's birth
- B. County of the domicile of the deceased**
- C. State capital
- D. Federal district court

The court with probate jurisdiction over a decedent's estate is indeed based in the county of the domicile of the deceased. This is significant because probate courts are specially designed to handle matters related to the administration of estates, including the validation of wills, resolution of disputes over wills, and the distribution of assets among heirs. The domicile of the deceased at the time of death is the determining factor for probate jurisdiction because probate laws are typically local and vary from state to state. The idea is that the probate process should be handled in the area where the deceased had their primary home, as this location is most familiar with the laws applicable to the estate as well as with local customs and expectations regarding estate handling. In contrast, the other options do not serve as appropriate bases for determining probate jurisdiction. For instance, the county of the testator's birth may have no relevance to where the estate needs to be probated, and the state capital does not necessarily relate to the individual's residence. Additionally, federal district courts primarily deal with federal law issues, whereas probate matters typically fall under state law jurisdiction. Thus, the correct choice emphasizes the importance of the deceased's domicile in probate proceedings.

7. What is the role of a personal representative in estate administration?

- A. To manage and distribute the estate**
- B. To draft new wills**
- C. To represent beneficiaries in court**
- D. To settle all family disputes**

The role of a personal representative in estate administration primarily involves managing and distributing the estate of a deceased person. This individual is appointed to oversee the administration process, which includes identifying and gathering the deceased's assets, paying debts and taxes, and ensuring that the remaining assets are distributed according to the deceased's wishes as outlined in their will or according to state law if there is no will. The personal representative is responsible for all duties associated with administering the estate, which may include preparing and filing necessary legal documents, communicating with beneficiaries, and ensuring that the estate is settled properly and within the legal framework. This comprehensive role is critical to ensuring that the probate process is conducted efficiently and fairly. While drafting new wills, representing beneficiaries in court, and settling family disputes may be relevant in some contexts, they do not fall under the typical responsibilities of a personal representative. Drafting new wills is generally outside their purview since they operate based on the existing will. Representing beneficiaries in court relates more to the role of an attorney, while settling family disputes may require mediation or conflict resolution skills rather than the administrative responsibilities of a personal representative.

8. What is considered something of value exchanged during the contract formation process?

- A. Pledge**
- B. Consideration**
- C. Asset**
- D. Collateral**

In contract law, consideration refers to something of value that is exchanged between parties as part of the agreement. It is a fundamental element necessary for a valid contract. Consideration can take various forms, such as money, services, goods, or a promise to refrain from doing something. The essence of consideration is that it represents a bargained-for exchange; each party must give something up or provide something of value to the other, which distinguishes a contract from a mere promise. The other terms, while related to the broader concepts of value and agreements, do not meet the specific definition of consideration in a contractual context. A pledge can represent a promise but does not inherently involve an exchange of value. An asset refers to a resource owned by an individual or entity, but it does not specifically indicate an exchange within the formation of a contract. Collateral is typically associated with securing a loan or obligation, rather than being something offered as consideration within an agreement. Therefore, consideration is the term that accurately captures the required element of value exchanged during contract formation.

9. Are adoption files accessible to the public?

- A. No, they are accessible
- B. It depends on state law
- C. Yes, they are public documents
- D. No, they are sealed**

Adoption files are generally considered sensitive and private documents that contain personal information about the adoptive family, birth parents, and the child. Due to the intimate and confidential nature of the information involved in adoptions, these files are typically sealed upon the completion of the adoption process. This sealing serves to protect the identities and privacy of all parties involved. While some states may have provisions for opening adoption files under certain circumstances, the norm is that these files are kept confidential. This standard aims to respect the privacy of the individuals involved and prevent any potential emotional distress from public access to sensitive information. Therefore, the assertion that adoption files are sealed is accurate, emphasizing the legal framework designed to protect personal privacy in adoption matters.

10. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)?

- A. Protecting human health
- B. Regulating interstate commerce**
- C. Enhancing environmental quality
- D. Coordinating pollution abatement efforts

The function of regulating interstate commerce is not a primary responsibility of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA is primarily focused on protecting human health, enhancing environmental quality, and coordinating pollution abatement efforts through various regulations and programs aimed at ensuring clean air, water, and land. The EPA's role in protecting human health involves setting and enforcing standards for pollutants and chemicals to safeguard the public from harmful exposure. Enhancing environmental quality encompasses efforts to preserve natural resources and promote sustainable practices. Coordinating pollution abatement efforts includes working with state and local agencies, industries, and communities to implement strategies for reducing pollution and managing environmental issues. Interstate commerce, on the other hand, is mainly governed by the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution and is overseen by other federal agencies. Although the EPA may influence industries that operate across state lines, its main focus is on environmental protection rather than the broader aspects of regulating commerce. Thus, stating that regulating interstate commerce is a function of the EPA is misleading since it is not central to the agency's mission.

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://nalsalp.examzify.com>

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

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